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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY,
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1900 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1343

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JUL 3 1941

FRANK E. MULLEN

July 1, 1941

CAPITAL STATION QUILTS NAB IN FURTHER CHAIN ROW

In keeping with the 4th of July fireworks, there was another explosion in the fight between the networks when Station WOL, outlet in the National Capital of the Mutual network, resigned from the National Association of Broadcasters. The main reason given was the charge that when he testified at the recent Senate hearings, Neville Miller, the NAB President, neglected to present the minority viewpoint. It was claimed that he expressed only the opinion of the majority. The Mutual network, headed by Alfred J. McCosker, has strongly supported the Federal Communications Commission in its new rules and a number of Mutual stations, including WOR in New York, and WGN in Chicago, resigned in protest at the action of Mr. Miller in adjourning a session of the NAB convention at St. Louis without giving Chairman James L. Fly an opportunity to reply to an attack made on him by Mark Ethridge, of Louisville, a past president of the Association.

Here again Mr. Miller was accused of attempting to allow only one side of the case to be heard. Fly was later given an opportunity to reply. Though the Convention backed up Mr. Miller, nevertheless there was serious criticism of what was characterized as a "terrible blunder" in his not giving the FCC Chairman an opportunity to reply immediately.

As a result apparently, instead of leading the battling forces in the Senate, Mr. Miller seemed to take a very minor part in the Capitol proceedings and sat at the witness table day after day almost like the "forgotten man". When finally Miller did testify, his statement entirely lacking the fire of his St. Louis and previous challenges, was a very tame affair.

In his letter of resignation from the NAB, William B. Dolph, General Manager of WOL, questioned whether the memorandum presented to the Senate Committee by Mr. Miller "represents the viewpoint of the majority of the industry", and added:

"But assuming that it does, where is the report representing the minority? Certainly NAB as a trade association of the industry, if it undertakes a reportorial service, is duty bound to furnish an unbiased account of the proceedings. I have carefully followed the reports of NAB since the start of the hearings on June 2. Each and every one of these reports has presented only the 'majority' viewpoint. There can be no valid excuse for such undemocratic treatment to your constituent members, be they in the majority or the minority."

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FOR PLANT ANALYSIS OF SAN PABLO MORTGAGE LIAISON

[illegible]

The above information was obtained from the files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., and is being furnished to you for your information.

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TWENTY-TWO TELEVISION STATIONS SOON, FCC SAYS

Television is priming for the opening gun which will inaugurate visual broadcast service on a full-fledged commercial basis today (July 1).

Two television stations in New York will begin this new public service immediately, the Federal Communications Commission announces. Three more stations - in Los Angeles, Chicago, and Philadelphia - expect to make the transition from experimental to commercial operation in short order, and 17 other stations in various parts of the country signify their intention of going commercial as soon as it is possible for them to do so.

The National Broadcasting Company's television station located atop the Empire State Building, New York, has received the first license for commercial operation, and will render 15 hours of program service a week, beginning July 1. Formerly on an experimental basis with the call signal W2XBS, in its new commercial status, NBC's New York television station has been assigned the call letters WNBT. As soon as other experimental television stations are licensed commercially they, too, will receive new call letters.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., is authorized to begin program tests over its New York station, now identified by the call signal W2XAB, the same day.

Don Lee Broadcasting System, W6XAO, Los Angeles; Zenith Radio Corporation, W9XZV, Chicago, and the Philco Radio and Television Corporation, W3XE, Philadelphia, will continue to transmit scheduled programs over their respective stations pending the formality of shifting from experimental to commercial operation at the earliest date possible.

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories proposes to begin commercial operation at its New York station, W2XWV, soon after July 1, but not later than August 1. This same company is also pushing work on its Washington station, W3XWT, so that this outlet, too, can go on the air quickly.

National Broadcasting Company intends to proceed promptly with construction of its Washington station, W3XMB, with the prospect of test programs in the capital city by November 1. It anticipates that its Philadelphia station, W3XPP, will be completed and in operation by July 1 of next year.

Thirteen other television stations are likewise arranging to go commercial in ensuing months. Their locations are:

WAS NOT, AND THEREFORE NOT A PART

Television is banned for the occasion and will be replaced by a relay of a film showing the funeral.

Albany	- W2XB, General Electric Co.
Chicago	- W9SBK, Balaban & Katz Corp. W9XCB, Columbia Broadcasting System
Cincinnati	- W8XCT, Crosley Corp.
Los Angeles	- W6XEA, Earl C. Anthony W6XHH, Hughes Productions, Hughes Tool Co. W6XYZ, Television Productions, Inc.
Milwaukee	- W9XMJ, The Journal Co.
New York	- W2XBB, Bamberger Broadcasting Service W2XMT, Metropolitan Television
Philadelphia	- W3XAU, WCAU Broadcasting Co.
San Francisco	- W6XDL, Don Lee Broadcasting System W6XHT, Hughes Productions, Hughes Tool Co.

Television stations licensed on a commercial basis are required to furnish at least 15 hours of program service a week, which may include Sundays, and on each day, except Sunday, "there shall be at least two hours program transmission between 2 P.M. and 11 P.M., including at least one hour program transmission on five week days between 7:30 P.M. and 10:30 P.M."

Persons within the reception areas of commercial television stations will be able to see on their receivers, with accompanying sound, studio productions with live talent, motion picture films, and "pick ups" of special events outside of the studio, such as news happenings, sports, parades, etc. In making spot news visible, as well as furnishing visual education and entertainment, this new broadcast medium expects to speedily develop popularity and interest. As a result of tests with television projection on large screens, a New York theatre is already being so equipped. Light-weight portable "pick up" equipment has been developed, and a special type of studio-craft is being evolved.

The existing coaxial cable between New York and Philadelphia is useful for the exchange of television programs between those cities. A similar cable is being laid between Baltimore and Washington. When the link between Baltimore and Philadelphia is added, all three cities will constitute outlets for television programs originating in either city. A television radio relay system is also being worked out.

In view of the impending demand for television receivers as new localities are opened to television service, the industry is seeking an orderly production consistent with requirements of materials for the National Defense. In this respect the Radio Manufacturers' Association is rendering continued and efficient cooperation. It was principally through its efforts that the engineering minds of the industry agreed on basic principles which

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WACO, Columbia Broadcasting System
WACO, Dallas & Fort Worth

1934

1968-1970

1901

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

7/1/41

enabled the Federal Communications Commission, on April 30, to adopt rules and regulations and standards and set the July 1 go-signal for regular television service. It was to pave the way for this commercialization that the Commission last year specifically licensed some two score individuals and firms, which had budgeted \$8,000,000 for the purpose, to engage in preparatory experimental operation.

After six months of practical tests of the present television standards, the Commission will consider further changes, with particular reference to new developments. Meanwhile, program stations are encouraged to experiment with color television. To guard against monopoly in this new field, not more than three television stations can be under the same control.

Development of frequency modulation makes it possible to use FM for the sound accompanying the pictures. And the location of the television frequencies offers an opportunity to make television sets which will also receive FM broadcasts, and FM sets which will receive the aural part of television broadcasts.

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WAR DEPT. TRIES TO SEPARATE SHEEP FROM GOATS

Somebody got the bright idea at the War Department last week of preparing a regular schedule evaluating the work of the best known radio commentators and newspaper columnists. Several released were mimeographed when the matter came to the attention of Gen. Robert C. Richardson, Jr., head of the War Department Press Relations Bureau, who very promptly put his foot down on the whole business.

No standard basis for the evaluations was set out on the sheet. Newscasters who had devoted their discussions to entirely different subjects were rated in a single issue without reference to the fact that they had not discussed the same news developments.

"Most radio newscasts are editorial in tone", the self-appointed analyst declared in one edition. Ratings were indicated by numerals set opposite the names of persons whose products were evaluated, and the numerals were explained in a "key" as follows: (2) very favorable; (1) favorable; (0) non-committal; (-1), unfavorable; (-2) very unfavorable.

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BOARD TO COOPERATE IN CIVILIAN DEFENSE APPOINTED

Appointment of a subcommittee of the Defense Communications Board to collaborate with a similar subcommittee of the Office of Civilian Defense was announced yesterday by James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the Defense Communications Board and of the Federal Communications Commission. The action followed a conference between Chairman Fly and Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense.

Members of the DCB subcommittee named were Capt. Donald S. Leonard of the Michigan State Police, representing the International Association of Chiefs of Police; Herbert A. Friede of the District of Columbia Fire Department, representing the International Association of Fire Chiefs; Maj. Francis H. Lanahan, Jr., of the War Department; and Commander E. M. Webster, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission.

Effective use during war or other emergency of police radio systems, several thousand of which are now in operation, is one of the topics to be considered jointly by the DCB and OCD subcommittees, it was announced. These police radio systems have various potential defense uses in addition to their normal operations. The Defense Communications Board will integrate plans for emergency use of police radio with its general plans for emergency utilization of the nation's wire and radio facilities, while the Office of Civilian Defense will integrate them with other civilian defense plans.

Use of fire department communications systems is a second topic on the agenda of the subcommittees. Most fire departments have wired alarm systems, and many in addition have two-way radio communication facilities, generally through cooperation with police radio systems. In case of air attack or natural catastrophe, radio has proved of the utmost importance in the prompt routing and supervision of municipal fire-fighting forces.

To facilitate emergency use of municipal police and fire communications system, the Defense Communications Board has in preparation a special manual, to be distributed to all municipalities operating police or fire alarm systems. The manual is designed to aid in the maintenance of these systems at the peak efficiency required by emergency needs. It discusses the expansion of existing plant and equipment, the availability of auxiliary electrical power supplies in the event that regular power service is interrupted, the protection of communications centers against accident and sabotage, and other steps designed to increase the efficiency and dependability of municipal communications systems. Special attention is given to the use of these systems to protect defense plants and other key points located outside of municipalities but within the range of their alarm equipment.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Department of the Army, Washington, D.C. 20315
 Subject: The proposed reorganization of the Army
 The proposed reorganization of the Army is a subject of great importance to the Department of the Army. It is a subject which has been discussed for many years and which has been the subject of many reports and studies. The proposed reorganization is a subject which has been discussed for many years and which has been the subject of many reports and studies. The proposed reorganization is a subject which has been discussed for many years and which has been the subject of many reports and studies.

It is the policy of the Department of the Army to maintain a strong and efficient fighting force. This policy is based on the principle of readiness. The proposed reorganization is a subject which has been discussed for many years and which has been the subject of many reports and studies. The proposed reorganization is a subject which has been discussed for many years and which has been the subject of many reports and studies. The proposed reorganization is a subject which has been discussed for many years and which has been the subject of many reports and studies.

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Various State defense councils have proceeded with state-wide plans to supplement the National Defense effort. It is thought that the Office of Civilian Defense will serve as liaison between these State councils and the Defense Communications Board, which is charged with nation-wide coordination of all telegraph, telephone, radio, cable, and other rapid communications services, both domestic and international.

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GALLUP POLL CREDITS MOVIE DROP TO RADIO

Astonishing to movie leaders was the authoritative report that two of their most important stars, Jack Benny and Bob Hope, are largely responsible for the current frightening slump in theater attendance, according to a North American Newspaper Alliance dispatch.

Dr. George Gallup, hired by the R-K-O Studio to conduct film surveys, told the company's sales convention that the drop continuing since last April is due to radio - especially to the tremendous 'listening' power of a few headliners.

Gallup said his week-end surveys showed that Benny had attracted 36,000,000 listeners to Sunday programs, whereas picture theaters haven't been able to sell more than 11,500,000 tickets all day Sunday. A Monday night radio show strikes a similar paralyzing blow.

The poll conductor told salesmen that attendance dropped to 52,000,000 weekly from a 54,000,000 estimate made by his group in July, 1940.

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FCC WORK ASSIGNMENTS FOR JULY

The Federal Communications Commission has announced that the work, business, and functions of the Commission for the month of July have been assigned as follows:

Commissioner Case - Designated to determine, order, report or otherwise act upon all applications of requests for special temporary standard broadcast authorizations.

Commissioner Wakefield - Designated to hear and determine, order, certify, report or otherwise act upon: (a) except as otherwise ordered by the Commission, all motions, petitions or matters in cases designated for formal hearings, including all motions for further hearing, excepting motions and petitions requesting final disposition of a case on its merits, those having the nature of an

appeal to the Commission and those requesting change or modification of a final order made by the Commission; provided, however, that such matters shall be handled in accordance with the provisions of Sections 1.251 and 1.256, inclusive, of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure; (b) the designation pursuant to the provisions of Sections 1.231 to 1.232 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure of officers, other than Commissioners, to preside at hearings.

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CBS'S BERLIN NEWSCASTS CANCELLED

The Columbia Broadcasting System's News broadcasts from Berlin have been canceled by the German government, it was announced last night in an International News Service item.

Harry W. Flannery, Chief of the CBS Berlin Bureau, telephoned to New York the news of the ban on broadcasting facilities which, he said, came as retaliation for remarks made last Thursday by Elmer Davis in New York, following a radio interview with P. G. Wodehouse. Wodehouse was recently released from an internment camp by the Nazis.

Mr. Flannery was permitted to give other news in his telephone report. He said the extraordinary refusal to allow broadcasts was subject to review by unnamed higher authorities. The ban may be lifted at any time, it was pointed out.

In connection with the action of the German government, Paul W. White, Columbia's Director of Public Affairs, issued the following statement:

"The Columbia Broadcasting System will submit to no foreign dictation as to its broadcasts in this country.

"We will not seek to please Germany in presenting the news over here as the price of being allowed to broadcast from Berlin. If the motive behind the German government's action is to compel us to color our analysis to its liking, that action has failed.

"When Flannery communicated the German decision to us, he was immediately instructed to make no compromise with the integrity of our news broadcasts in an effort to remain at his post. He was further instructed to make clear to the propaganda ministry that our broadcasts outside Germany and German-controlled territory were behind the censorship of the Reich."

In the Wodehouse radio interview, the English novelist said he did not mind being a prisoner of war since he had a suite at Berlin's famed Adlon Hotel at the expense of the Nazi government, and that he could come and go pretty much as he pleased.

In commenting on the interview, Elmer Davis pointed out that the German treatment of Wodehouse was somewhat different from that accorded other prisoners with less publicity value.

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MCDONALD GLIDER WINDWAGONS ATTRACT WIDE ATTENTION

The "windwagon" instruction device invented by Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, and his single-handed effort to develop gliders in National Defense, have not only had official recognition in the War Department assigning officers to study the project but now are attracting country-wide attention. Commander McDonald, who long has been a student of aeronautics, started the glider ball rolling sometime ago by an article in Collier's Weekly. Then came the battle of Crete, which focussed world attention on the subject of gliders. McDonald then followed through with a double-page spread in the New York Times Sunday Magazine section and most recently an article in the July issue of the Scientific American.

Last week the Associated Press carried photographs of the artificial wind-making machines and finally nearly all the news services in the movies released pictures of the machines in their newsreels.

In explaining his new device, which makes it possible for glider students to practice whether there is any wind or not (and only being about 10 feet above ground like a kite), Commander McDonald concluded with this plea:

"If we make it easy for American youth, through subsidy, to purchase and own gliders; make it easy for them to become licensed, they will train themselves and will build for us an enormous reservoir of pilots, just as we have built a valuable reservoir of young amateur radio operators, all of them ready at a moment's call to respond to government and military communication needs in time of emergency."

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RADIO BALLOONS IN NEW CAPITAL AIRPORT FORECASTS

An added feature to the New National Airport in Washington, said to be the world's finest, is a station of the United States Weather Bureau which will use radiosonde balloons in forecasting the weather. Hereafter forecasts for numerous neighboring states including New York and as far West as Ohio and south to Tennessee will be made direct from the Washington Airport station.

Twice daily, at 12:30 P.M. and 2:30 A.M., the station send up 6-set helium balloons equipped with a radio-sound recorder for broadcasting the temperature, humidity and pressure at levels up to a high point in the stratosphere where the expanding balloon bursts and drops the broadcasting unit in a small parachute.

Four times daily, at 6-hour intervals, the bureau dispatches pilot balloons to determine wind velocities at altitudes

2025 RELEASE UNDER E.O. 14176

within sight of ground observers. The radio balloons are released from about 30 stations scattered over the United States and the pilot balloons from some 120 stations, including two on Coast Guard ships near the North Atlantic airways.

Data gathered from the ballons and from ground observations are put on interconnecting teletype systems for the compilation of weather charts. The station here gets clearance from the air control tower before releasing the larger balloons to prevent possible collisions. The lighter balloons could scarcely damage an airplane in flight, it was said.

On slow-moving scrolls of paper tiny crustal pens trace tell-tale lines to record permanently the sunshine, the rainfall, the temperature, the atmospheric moisture, the wind's direction and speed. Many of these are connected with instruments 1,500 feet away, well apart from any local influence of the building or the flying field

All these readings and several more are going out over the teletype network of the Civil Aeronautics Authority to all parts of the United States, and by radio to ships atsea, while from all these points readings like them are pouring in, with an ease and quickness never possible in the old main Weather Bureau station in Georgetown.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::

The National Broadcasting Company has just issued a time-saving reference folder of the radio broadcasting stations of the United States and Canada as of May 1. In it is listed the new broadcast allocations of all United States and Canadian stations as ordered by the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement. There is also a chart of allocation of frequencies in the United States.

The Capitol Radio Engineering Institute of Washington, D.C. awarded diplomas to 68 graduates, many of whom are scheduled to enter work connected with the defense effort.

The staff of the new intelligence agency to be headed by Col. William J. (Wild Bill) Donovan is expected to be made up of experts from the State, Justice and Treasury Departments, intelligence officers of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps, and specialists from such agencies as the Federal Communications Commission.

NOTE - DUE TO THE FACT THAT FRIDAY IS THE FOURTH OF JULY THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON THAT DAY.

R. D. HEINL

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AMERICAN CABLE & RADIO QUARTERLY \$271,542

Consolidated net income of the American Cable & Radio Corporation and subsidiary companies for the three months ended March 31, 1941, amounted to \$271,542, as compared with \$348,455 for the corresponding period of 1940, as shown in the accompanying statement of consolidated income accounts. Consolidated net income of All America Corporation and subsidiary companies for those periods amounted to \$427,909 and \$291,711, respectively, whereas operations of Commercial Mackay Corporation and subsidiary companies resulted in a consolidated net loss of \$149,988 for the three months ended March 31, 1941, as against consolidated net income in the amount of \$59,183 for the first quarter of 1940, after deducting in all cases the full interest accrual on the outstanding Income Debentures for the respective periods. As previously reported, cable communications to continental European countries over the lines of The Commercial Cable Company have been completely interrupted since June, 1940.

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NBC PROPOSES ASCAP SOLUTION

Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, announced that he had submitted a proposal to the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers for the use of ASCAP music on NBC networks and Managed and Operated stations.

"Our proposal", Mr. Trammell said, "represents our best efforts to solve the music problem which has existed since January 1, 1941, when former licenses from ASCAP expired. I have sent our proposal to all of the independent stations affiliated with the NBC for their study and consideration."

The essential points of the new agreement between ASCAP and NBC as outlined by Trammell are:

1. NBC agrees to pay $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ on network commercial business while it proposes that the individual stations pay 2% on local and national spot commercial business.
2. NBC will clear and pay for the use of ASCAP music on all network sustaining and public service programs.
3. NBC proposes that ASCAP offer to the independent network stations four alternative methods for the use of ASCAP music locally.
4. NBC proposes that the new services of Television, Frequency Modulation, Shortwave, Etc., pay for the ASCAP music on the same basis when commercial revenue for such services is received.

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The proposal was tendered subject to the acceptance by NBC affiliates of their portion of the network commercial license fee which the NBC, under the terms of the ASCAP consent decree, must pay for clearing all network music at the source.

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NBC ISSUES FIRST TELEVISION RATE CARD

Said to be the first rate card in the history of television, was one issued by the National Broadcasting Company.

Beginning today, NBC started its regular commercial television service of 15 or more hours per week.

Covering the costs to advertisers for time on the air and studio facilities, the NBC card gives prices for time of from \$120 per hour for evening broadcasts on weekdays, to \$60 per hour for weekday afternoon shows, and \$90 per hour for Sunday daytime broadcasts.

In addition to the time costs, charges also are to be made for the use of both studio film and mobile transmitter facilities. These range from \$150.00 per hour for the use of the main studio in Radio City to \$75 an hour for the use of the small and film studios and for the field pickups. Service spots, for televised programs of news, weather, time, etc., are priced at \$8.00 per minute in the evening and \$4.00 per minute daytimes.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has received authorization from the Federal Communications Commission to conduct television program tests for at least thirty days starting July first. It has not, however, received a license for commercial television broadcasting as had been anticipated. Upon completion of the program tests, CBS expects to receive a commercial license.

CBS plans to continue its color television experiments, but no definite transmission schedule has yet been established.

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The proposed new building is to be located on the site of the old building, which was destroyed by fire in 1914. The new building is to be a two-story structure, with a total area of 10,000 square feet. It is to be built of brick and concrete, and is to be equipped with modern plumbing and electrical fixtures. The building is to be completed by the end of 1915.

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THE NEW BUILDING

This is the first time that the building has been occupied by the new building. The building is now being used for the purpose of a school, and is being occupied by the new building.

Beginning today, the building is being occupied by the new building. The building is now being used for the purpose of a school, and is being occupied by the new building.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

JUL 9 1941

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1344

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 8, 1941

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS TO BE MAINTAINED

The Defense Communications Board, which has just completed its first six months of service, has drafted plans to prevent interruption of international radio and cable communications between the United States and foreign countries, Chairman James L. Fly stated Monday.

Plans include the widening of bottlenecks, maintenance of alternative or "standby" routes and circuits, maintenance of auxiliary power supplies, message priorities, and other steps designed to maintain service at peak efficiency, Fly said.

Since its formation under the Executive Order of the President, dated September 24, 1940, the DCB has been concerned, among other things, with the maintenance of adequate communications routes with foreign countries in the event of various foreseeable contingencies. During the last war, serious inconvenience both to military and to diplomatic services was occasioned by communication obstacles. The DCB has completed certain plans to prevent similar hindrances hereafter. Additional plans are in preparation.

International communication service may be impeded in various ways, Fly said. As examples, he cited:

- (a) The cutting of cables
- (b) The jamming of radio circuits
- (c) Injury to equipment
- (d) Cutting off of power supply
- (e) Volume of message traffic in excess of capacity

Many of the steps designed to prevent such interferences must remain confidential, he declared. However, six aspects of the plans were discussed.

The DCB has made a careful survey of existing cable repair ships, and has checked to make sure that such ships will be made available for emergency use regardless of where the break occurs or what company owns the cable which has been interrupted. Specifications for converting additional ships for cable repair purposes in case of need have also been prepared.

Supply of cable. The DCB has surveyed existing supplies of cable on hand, as well as cable-manufacturing facilities, and has found that one special insulating material universally used in submarine cables, gutta percha, is grown only in certain distant tropical areas. Accordingly experiments are under way by various interested companies to find a substitute for gutta percha.

Alternative radiotelegraph routes are in readiness. If, for example, the direct radiotelegraph circuits from here to London were to be interrupted by jamming or otherwise, relay routes and alternate or "standby" frequencies can be immediately placed in service. Similarly, alternative routes are available for communication with other foreign cities. Also, in the event that radiotelegraph circuits are interrupted or overburdened, various radiotelephone circuits can be quickly converted into radiotelegraph circuits.

At the request of the DCB, each communications company has appointed a liaison officer at every major operating office to facilitate the interchange of traffic, interconnection of facilities, and other means of coordination in the event of an emergency.

Reserve equipment. Various surveys have been made to ensure the continuous operation of existing facilities under emergency conditions. One example is the DCB questionnaire sent all international broadcasting stations to determine the stocks on hand of tubes, condensers, resistors, relays, chokes, transformers, crystals, meters, motors, batteries, and a variety of other parts and supplies.

DCB committees have uncovered five potential supply bottlenecks, none of them serious as yet. At the head of the list, it might be mentioned, is fabricated aluminum, which is vital for the shielding of important radio parts because it has a low conductivity. While aluminum is therefore essential in communications work, the quantity needed is fortunately not large, and needless to say will be kept at a minimum.

Auxiliary power supplies. Power supply is an essential part of all communications work, and one of the most vulnerable points. Accordingly, the DCB has taken steps to ensure that each vital unit in our communications system has an auxiliary power supply available in the event of power failure of the main supply.

The DCB has prepared a manual dealing with auxiliary power supplies, outlining the various possible means of insuring adequate power in case of emergency.

Priorities. While all emphasis has been placed on putting our international communications system in such shape that it can handle peak emergency demands, the DCB has not been unmindful of the possibility that in spite of these efforts specific routes may be swamped beyond capacity with urgent messages. To meet such a contingency, a message priorities plan has been readied, under which messages of military importance will be granted immediate precedence.

The DCB is confident that through the use of foresight, through plans of the kind described above, and through the harnessing of modern scientific techniques which must, of course, remain defense secrets, our communications system can be kept operating at high efficiency through any future emergency, without interruption and without unnecessary delay.

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FLY SAYS RADIO SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY PREFERENCE

Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, told a press conference on Monday that he believed the radio industry essential to National Defense and suggested that it should have a priority preference in the allocation of vital raw materials such as aluminum.

He revealed that he had discussed the threat to the industry as a result of the shortage of aluminum and other materials with J. S. Knowlson, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

If radio manufacturers cannot get necessary materials - particularly aluminum - 85 percent of them will be idle by Fall, he said. Only a small part of the industry's facilities are devoted to defense production. If the radio manufacturer cannot get aluminum in July, Fly pointed out, he will be unable to produce radio sets in October.

Radio broadcasting has a definite morale value, the FCC Chairman said, and is certainly more important than many civilian industries. He predicted that unless the industry is given a priority preference that there will be a substantial reduction in production of receivers.

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HIGHER TAXES ON RADIO PROPOSED

Higher taxes will be imposed on the radio industry to help finance the Defense program. The House Ways and Means Committee has included in the new defense tax bill several increases which will affect the broadcasting industry.

Among the increases affecting radio is a boost in the excise levy on radio sets and parts and a revision of the base for taxation, expected to yield \$9,400,000 a year. As now written the tax on radios and parts will be 10%, instead of the present 5½%. The 10% levy is in line with Treasury recommendations.

The committee voted to tax telephone, cable and radio leased wires. The new tax, expected to bring \$27,600,000 in revenue, will be imposed on any leased wire or talking circuit, and includes those not now taxed, such as teletype service, it is understood.

During its consideration of proposals advocated to supply new tax revenues, the committee voted down the plan of Representative Sauthoff (Prog. Wis.) for a franchise tax on radio stations. Such a tax had been urged strongly by John B. Haggerty, President of National Allied Printing Trades Association early in the Ways and Means hearings and the proposal had several Congressional advocates.

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THE EAST AFRICAN HORN OF AFRICA

Chairman, I am sure that the Horn of Africa is a region of great importance and interest to all of us. It is a region of great strategic importance, and it is a region of great economic importance. It is a region of great political importance, and it is a region of great cultural importance. It is a region of great historical importance, and it is a region of great future importance.

No country can afford to ignore the Horn of Africa. It is a region of great strategic importance, and it is a region of great economic importance. It is a region of great political importance, and it is a region of great cultural importance. It is a region of great historical importance, and it is a region of great future importance.

If we are to understand the Horn of Africa, we must first understand the people who live there. The people of the Horn of Africa are a diverse group of people, and they have a rich and varied culture. They are a people of great strength and resilience, and they are a people of great hope and ambition. They are a people of great courage and determination, and they are a people of great faith and belief.

The Horn of Africa is a region of great strategic importance, and it is a region of great economic importance. It is a region of great political importance, and it is a region of great cultural importance. It is a region of great historical importance, and it is a region of great future importance.

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TEN ISSUES OUTLINED FOR NEWSPAPER PROBE

The Federal Communications Commission last week announced its procedure for the hearings to start July 23rd on newspaper control of radio stations.

The hearings will be conducted before the full Commission, which is now short one member. The term of Frederick I. Thompson expired last Monday, and the President has not nominated his successor.

The hearings will collect a mass of information on which to base a policy concerning the issuance of licenses to applicants for frequency modulated stations associated with newspapers, and for the future acquisition of standard broadcast stations by newspaper interests. It was asserted that any policy concerning these new acquisitions probably would affect presently owned newspaper stations, because their licenses must be renewed annually.

The inquiry, according to the FCC, will center around the following questions:

1. To what extent broadcast stations are at present associated with persons also associated with publication of one or more newspapers, the classification (in terms of power, location, network affiliation, etc.) of broadcast stations so associated, the circumstances surrounding such association, and the tendency toward such association in the future
2. Whether joint association of newspapers and broadcast stations tends or may tend to prejudice the free and fair presentation of public issues and information over the air, or to cause editorial bias or distortion, or to inject editorial policy or attitude into the public service rendered by broadcast stations as a medium of public communication
3. Whether joint association of newspapers and broadcast stations tends or may tend to restrict or distort the broadcasting of news, or to limit the sources of news to the public, or to affect adversely the relation between news-gathering services and broadcast stations.
4. Whether the joint association of newspapers and broadcast stations has or may have any effect upon freedom of access to the radio forum, for the discussion of public issues.
5. Whether the joint association of newspapers and broadcast stations tends or may tend to lessen or increase competition among broadcast stations or to result in the monopolization of local broadcast facilities.
6. Whether the joint association of newspapers and broadcast stations tends or may tend to increase or decrease concentration of control over broadcast facilities or the use thereof.

7. Whether the joint association of newspapers and broadcast stations constitutes or may constitute an undue concentration of control over the principal media for public communication.
8. Whether joint association of newspapers and broadcast stations tends or may tend to result in the utilization of improved facilities and skilled, experienced personnel for the procuring and dissemination of information and opinion by broadcast stations.
9. Whether joint association of newspapers and broadcast stations tends or may tend to insure greater economic stability for broadcast stations and to encourage the maximum technological development of radio.
10. What considerations influence newspaper interests to acquire broadcast stations.

Editor & Publisher, in an editorial on the projected inquiry, was critical of the questions. It said:

"The Federal Communications Commission appears determined to find out every last fact that can be turned up in the relationship between newspapers and radio broadcasting. Some of the information sought in the questionnaire sent this week to broadcasting stations seems, indeed, to have very little bearing on the question of whether sound public policy is served by newspaper ownership of a radio station, or vice versa. Some of the questions have no apparent relevancy at all to that problem, or to any other problem in which the FCC has reason to concern itself.

"For instance, it is difficult to see what the Commission can do with data on the policies of newspapers within station areas on free publicity, listing of programs, radio comment columns, etc. That is a matter of newspaper administration; it is not a field in which a radio station can exercise any rights or privileges, and certainly it is a field in which neither the FCC nor any other branch of government has any right to interfere.

"Our suspicions may be entirely unfounded, but the feeling cannot be escaped that the Commission, in addition to seeking facts, is looking for data that can be used for hypodermic cross-examinations of newspaper people in the forthcoming hearings. Whether or not that is the intent behind some of the questions, we'll bet a red apple against a burned-out radio tube that some of the FCC lawyers will turn them to that or similar uses when the inquiry gets under way. And we submit that that is not a sphere of proper activity for the Federal Government."

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ASCAP ANSWERS BMI CLAIM

The claim by BMI that its suit against ASCAP over performing rights of songs in the E. B. Marks catalogue written by ASCAP writers is "by no means a suit against the songwriters", brought a blistering reply last week from John G. Paine, General Manager of ASCAP.

"How can BMI make any such contention", said Mr. Paine, "when ASCAP does not exist apart from its membership? The suit plainly seeks to take away the writers' rights from their own Society and to vest these rights solely in BMI, which is owned by the radio broadcasters. It is simply one more attempt to destroy the value of rights now vested in the creators of American music.

"The BMI explanation takes the form of a plea of guilty when it declares, 'BMI has acquired a grant of the rights from a former ASCAP music publisher.' On the one hand they claim to have purchased the composer's rights from his publisher and on the other hand they say their suit to legalize ownership of these rights is not aimed at the songwriter."

At the same time, the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers demanded that BMI answer some questions concerning BMI's relations with composers. Variety last week listed a number of Composers and publishers affiliated with BMI who are protesting over recent BMI payments covering the first quarter of 1941. Variety quoted Sidney Kaye, Executive Vice-President of BMI, as saying that his bookkeeping department has made "quite a mistake" in royalty allocations.

Following are the questions ASCAP would like to have BMI answer for the benefit of composers:

1. How much money has BMI received for performing rights during the past year?
2. How much money has BMI paid composers during the past year for performing rights of their music?
3. What provision has BMI made for the relief of composers during sickness and distress?
4. What provision has BMI made for the widows and orphans of composers who die but whose works live?
5. What provision has BMI made to make payments to composers of standard music whose compositions are rarely, if ever, played on the air but whose work is essential to the development of American musical culture?
6. What provision has BMI made to insure continued payments through years to come to composers who write hit songs now but whose output may dwindle or cease in a few years?

The very existence of BMI under radio domination, declares ASCAP, is a threat to rob composers of the rights granted them by the copyright laws of the United States. The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is a voluntary association of composers and authors and their publishers maintained by its members for their collective security and to guard against piracy of their works.

ASCAP is dedicated to the principle that "no man or woman in the United States who writes successful music, or anyone dependent upon him, shall ever want." BMI is attempting to destroy all this, in the words of one of its recent song titles, "With a Twist of the Wrist".

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RADIO REPAIRS GIVEN PRIORITY STATUS

Priority status for repair and maintenance materials and equipment required for uninterrupted operation of radio communication and broadcasting facilities and a wide range of industrial processes and public services was assured last week when the Civilian Supply Allocation Division of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply promulgated an allocation program covering such items.

Action was necessitated by growing demands on raw materials as result of the defense program and the priorities granted in connection therewith which have made it difficult for manufacturers of repair and maintenance materials and equipment to fill their orders. Effect will be to assure continued operation of essential industries and services which otherwise might have to curtail because of inability to secure needed repair or maintenance parts.

The program covers 26 industries and services whose continued operation is essential to the public welfare and maintenance of civilian supplies. Other industries will be added when their problems have been analyzed. The program provides that such materials and equipment shall be allocated prior to all other civilian requirements and prior to defense requirements to the extent consistent with the defense program as determined by the Office of Production Management. Administration and enforcement of the program will be carried out by the OPM.

"Increasing demands from all sources and the priorities granted to defense requirements have made it difficult for other enterprises to obtain materials and equipment needed for purposes of maintenance and repair quickly enough so that essential operations can be maintained without interruption", the OPACS order stated. "It is necessary, therefore, to provide priority status for the materials and equipment required to maintain such existing facilities in a satisfactory operating condition.

The very existence of all these people depends on the fact that they are not recognized by the United States. It is a matter of the highest importance to the United States that these people should be recognized as citizens and that their rights should be protected. The United States has a duty to recognize these people as citizens and to protect their rights.

It is the duty of the United States to recognize these people as citizens and to protect their rights. The United States has a duty to recognize these people as citizens and to protect their rights. The United States has a duty to recognize these people as citizens and to protect their rights.

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RADIO MESSAGE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT

The President has received information from reliable sources that the Japanese government is planning to launch a new offensive against the United States. The President has decided to take immediate action to defend the United States against this threat. The President has ordered the mobilization of all available military resources and has directed the War Relocation Authority to take all necessary steps to protect the Japanese-American community.

The President has also ordered the evacuation of all Japanese-Americans from the West Coast. The President has directed the War Relocation Authority to provide for the needs of these evacuees and to ensure that they are treated with dignity and respect. The President has also ordered the suspension of all Japanese immigration into the United States.

The President has also ordered the suspension of all Japanese-American civil liberties. The President has directed the War Relocation Authority to take all necessary steps to ensure that these civil liberties are suspended. The President has also ordered the suspension of all Japanese-American property rights.

The President has also ordered the suspension of all Japanese-American voting rights. The President has directed the War Relocation Authority to take all necessary steps to ensure that these voting rights are suspended. The President has also ordered the suspension of all Japanese-American citizenship rights.

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"Furthermore, in cases where unforeseeable breakdowns occur and the need for equipment and materials becomes acute, a very high level of preference is required. * * *

"Emergency Maintenance and Repair. Materials and equipment necessary for emergency maintenance and repair of facilities in the above classifications shall be allocated to such use prior to all other civilian requirements and prior to defense requirements to the extent consistent with the defense program as determined by the Office of Production Management.

"Avoidance of Excessive Inventories. Allocations made under this program shall not be used to accumulate excessive inventories, or to divert parts still serviceable.

"Definitions. As used herein, the term 'maintenance' means the upkeep of property and equipment, and the term 'repair' means the restoration of property and equipment to a sound state after wear and tear, damage, destruction of parts, or the like. These terms include replacement of parts which have been worn out, damaged or destroyed, but do not include replacement when the new part or parts represent a changeover in model, the introduction of superior type equipment to replace usable equipment of an older or inferior type or design, or a substitution more extensive than that which is necessary to replace the part or parts that are worn out, damaged or destroyed."

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MINIMUM SERVICE FOR OPERATORS IS ELIMINATED

Congress last week passed and sent to the White House a bill which removes requirements of a minimum of six months previous training for radio operators on cargo ships.

The measure authorizes the Federal Communications Commission to determine the qualifications of such operators.

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COAST GUARD TO OPERATE RADIO DIRECTION-FINDERS

The Treasury Department last week announced that the U.S. Coast Guard has taken over the operation of 22 radio direction-finder stations on the Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf coasts formerly operated by the Navy as a result of an agreement between Treasury Secretary Morgenthau and Navy Secretary Knox.

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Journal of Management Studies, 1986, 23(1), 7-10.

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TRADE NOTES

Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR, and Chairman of the Board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, has just been elected to membership in the Song Writers' Protective Association, according to an announcement by Irving Caesar, President of the Association. Mr. McCosker's work as a song writer during his early days in broadcasting and show business qualifies him for membership.

NBC's International Short-Wave Division celebrated Independence Day by quadrupling its radio-service to Europe. WNBI and WRCA, with a combined power of 100,000 watts, inaugurated a regular service beamed particularly to France and England. Transmitter WNBI has been newly reconstructed and its power increased from 25 to 50,000-watts.

An interesting sidelight of the National Defense Program is the fabulous increase in the refinement of pure selenium in the United States which, according to George Lewis, Vice-President of International Telephone and Radio Manufacturing Corp., has increased one hundred fold this year over last. Selenium is one of the lesser known of the physical elements but is employed in the manufacture of red glass, certain pharmaceutical products and now in the I.T.T. Selenium Rectifiers which are being used extensively by various National Defense suppliers.

Maurice G. Randall, star of the first television drama presented by General Electric Company September 11, 1928, over WGY, has passed away at his home in Wynantskill, N. Y.

Because every station on the network provides its own program schedule and since the CBS folio cannot adequately cover the field, they have discontinued this service. The logical source of all information regarding station schedules is the individual outlet, CBS believes. To cover the New York area, WABC will provide its programs, together with a summary of other network features.

As of August 1, next, billings of the NBC Red and Blue Networks will no longer be combined for discount purposes. All current contracts renewing without lapse will receive protection for one year up to and including August 1, 1942.

Establishing a record for a six months' period, orders received by General Electric Co. during the first half of this year amounted to \$521,139,000 compared with \$212,653,000 for the same period last year, an increase of 145 percent, President Charles E. Wilson announced this week. This included \$216,000,000 in the first six months of this year for National Defense purposes.

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After a thorough review of the case, the Commission of the European Communities has decided to grant a refund of the duties on the goods in question. The Commission has also decided to grant a refund of the duties on the goods in question. The Commission has also decided to grant a refund of the duties on the goods in question.

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An interesting element of the Commission's decision is the fact that it has decided to grant a refund of the duties on the goods in question. The Commission has also decided to grant a refund of the duties on the goods in question. The Commission has also decided to grant a refund of the duties on the goods in question.

Article 6 of the Treaty of Rome provides that the Commission shall have the right to grant a refund of the duties on the goods in question. The Commission has also decided to grant a refund of the duties on the goods in question.

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FCC O.K'S \$5,000,000 TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION

Nearly \$5,000,000 in new telephone construction was approved by the Federal Communications Commission last week.

The largest item involved joint application of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. and the New England Telephone and Telegraph Co. to supplement existing facilities between Boston, Mass., and Brunswick, Maine, at an estimated cost of \$2,279,800, of which amount \$698,600 will be for carrier and associated equipment. A pair of cables will be buried for a distance of about 146 miles.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Co. was also authorized to improve facilities between Salt Lake City, Utah, and the Idaho-Oregon State line, via Pocatello and Boise, Idaho, by installing open wire for about 464 miles, building 302 miles of new pole line, and installing carrier equipment thereon. The estimated cost is \$1,270,000, of which amount \$340,000 will be for carrier and associated equipment.

This project will connect with new construction of the Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. from the Idaho-Oregon State line to Hood River, Ore., authorized at the same time. The latter will consist of an open wire line for 307 miles and cable for four miles. The estimated cost of this unit is \$767,500, of which \$192,500 is for carrier and associated equipment.

The Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Co. received a grant to augment existing facilities between Wyeth, Ore., and The Dalles, Ore., at a cost of \$453,000, of which \$189,000 is for carrier and associated equipment. A pair of cables will be constructed for nearly 34.4 miles, part of which will be aerial and the rest buried, with K carrier equipment installation.

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G.E. BOOSTS POWER FOR TELEVISION

Broadcasting of original television programs over W2XB, General Electric station at Schenectady, N. Y., will be resumed with greatly increased power upon completion of the new studio building and changes in the transmitter to incorporate the new standards within a few weeks, according to Robert S. Peare, Company Manager of Broadcasting.

Power at the transmitting station in the Helderberg mountains, 12 miles south of Schenectady, will be increased from 3 to 20 kilowatts for sound and eventually from 10 to 40 kilowatts for scene transmission. Locally originated programs, discontinued last December after 18 months of experimentation, will be of both live and film nature.

General Electric has been telecasting under an experimental license in Channel 3 and expects to apply for a commercial license in this channel.

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Under the National Communications Commission Act, the Commission is authorized to regulate the use of the radio spectrum and to allocate frequencies for various services.

The Commission has received applications for the use of the radio spectrum for various services, including broadcasting, telecommunications, and navigation. The Commission is currently reviewing these applications and will make a decision on whether to grant the licenses.

The Commission is also responsible for ensuring that the use of the radio spectrum is efficient and that there is no interference between different services. The Commission will continue to monitor the use of the radio spectrum and will take action if necessary to prevent interference.

The Commission is also responsible for promoting the use of the radio spectrum for public safety and emergency services. The Commission will continue to work with the relevant agencies to ensure that the radio spectrum is used effectively for these purposes.

The Commission is also responsible for promoting the use of the radio spectrum for scientific and research purposes. The Commission will continue to work with the relevant agencies to ensure that the radio spectrum is used effectively for these purposes.

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3. THE COMMISSION'S POLICY

The Commission's policy is to ensure that the use of the radio spectrum is efficient and that there is no interference between different services. The Commission will continue to monitor the use of the radio spectrum and will take action if necessary to prevent interference.

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RADIO SHORT WAVE BROADCASTING ADVANCES

Behind the curtain of mystern which war drops on scientific research to guard devices developed for military purposes, radio engineers report it is no secret that outstanding advances are being made in shortwave broadcasting, according to a review released this week by the Radio Corporation of America

"By means of electrically steerable aerials fed by high power, the National Broadcasting Company is putting Uncle Sam in a dominant position on the international radio map, hurling spoken words across the hemispheres with efficiency undreamed of during World War I", the RCA states. "How the radio engineers have harnessed the short waves, which in 1918 were just beginning to indicate their value, is one of the miracle stories of the current war period. Modestly, the engineers credit the great advances to the vacuum tube and to other developments, such as the steerable or "searchlight" antenna, designed to throw a fan-shaped beam of radio energy instead of broadcasting it to the four winds. * * *

"Since the European war broke out, America's horizon of steel towers and tall wooden masts has widened in the interests of National Defense and international communications. Despite the fact that heavy penalties are meted out in oppressed countries on the Continent of Europe to those caught listening to foreign broadcasts, mail reaching the United States from foreign shores furnishes proof that the American short-wave broadcasts of unbiased news are overspreading the hemispheres and finding ears that are long-distant targets for truth.

"Mindful of the importance of this short-wave service, the National Broadcasting Company has redoubled its efforts around the clock, operating a minimum of 16 hours a day, and at times 24 hours.*"

"Tabulating the number of radio sets in the countries of South America, the 'RCA Review' lists Argentina first with 1,050,000 sets; then in order Brazil, 500,000; Mexico, 300,000; Chile, 160,000; Uruguay and Cuba each 150,000; Venezuela, 138,000; Colombia, 100,000; Peru, 68,000, and all other Latin American countries below that number.

"The North American broadcasters consider the most important language areas of South America are centered around Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. These areas are twenty degrees apart as viewed from New York. By means of the electrically steerable antennas, the NBC's radio beams are steered to serve either Rio or Buenos Aires. The radio energy is handled in much the same way as a searchlight is turned to cut a swath through the darkness in a desired direction.

"As an illustration of the effectiveness of the short-wave system: President Roosevelt's 'fireside chat' on May 27, 1941, proclaiming an unlimited emergency, was broadcast through the NBC Bound Brook short-wave transmitters to every one of the American republics as well as to Europe and Asia. Stations in the 20 Latin American republics and in Puerto Rico rebroadcast the Spanish and Portuguese versions which were given from Radio City simultaneously with the English broadcast from the White House. The speech was rebroadcast by the British Broadcasting Company and Italian, German and French translations were beamed to Europe on the regular times assigned to those languages."

RADIO SHOWS WAVE BROADCASTING ADVANCES

During the course of the year, the radio industry has made considerable progress in the development of new and improved broadcasting equipment. This progress is the result of the close cooperation between the radio industry and the Federal Communications Commission, which has been instrumental in the development of the new equipment.

The new equipment, which is being developed by the radio industry, will enable the radio industry to broadcast more effectively and efficiently. This new equipment will also enable the radio industry to broadcast more effectively and efficiently. The new equipment will also enable the radio industry to broadcast more effectively and efficiently. The new equipment will also enable the radio industry to broadcast more effectively and efficiently.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

OK

RECEIVED
JUL 14 1941
FRANK E. MULLEN

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DEFENSE PROGRAM TO CHANGE RADIO MARKET

Fewer radios, more limited choice of models, and an emphasis on the more expensive radio-phonograph combination are expected in government circles as a result of the National Defense Program. Listeners also may make their present radios last longer.

The reasons for this change in the market are three-fold:

1. Curtailment of raw materials, particularly aluminum, will compel manufacturers to reduce production, probably by Fall, unless the radio industry is given a much better priority status.

2. Officials of the Office of Production Management are urging sharp reductions in the varieties of many articles, including radios, in order to release both materials and skilled workmen for defense.

3. Dealers and manufacturers already are preparing for demands for more expensive radio receivers and combination sets due to the rising national income. This trend, it is predicted, will be apparent in the 1942 models and may be emphasized as the defense program continues.

Robert E. McConnell, Chief of the Conservation Unit of the OPM, at a recent press conference said:

"There is going to be without any question fewer automobiles, as we have more defense, also fewer refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, radios and the like.

"Now to overcome these deficiencies the first job is conservation. This country has been for many years the most extravagant, wasteful nation on earth because we are so rich in resources that we can afford to use things until they are partly worn out and then throw them away and replace them with new products.

"Many of the products could have been made to last longer with a little repair, and the material in them could have been reclaimed and used over again.

"Careless, thoughtless, selfish waste must be avoided wherever possible, and in this connection the rich, as well as the poor, have to hold down their purchases on these materials."

Regarding aluminum, the shortage of which is threatening the radio industry, Mr. McConnell said:

1970-1971 YEAR SUMMARY OF MAJOR EVENTS

7/11/41

"As regards aluminum, I don't see any way out. Aluminum is going to be unavailable to my mind for ordinary consumption until the emergency is over."

While he did not mention radios, Mr. McConnell did say:

"It is perfectly obvious that it is not patriotic to buy and operate a yacht every year, and so, in the future, it will be unpatriotic to own two automobiles when one will do."

Previously, Donald M. Nelson, OPM Director of Purchases, designated radios as an example of a manufactured article that might be simplified by reducing the variety of models.

He explained that he did not mean that radio receivers should be standardized so that the consumer would have no choice, say between an RCA, a Zenith, or a Philco, but that there should not be so many models of each brand. Designs might be simplified, he said.

A more definite pronouncement along this line, covering many manufactured products is expected from the OPM in the near future.

The substitution of other materials for those which are vitally needed for defense industries meanwhile is being given impetus by the OPM. Plastics as a substitute for aluminum are being encouraged.

"We are at the beginning of an ersatz program", Mr. McConnell said. "There is much that can be done, but it must be borne in mind that the demand for raw materials, especially the metals, is so great that there are very few substitutes, and you can go from one metal to another until you run into another shortage."

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LINDY RADIO DISPUTE AIRED ON HOUSE FLOOR

Correspondence between Representative Lambertson (R.), of Kansas, and Samuel R. Rosenbaum, President of the WFIL Broadcasting Co., Philadelphia, regarding the broadcasting of the Philadelphia address of Col. Charles Lindbergh was placed in the Congressional Record of July 3 by Representative McGranery (D.), of Pennsylvania.

Congressman McGranery came to the defense of Mr. Rosenbaum and Dr. Leon Levy, President of WCAU, in response to an attack made on them by Representative Lambertson.

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7/11/41

THOMPSON JOB NOT EXPECTED TO BE FILLED NOW

The Federal Communications Commission is expected to function for the time being as a six-man agency as the President is not expected to fill immediately the vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of Frederick I. Thompson.

Observers point out that any person named to the FCC at this time would be placed in an unfortunate position at the outset due to the controversy over the monopoly report. His examination by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee might well become another FCC investigation.

Mr. Thompson returned to his home in Alabama immediately upon the expiration of his term June 30th. He had told friends that he did not wish to be reappointed, but there was some expectation that he might be retained because of his part in drafting the Monopoly report.

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COMPROMISE SOUGHT AS RADIO PROBE PAUSES

The future of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee's hearings on the radio monopoly report was uncertain this week as representatives of the three major networks sought to reach an agreement on compromise regulations.

Chairman James L. Fly has received no information as to whether the Senate inquiry will resume. Observers are inclined to think it will not unless Senator Tobey (R.), of New Hampshire, produces some additional witnesses.

Ed. Craney, Montana broadcaster and friend of Senator Wheeler, is said to be sitting in on the conferences of the networks as an unofficial observer for the Committee Chairman.

It was generally expected meanwhile that the August 2 effective date for the FCC chain monopoly regulations will be postponed.

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A Washington, D. C., resident objects to the "squawking" of a neighbor's loud speaker until 2 A.M. The Federal Communications Commission advises that operation of receivers is outside of its province and that any nuisance problem is a matter for local civil authorities to consider.

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THE FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Federal Bureau of Investigation is pleased to have you at this time. We are a national agency and the Bureau is located in Washington, D. C. We are a part of the Department of Justice.

Our purpose is to protect the United States from all forms of crime and to maintain the integrity of the Federal Government. We are a part of the Department of Justice.

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PRIORITY ORDER NO HELP TO HOME RECEIVING SET

The action of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply in including radio broadcasting among the services to be given priority preference for repairs and maintenance will not help listeners.

A spokesman for radio manufacturers this week pointed out that the order applies only to radio transmitters and not to receivers. An effort is being made by the industry to have the OPACS order amended to cover receiving sets.

The OPACS order was due to be followed late this week by a supplemental order from the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the amount of aluminum used in the manufacture of radio sets already has been reduced from 2,000 tons, last year's consumption, to 15 tons a month this year. The reduction has been accomplished through the use of substitutes.

The radio industry estimates that a million sets must be produced annually to take care of replacements of obsolete receivers regardless of the limitations on new purchases.

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NAB REORGANIZATION IS RUMORED

Rumors were current in Washington this week that the National Association of Broadcasters may be reorganized as an outgrowth of the intra-radio fight over the FCC monopoly report.

In addition to the resignations of nearly a dozen stations from the trade association since the development of the monopoly controversy, it was reported that a substantial group of stations are contemplating concerted action in resigning from the trade association, in protest against the position taken by President Neville Miller on the chain-monopoly proceedings.

Resignations are being solicited, it is reported, on the purported ground that the NAB has not represented independent stations, but rather has reflected the viewpoints of the major networks in the current controversy. The criticism is largely directed against President Miller, who joined NAB in 1938 as its first president at \$25,000 per year, plus \$5,000 in allowances. His salary was increased by \$10,000 at the San Francisco convention of the NAB in 1940 and his contract was extended from 1942 until 1944, at the NAB convention in St. Louis last May as a vote of confidence in the position he had taken both in connection with the monopoly regulations and the copy-right controversy.

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PROPERTY OF THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

A search of the files of the Department of Justice has revealed the following names of persons who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation, and who have been identified as having been in contact with the subject of this investigation.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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AMATEURS GIVEN ADDITIONAL CHANNELS

At the request of the American Radio Relay League, the Federal Communications Commission has amended its rules governing amateur radio service to make an additional 400 kilocycles available for voice communication (Section 12.115), and has allocated 50 kilocycles for utilization of frequency modulation (Section 12.117).

As a result, radiotelephony is now authorized on the amateur band 28,100 to 30,000 kilocycles instead of the 28,500 to 30,000 kilocycles as heretofore, and the frequencies 29,250 to 30,000 kilocycles are assigned for FM transmission. The present extent of the amateur band remains unchanged.

This action was taken to accommodate the increasing number of amateur radiotelephone stations and, at the same time, to encourage activity of amateurs in developing FM equipment, as well as to obtain data respecting characteristics of this band for FM use.

At the same time the Commission, on its own motion, amended Section 12.63 to clarify operation of amateur stations by remote control. This amendment will tend to eliminate misunderstanding about the Commission's requirement that an amateur desiring to operate a station by remote control must submit complete information regarding location of the control point, his right to the use of the premises, the means by which remote control is effected, and the equipment to be used to monitor the transmissions from the control point. As has long been the case, amateur operation, directly or remotely, is prohibited on premises controlled by an alien.

Section 12.83, which concerns transmission of call signals, was amended to facilitate Commission monitoring of amateur stations in the present emergency.

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INDUSTRIAL SPECIALISTS ON RADIO ARE SOUGHT

The U. S. Civil Service Commission has announced an examination for Industrial Specialist positions paying from \$2,600 to \$5,600 a year. One of the industries cited for which applicants must have had some experience is "radio and other electrical equipment".

Industrial specialists may be called upon to perform any of three types of jobs. The first is that of liaison representative in developing and maintaining working relationships with manufacturers of materials or equipment vital to the defense program. Secondly, they may act as consultants on industrial materials, methods and processes, or they may examine and evaluate data secured from the reports of various industrial concerns. The third possible assignment is that of investigator and analyst in the field of

industrial materials, which involves the collection of data on production techniques, uses, consumption, and market supplies of particular materials.

Applications are acceptable at the office of the Civil Service Commission until August 7.

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LISTENERS FOOT BILL IN N.Y.C. EXPERIMENT

A new kind of radio program service in which the listeners rather than sponsors pay the bills is to be tried on an experimental basis in New York City.

The Federal Communications Commission last week granted a construction permit to the Muzak Corporation, New York City, for a developmental FM broadcast station. This corporation, which is now in the business of furnishing wired musical programs without advertising to hotels, restaurants and home subscribers on a contract basis, contemplates experimenting with a like service by means of radio.

According to the applicant:

"The purpose of the experiment is to determine whether the public or a sufficiently large portion of the public would prefer to obtain radio programs by direct payment for the service. The experiment will be conducted by offering a service to the general public in New York City and furnishing this service to those of the general public who pay the service. There will be no advertising in connection with the service and the success or failure of the experiment will depend upon the willingness of the public to pay an amount which will warrant the furnishing of such a service as an established business."

The applicant intends to restrict the reception of its non-advertising programs to subscribers by transmitting an accompanying "pig squeal" or discordant sound which can only be eliminated by special receivers leased from the applicant.

Pointing out that this will enable persons to obtain selected radio programs by direct payment rather than by indirect payment through purchasing products advertised on the air, the Muzak Corporation holds in connection with its application that "there is no basic or inherent reason why the American public should be compelled to pay for its radio programs by submitting to advertising announcements." It adds:

"There is no reason why the public should pay directly for moving pictures and indirectly for radio. It is merely a matter of circumstance that radio in the United States is

CONFIDENTIAL - This document contains information of a confidential nature and is to be handled accordingly.

Approved for release by the [redacted] on [redacted]

SECRET

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available to the public only in connection with advertising announcements which frequently are highly disturbing or irritating. The American people have never decided or been given the opportunity to decide that radio should not be sold in the usual manner by direct payment for the service."

The applicant will broadcast no commercially sponsored programs, and no advertising continuity whatever will be used. Because of its regular business, the applicant states that it has a great volume of transcribed program material available for use in connection with the experiment, and that engineers from Associated Music Publishers, Inc., and Wired Radio, Inc., have been added to its staff. News will be obtained from the United Press.

The Muzak transmitter for this purpose will be located at 11 West 42nd Street, New York. It will use power of 1000 watts. It will operate on the frequency 117,650 kilocycles "on an experimental basis only, and upon the express condition that this authorization is subject to change or cancellation by the Commission at any time, without advance notice or hearing, if, in the Commission's discretion, the need for such action arises."

In authorizing the experiment, the Commission observes that the use of this frequency must be temporary, since it is in a crowded part of the spectrum devoted to other established services. Any action looking to establishment of the projected new type of service upon a regular basis would require consideration of the problem of finding frequencies for allocation to such service. Therefore, the immediate grant "is not to be construed as a finding by the Commission that the operation of the proposed station upon the frequency authorized is or will be in the public interest beyond the express terms of the grant." The Commission stipulates that FM must be used.

The Commission stresses that the Muzak operation will be purely experimental in connection with "the development of a subscriber broadcast service in accordance with Sections 4.151 and 4.153 subject to the condition that no interference is caused to any established services."

The proposal, according to a Commission memorandum opinion issued in conjunction with the grant "is unique in the annals of radio broadcasting in this country." Such an experiment has not been conducted in this country, and the Commission believes it worthy of investigation in the public interest. It comments:

"A broadcast station is defined, both by treaty and statute, as one licensed for the transmission by radio-telephone emissions primarily intended to be received by the general public. The first such stations licensed in this country were sought and obtained by individuals or organizations engaged in manufacturing or similar enterprises who desired either to advertise their own produce or to promote public good will in their own behalf. Licensees, in order to meet the increasing cost of providing broadcast programs, gradually entered into the

practice of transmitting, for a fee, advertising matter for other persons. As the effectiveness of radio as an advertising medium developed broadcasting became a business in its own right. Thus arose the practice in this country of public support of broadcast service, not through any direct charge, but through the purchase of articles and services advertised by radio. This is not true in all countries of the world.

"The service which this applicant proposes will be available to the general public; any member of the public, without discrimination, may lease the equipment to receive the service. The distinguishing feature will be that those receiving the programs will pay directly rather than indirectly therefor. Operation of a station in this manner is within the definition of broadcasting.

". . . A charge to the subscriber for the program service is an integral and inseparable part of the experiment. The rule prohibiting a direct or indirect charge by the licensee of a developmental broadcast station for the transmission of programs was promulgated in the light of the existing practices of broadcast stations. Under the circumstances here presented, we are of the opinion that the rule should be construed in such a manner as to permit the proposed operation."

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PRANKSTERS IN DANGER NOW, FCC SAYS

The Federal Communications Commission this week warned that the present emergency invites serious complications for the "prankster" or operator who does not conform to requirements. The FCC pointed out that the ether highways are now so effectively patrolled in a hunt for illegal operators that trespassing or erratic driving thereon is quickly detected.

Of particular concern to the Commission is a mistaken notion that the ultra-high frequencies are open to transmission without license or regulation. The fact is that some of our most vital safety services are assigned to this particular sort of the radio spectrum. Included are police communication systems and aircraft navigation aids.

"I didn't know I had to have a license, since my low-powered transmitter can't be heard outside of my State", is one frequent explanation. It is an established engineering fact that any radio signal will at times have effects which extend beyond the borders of a State, or interfere with reception of interstate communications. The courts have held that a radio signal is interstate in character and that the Communications Act applies to all radio emis-

sions intended for reception. Accordingly, any person operating a radio transmitter must be licensed by the Commission.

When the Commission's monitoring service notes the presence of a suspicious signal and the field division is put to work tracing its origin, there is no way of knowing whether the case will develop subversive aspects or prove to be an ordinary violation. However, defense ether-policing requires each and every case to be investigated. This entails considerable expenditure of public money and time.

If, after much effort, it is determined that the offense is a minor one, routine proceedings are instituted against the culprit. Should the case have more serious aspects, it is turned over to some other agency. But the fact remains that under present conditions every violator is subjected to inquiry and penalty.

The imprudence of trifling with the ether patrol is well illustrated in the case of a student at a certain western university who thought it was "fun" to hold telephone conversations with a monitoring station and imply that he was one "Edgar Von Spiegel" engaged in mysterious activities. The upshot was that he was apprehended, detained in jail for 24 hours for questioning, and released with a warning after he had signed a confession in which he admitted that he had been "very foolish" to engage in such a stunt.

Strange signals appearing in the ether lanes were recently traced by the Commission's Defense Operations Section to Swainsboro, Ga., and Springfield, Mass. They proved to be simple cases of unlicensed operation. In the Georgia case Ed Schrader pleaded guilty before a United States Commissioner and was released on \$1,000 bond. At Springfield, Mario La Zazzera had to post bond of like amount.

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TELEVISION ABSOLVED OF WOMAN'S ILLNESS

A California woman in a complaint to the Federal Communications Commission attributes her illness to television and other radio signals which permeate her home and person. The Commission, while sorry to learn of the complainant's illness, states definitely that no case has ever been brought to its attention where either television or broadcast signals received at a distance from transmission have any physical effect on humans. Many tests have been made, the FCC said, and it has been found that these emissions are so weak and insignificant that they are incapable of harming anyone. Since it would appear that the woman's illness must be due to some other cause, the FCC recommends that the woman consult a physician.

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The Federal Communications Commission will meet every Wednesday this Summer so long as a quorum is available. There will be no Summer recess due to the urgency of National Defense.

Station WHIS, Bluefield, West Virginia, has joined the National Broadcasting Company as a basic supplementary outlet to both the Red and Blue Networks. This station will not join the Blue Southeastern Group as had been previously announced.

Robin Kinkead has been assigned to cover news and special events broadcasts, the Columbia shortwave listening station, and engineering developments for the Columbia Broadcasting System Publicity Department, Louis Ruppel, network Publicity Director, has announced. Kinkead has been a staff writer in the magazine division of CBS Publicity. In his new post, Kinkead takes over the work of Arthur Perles, who was recently assigned by Ruppel to cover Columbia's Latin American affairs. Perles was detailed to CBS Latin American headquarters in the Studio Building at 49 East 52nd Street, but he continues to report directly to the network press department.

Reductions approximating 14 percent in long-distance telephone tolls became effective July 10 as a result of the \$14,000,000 rate adjustment negotiated by the Federal Communications Commission applicable to the Bell System telephone companies. Interstate message toll rates and incidental charges of The American Telephone and Telegraph Company were reduced \$12,500,000 and other Bell System associated company interstate rates and incidental charges will be reduced \$1,475,000.

Eugene Fubini this week became Acting Engineer-in-Charge of the Short Wave Division, as William H. Moffat, who had held that post, was called to active duty in the United States Naval Reserve. The appointment was made by E. K. Cohan, CBS Director of Engineering.

Radio sets are now barred from the Yankee Stadium. New York Yankees' management issued the ban last Sunday. No similar action has been taken by the N. Y. Giants' management but in the matter of public policies one team usually follows the other. Portables have been banned at college football games for two years.

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The Treasury Department on December 11 last, approved this change in form as a measure of efficiency. There will be no change in the amount of National Revenue.

Under this, approved March 11, 1914, the National Engineering Company on a basis of 100,000 shares of stock, and the National Engineering Company on a basis of 100,000 shares of stock. This change will not affect the National Engineering Company on a basis of 100,000 shares of stock.

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RCA GETS FIRST SOVIET RADIOPHOTOS

The first radiophotos ever transmitted directly to the United States from the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics were received in New York this week by R.C.A. Communications, Inc., a service of the Radio Corporation of America. The photographs of war scenes were made available to American news photo services for publication in Wednesday's newspapers.

The radiophotos were received in a test transmission from Moscow. The tests were highly successful, according to RCAC technicians, and if further test transmissions prove as good, a regular commercial radiophoto service between Moscow and New York will be inaugurated.

According to RCAC's information, radiophoto equipment recently has been installed at Moscow, and this week's transmission were believed to be the first ever made to a point outside of the USSR.

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END IN SOLAR "STORM" FORESEEN

Although the solar disturbance that has marred international short-wave radio reception for the past six days continued this week over the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, radio men professed to see signs of a general abatement of the "storm", according to the New York Times.

Reception was "spotty", Berlin and London broke through from time to time with fair signals, then faded out again. Rome was reported weak and unreliable throughout the day. Moscow was scarcely heard at all. Radio men of the National Broadcasting and Columbia System's listening posts, who monitored the European waves, noted a general clearing of the channels but all were called far short of perfection. Land wires, which sometimes suffer, too, were operating normally.

The disturbances, scientists said, are due to powerful solar radiations that make turbulent the earth's ionosphere.

This trouble often recurs at intervals equal to the period of rotation of the sun on its axis, or about twenty-seven days. Therefore, a disturbance is likely to be felt at monthly intervals on long-distance radio channels.

The trouble, however, is not due so much to the primary effects of a solar storm, as to the secondary or "hangover" period that often occurs months after the original trouble is past, it was said.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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BITTER BATTLE SEEN IN NEWSPAPER INQUIRY

Advance indications are that the forthcoming inquiry of the Federal Communications Commission on newspaper owned and controlled radio stations will be a knock-down, drag-out fray with no quarter asked or given.

Chairman James L. Fly, questioned at his weekly press conference Monday, admitted that a "few subpoenas" have been prepared, but he insisted that this was not unusual. He did not disclose upon whom they were to be served.

Mr. Fly said he knew of no plan to postpone the hearing, which is scheduled to begin July 23. He estimated that it would consume at least a week.

The American Newspaper Publishers Association announced last week that it will intervene in the investigation as publishers expressed resentment of the tone of the FCC questionnaire sent out in preparation for the hearing.

In a lead editorial Editor & Publisher warned newspaper owners that it is "time to be alarmed."

"From many indications, it appears that the FCC is bent upon proving that newspaper ownership or operation of broadcasting stations is not in the public interest, and that its ultimate aim is to bar newspapers, as a class of business, from such activity", the editorial said. "If that is so, it represents a trend the importance of which cannot be exaggerated, for newspapers, for radio, and indeed for every branch of American business. If the FCC has power, under existing law, to disqualify newspaper interests from radio ownership and to destroy the many millions of investment that newspapers have made in radio, it is difficult to see where the power of government over private business can be limited. . . .

"The fight for survival of radio as a private enterprise can be lost or won in these hearings on newspapers as radio owners or operators. If newspapers can be barred, the Commission's right to set up further discriminations may be considered as established, barring new legislation by Congress. We don't believe that the radio people can make the fight, representing as they do a diversity rather than a community of interests. Newspapers can, and we believe that they should.

"They are evidently facing a hostile tribunal in the forthcoming hearings, and unless they come to grips with their situation in short order, they may presently find that newspapers as a radio factor belong to history and not to now. From the stand-

July 10, 1941

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE
January 10, 1941

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION PASSED BY THE SENATE
ON JANUARY 10, 1941

ALBANY:
THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
PRINTING OFFICE, 1941

THE UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK
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PRINTING OFFICE, 1941

point of the newspaper business, the radio business, and the public at large, that would be a most unfortunate outcome. It need not happen if newspapers fight their case strongly before the Commission, and, even more important, keep their readers completely informed of what goes on and what hidden facts lie behind the Commission's hearings."

Editor & Publisher, in its news columns, quoted a number of indignant publishers after the following preface:

"Prominent newspaper executives, some of them owners or operators of radio stations and others having no radio connections, this week expressed their resentment at the nature and tone of the questionnaire sent last week by the Federal Communications Commission to all U.S. radio stations. The questionnaire, described in Editor & Publisher for July 5, put especial emphasis on the relations between radio stations and newspapers within their broadcast territory - a fact which led several newspaper executives to believe that the Commission was more intent upon investigating all newspaper practices than those dealing with newspapers using the ether waves.

"The American Newspaper Publishers Association will be represented at the hearings before the Commission, now scheduled for July 23, by Elisha Hanson, its general counsel, and according to Walter M. Dear, ANPA president, "every effort will be made to protect all engaged in our business from discriminatory action". The Newspaper-Radio Committee, headed by Harold Hough, Fort Worth Star-Telegram, is also gathering data from newspaper-owned stations, in preparation for the Commission's hearings."

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RADIO EQUIPMENT ON PRIORITIES CRITICAL LIST

Radio sending and receiving equipment, radio direction finders, and radiosondes and equipment are on the revised Priorities Critical List issued this week by the Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management.

The list contains over 300 items and classes of items on deliveries of which Army and Navy contracting officers may assign preference ratings.

Except for certain specified items which are subject to industry-wide control by the Priorities Division, most of the materials which appear on the list are subject to priority control only in the sense that Army and Navy orders for these items may automatically be assigned preference ratings.

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FLY HINTS AT MONOPOLY REPORT MODIFICATIONS

While insisting that the Federal Communications Commission was not preparing to postpone indefinitely the highly controversial network regulations, due to become effective August 2, Chairman James J. Fly stated at his press conference Monday that some modifications may be accepted.

He stated that progress had been made at a series of conferences with network officials but that it is too early to predict the outcome. The parleys are continuing.

A hint that a delay may be granted, if requested, was thrown out by the FCC chairman, but he said that the Commission will not consent to an indefinite postponement.

Asked about the forced sale of the NBC-Blue Network, Mr. Fly said that the network would be granted whatever reasonable time it needs to effect the sale. He said that there was no disposition upon the part of the FCC to force a sacrifice sale and that the date of the transfer is not important.

He told the press that he had heard nothing further about the recessed hearings of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. He expressed the opinion that there will be no further testimony on the White resolution and that the Committee's action will not depend upon the outcome of the current conferences with network officials.

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DU MONT PICKS SITE FOR D.C. TELEVISION

The Federal Communications Commission Saturday received an application from Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Inc., to place the transmitter for its proposed new Washington television broadcast station at 726 Eleventh Street, N.W. This, it was said, is the site of the former transmitter of Radio Station WMAL.

The DuMont application said the studios of the proposed new station would be placed at the same location. A prior application of the DuMont Laboratories had sought to place its transmitter on top of the National Press Building, at 14th and F Streets, N.W., and its studios in the building.

The original DuMont application also specified that work was to begin on July 1 last, and be completed on January 1, 1942, but the new application seeks an extension of this time from 30 days after the Commission grants the request, and requiring 180 days to complete.

The National Broadcasting Co. also is constructing a new television station in Washington. It is expected to be ready for service during the Fall. Its transmitter is to be located at Wardman Park Hotel

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THE STATE OF TEXAS

Be it remembered that the Board of Commissioners of the State of Texas, at its regular session held at Austin, Texas, on the 1st day of January, 1901, have passed the following resolution, to-wit:

Resolved, That the Board of Commissioners of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears from the records of the Board of Commissioners of the State of Texas:

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ATTEST:

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the State of Texas, at Austin, Texas, this 1st day of January, 1901.

The Board of Commissioners of the State of Texas, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original of the same, as the same appears from the records of the Board of Commissioners of the State of Texas:

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MEDIATION BOARD GETS RADIO LABOR DISPUTE

The Labor Department Saturday certified to the National Defense Mediation Board a labor dispute at the Breeze Corporation in Newark and Elizabeth, N. J.

The Department said C.I.O.'s United Auto Workers Union was threatening a strike there in a dispute involving questions of a 10 percent wage increase a union shop contract and dues check-off.

The corporation employs 520 workers and manufactures radio equipment for the Army Signal Corps.

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WGN TO OPERATE FM STATION

Authority to construct a frequency modulation (FM) station immediately was granted to WGN, Inc., last week by the Federal Communications Commission. The FCC order authorized WGN, Inc., to construct station #59C, to operate on a frequency of 45.9 megacycles, with temporary transmitting equipment of 1,000 watts.

Station W59C, it is expected, will be on the air with regular programs in a week or ten days, Carl J. Meyers, Chief Engineer of WGN, announced. It will be the second FM station for Chicago, W51C, owned and operated by the Zenith Radio Corporation, broadcasting on 45.1 megacycles, is on the air daily from 8:30 A.M. to 1 A.M.

W59C's transmitter will be installed on the 29th floor of Tribune Tower, with temporary antennae atop the Tower. Meanwhile, WGN will go ahead with plans for a 50 kilowatt station for which the transmitter already has been ordered. Meyers said that he expected that the high powered FM station would be ready for service in December.

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The radiolocators used in Britain to warn against the approach of enemy planes are being developed and produced in Canada. Orders to manufacture and assemble \$40,000,000 of the locators have been placed with Research Enterprises, Ltd., a Canadian government-owned company.

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WISCONSIN BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES

The Joint Commission on the Conservation of the Wisconsin Forests and the Wisconsin Game and Fish Commission have been authorized to conduct a study of the Wisconsin Game and Fish Commission's activities in the conservation of the Wisconsin Game and Fish Commission's resources.

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WISCONSIN BOARD OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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DANAHER HITS FLY ON "CENSORSHIP"

Senator John Danaher (R.), of Connecticut, assailed Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, last week after the latter had suggested to Washington newspaper and radio commentators that they refrain from using the descriptive term, "Stalin Line".

"Now we have come to the point where newspaper and radio-men must get approval of news, not from a Cabinet official, but from the head of an administrative agency", the Senator said. "The news the American people read and hear is being colored at the source."

"Things have come to a pretty pass when a nation not at war has its newspaper and radio reporters - the latter servants of companies operating with licenses from the Government - told how they should present the news to which the American people are entitled without coloring. Probably the next step will be to censor the Congressional Record."

The conference was called suddenly last Thursday afternoon.

News commentators H. R. Baukhage of NBC, Fulton Lewis, Jr., of MBS, and Albert Warner of CBS, of whom only the latter directs a network news bureau, were among those summoned to the Chairman's office. Others asked to attend included representatives of the United Press, International News Service and Associated Press as well as the New York Times.

The meeting was called as a part of the activities of the Defense Communication Board, it was reported. It was "highly confidential" until the "news" leaked out.

Chairman Fly suggested to the radio and newspaper representatives that they refrain from use of the phrase "Stalin Line" in their broadcasts or dispatches. He pointed out that it was merely a suggestion, not a request or an order, and that if they didn't agree with the idea to disregard his request.

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An Illinois radio fan complains to the Federal Communications Commission about the use of the expression "now we have news" in connection with commercial announcements. The Commission itself can do nothing about this, but suggests that comments regarding radio presentations, if addressed to the station concerned, will receive attention.

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STATEMENT OF THE DEFENDANT

I, the undersigned, being duly sworn, depose and say that I am the owner of the property described in the foregoing statement, and that I have no other interest therein.

I further depose and say that I have no other interest in the property described in the foregoing statement, and that I have no other interest therein.

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RADIO DEFENSE COMMITTEE NAMED

The National Association of Broadcasters last week set up a National Radio Defense Committee to collaborate with U. S. defense agencies in future planning. The Committee was appointed pursuant to a resolution adopted at the NAB convention in St. Louis May 12-15.

John Shepard, 3d, Yankee Network, was named Chairman of the Committee, which was scheduled to hold its first meeting in Washington this week. Other basic committee members are Ben Ludy, WIBW, Topeka; Leo Fitzpatrick, WJR, Detroit; H. Vernon Anderson, WJBO, Baton Rouge; A. J. Fletcher, WRAL, Raleigh.

NBC and CBS have not yet formally named their representatives but they are expected to be F. M. Russell, NBC, Washington Vice-President, and Harry C. Butcher, CBS Washington Vice-President.

In addition the 17 District NAB Directors will designate a broadcaster in each district to serve as field liaison representative for the Committee. District members, however, will not attend the Washington conferences regularly.

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SHIP RADIOTELEGRAPH OPERATOR REQUIREMENTS MODIFIED

To help meet the demand for radiotelegraph operators in the expanding United States merchant marine, the Federal Communications Commission has ordered suspension for six months of the requirement in Section 13.61 of its Rules Governing Commercial Radio Operators that such operators possess six months previous ship service to be eligible for employment as the single radio operator on a cargo ship.

This action is pursuant to public law number 155 approved July 8, 1941, amending Section 353(b) of the Communications Act. The new law is an emergency measure. The action taken by the FCC is in accordance with the express intention of Congress in enacting the legislation that the suspension of the six month service requirement be placed in effect immediately to meet a shortage of operators which, Commission investigations disclosed, resulted in delayed sailings of cargo carrying ships.

The provisions requiring the holding of a suitable license, showing the operator is qualified by reason of having passed the prescribed examination, remain in effect. Under the Commission's order, graduates of the Maritime Commission's radio schools who have secured FCC licenses will be eligible for employment on cargo ships.

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The National Association of Broadcasters has been set up to represent the interests of the broadcasting industry in the United States. It is a non-profit organization which is organized to represent the interests of the broadcasting industry in the United States.

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PRESIDENT SILENT ON FCC VACANCY

At his press conference last Friday, President Roosevelt said he had not decided on the FCC appointment to fill the vacancy left by Frederick I. Thompson. Asked about the possibility of naming Edward Roddan, Assistant Publicity Director of the Democratic National Committee and a former Washington newspaperman, the Chief Executive said he had no information.

FCC Chairman James L. Fly, according to some reports, has been urging reappointment of Thompson, primarily because the Commissioner has voted with the majority on controversial issues and was in the forefront of both the chain monopoly regulations and the newspaper-radio proceedings.

Other possible appointees have been rumored in Washington. Possible promotion of T. J. Slowie, FCC secretary and Iowa Democrat, to the Commissionership is the latest report. Other names previously mentioned are those of G. W. Johnstone, former Radio Director of the Democratic National Committee and pioneer network public relations officer; Fulton J. Redman, Portland, Me., attorney, and Thomas E. (Buster) Lawson, Jr., Attorney General of Alabama.

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ARMY TRAINING THOUSANDS OF RADIO OPERATORS

The Army is training thousands of radio operators and mechanics both for active military service now and a vocation after they are discharged, the War Department disclosed recently. The principal training schools are the Signal Corps School at Fort Monmouth, N. J., the Air Corps Radio School at Scott Field, Ill., and the Armored Force Radio School at Fort Knox, Ky.

At the Army Air Corps Radio Operators and Mechanics School at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., the largest of the Air Corps radio operator schools, 20,000 operators and mechanics are instructed a year in a 22-week course which trains them in the operation and line maintenance of aircraft radio equipment and in the installation, operation and field maintenance of tactical ground radio equipment. The soldiers, who enter in classes of 800 approximately every two weeks, spend 770 hours in the classrooms and laboratories and many hours of study in their quarters.

At the Armored Force School, the radio training comprises the instruction of 60 officers for 3 months and 10 days, 100 radio electricians every 3 months and 1,280 radio operators for a three months course.

The Scott Field course comprises 70 hours on radio hand tools and beginners code; 385 hours on code practice, radiotelegraph and radiotelephone procedure and handling of radio traffic and

handling of radio traffic and flight radio operation; 175 hours on trade science on electricity and studying transmitters and receivers; 105 hours on circuit analysis, test sets, frequency meters and interphones, command and liaison sets, and radio compass; and 35 hours on marker beacons, antenna ties, and maintenance and inspection of apparatus.

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BRITISH WOULD SUPPLY ALLOY DENIED IN U. S.

English metallurgical companies have offered to supply an alloy denied radio makers in this country by the government's strict priority regulations, according to Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation. He told the Chicago Tribune that his company several weeks ago had been informed by a British producer that the alloy could be delivered here. Mr. McDonald said that his company had deferred cabling an order in the hope that the Government would relax its regulations and enable domestic makers of the alloy to fill the order.

The alloy, known as alnico because it contains aluminum, nickel, and steel, is needed urgently by radio manufacturers in the production of permanent magnet speakers for portable and rural receivers. The radio industry has reported that thousands of sets, needing only the tiny magnet for completion, have accumulated in factories.

Alnico, for which no satisfactory substitute is known, is made by smelting companies under license from General Electric Company, which owns the patent covering the alloying process. Government priorities created a grave shortage of alnico by withholding aluminum and nickel, needed critically in armaments. The radio industry has not received any allotments of aluminum since May, when it was allowed only one-tenth the amount it used in May, 1940.

With alnico supplies dwindling in this country, radio makers had hoped to be able to acquire some of the alloy from English producers, and recently had been informed by the English that a supply would be available. Since then, however, some uncertainty has developed as to whether the promise will be kept.

Commander McDonald reported that 10,000 battery sets have piled up in Zenith's plant, their completion held up by lack of the speaker magnets. In these particular sets, only 5 ounces of alnico is needed, Mr. McDonald said.

He declared that the shortage not only has serious aspects for the radio producers, but that it threatens to interfere with the building of morale in Army camps.

"There are few things that do more than a portable radio to help a boy in the Army keep in touch with the world and keep up his spirits while he is away from his home and friends", McDonald said.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The application of the Crosley Corporation (WLW), Cincinnati, Ohio, for a permit to increase its power from 50 to 500 KW on 700 KC, was retired to the closed files of the Federal Communications Commission last week.

Further indications of the tightening German policy on American broadcasters in Berlin was evidenced last week as Charles Lanius, NBC correspondent in the Nazi capital, was cut off the air by censor for 40 seconds during the regular morning broadcast last Thursday.

Secretary of the Navy Knox will be the principal speaker at a luncheon in Washington Thursday, to be given by leaders of the United Service Organizations campaign in honor of newspaper and radio officials.

The luncheon will be at the Mayflower Hotel. Final reports will be made by those who have been directing the campaign to raise \$250,000 in the District for the U.S.O.

Martin J. Levin, 18-year old former student at DeWitt Clinton High School, New York, pleaded guilty in Federal Court last week to a charge of operating a short-wave radio station without a license. He was freed "in his own custody", on bail of \$100, pending sentencing. FCC officials had been listening to the signal of the station and finally tracked it to Levine's home at 667 Crotona Park North, the Bronx. The youth's equipment was seized.

John S. Royal, National Broadcasting Company Vice President in Charge of International Relations, left Sunday on a Latin-American mission in the course of which he will confer with NBC Pan-American radio executives in twenty countries.

Among the subjects of discussion will be programs now on NBC networks using Latin-American talent and material, plans for short-wave radio programs originating in Central and South America for rebroadcasting in the United States, and arrangements for the enlarging of programs for short-wave transmission to the Pan-American network.

The Federal Communications Commission has granted a license to Edgar Bergen to operate a radio in his private plane out Beverly Hills way. But Charley McCarthy need not be jealous. By a coincidence, the call letters contain his initials -KHBCM!

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The Commission on the Law and Government of the United States, established by the President in 1959, has the honor to inform you that it has completed its study of the subject of the law and government of the United States. The Commission's report is being submitted to you for your consideration.

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RCA CONTINUES RADIOPHOTO TEST WITH MOSCOW

Successful reception of the first radio-pictures from Moscow has inspired the engineers of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., to continue the tests, the outcome of which may lead to establishment of a regular commercial radiophoto service between the United States and Russia. The 4,615 miles circuit between New York and Moscow passes through one of the most turbulent magnetic regions in space and, therefore, much depends upon favorable atmospheric conditions.

Soviet war scenes, which appeared in American newspapers last week, are being received at "Radio Central" at Riverhead, L.I., for relay to the radiophoto machines of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., at 66 Broad Street on Manhattan Island.

Moscow has become the fifth addition to the RCA radiophoto circuits, the others being London, Berlin, Buenos Aires and Tokyo. Observers now note that radiophoto service is world-wide, and military commentators, recalling there were no pictures on the wavelengths during the first World War, see new advantages to be gained on the side of truth. They point out that Berlin has taken every opportunity to use radiophoto circuits for international dissemination of pictures. Now it is expected that, with Russia broadcasting pictures, the photographs of the battle-fronts will not appear to have been taken only from one side of the line.

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CBS LINES UP 62ND S-A STATION

With the addition of Radio Nutibara - Station HJDT - in Medellin, Colombia, the Columbia Broadcasting System has engaged the 62nd station in its Latin American chain.

Negotiations are also under way to sign additional affiliates for the new "Network of the Americas" - "Cadena de las Americas" - which, according to Edmund A. Chester, CBS Director of Shortwave Broadcasting and Latin American Relations will provide programs for every one of more than 4,000,000 radio sets below the United States border.

Meanwhile, CBS engineers are pushing construction work on the two 50,000 watt transmitters for Columbia's international stations, WCBX and WCRC, in Brentwood, Long Island. From this point, programs originating anywhere in the world, are to be short-waved to Latin American station affiliates for broadcasts within their own listening areas.

The two high fidelity stations will devote eight directional antennas exclusively for transmissions south of this country. Even though these are capable of 19 different broadcasting combinations, five other antennas, with 13 more broadcasting combinations, have been assigned to blanket coverage of Mexico, with provisions for shifting to shortwave toward Europe.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1347

July 18, 1941

WAR DEPARTMENT SPENDS MILLIONS ON COMMUNICATIONS

A substantial share of National Defense appropriations is finding its way into radio communications equipment for aircraft, tanks, armored cars, as well as for infantry, Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson told the Senate-Truman investigating committee this week.

Discussing the role of radio and wire communications in modern defense preparations, Mr. Patterson said:

"The Signal Corps functions have a far wider scope than the mere wig-wagging of flags implied in its corps insignia. The Chief Signal Officer is charged with the procurement of all communications equipment used by all branches of the Army, whether it be by radio, by wire, by carrier pigeon or by visual signal. It also obtains meteorological and photographic equipment.

"The most important and expensive materiel assigned to the Signal Corps relates to communication by radio, and one of the most important types of radio equipment relates to aircraft. Every airplane, except certain training planes, is equipped with a radio command set, a low power receiving and transmitting radio set which enables communication between airplanes for purposes of direction. All bombardment and transport planes, in addition, have a radio liaison set, a low or medium power receiving and transmitting radio set, which in one type has a range as great as 2500 miles, for use in communication with other airplanes, or with vehicular or other ground points. The bombardment, transport and advanced training planes are also equipped with a radio compass, which is a dual remote control radio set, to be operated by either pilot, for ascertaining the location of the plane with reference to ground radio stations. For use with aircraft there are also receiving and transmitting ground sets, some of which are built into trucks and trailers for mobile use, for communication from ground to plane. Airplanes are also provided by the Signal Corps with interphone equipment, for communication within the plane.

"In July, 1940, there was being delivered monthly \$500,000 in cost of aircraft equipment. There was no stock on hand, outside of insignificant amounts delivered to the services and installed in planes. The programs for the Fiscal Year 1941 called for an expenditure of \$103,742,000 for this type of equipment. By June 21, 1941, aircraft equipment costing \$11,521,475 had been delivered. The 1942 program, as thus far approved, will call for about \$208,000,000 more to be expended on this materiel, and it is expected to reach an ultimate rate of delivery amount to \$12,000,000 in value of aircraft radio and interphone equipment each month.

"In present-day warfare, radio equipment is also needed in combat vehicles. Tanks and armored cars are designed to be equipped with receiving and transmitting vehicular radio sets provided by the Signal Corps, issued to the Armored Force, Cavalry, Field Artillery, and Signal Corps units for communication between vehicles and with ground stations and aircraft. These sets are of varying power and able to communicate with each other in column or with headquarters located many miles distant. Tanks are also provided by the Signal Corps with interphone equipment.

"On July 1, 1940, there was no vehicular radio equipment on hand unissued to troops; new units were being delivered at the rate of \$115,000 per month. The programs for the Fiscal Year 1941 called for an expenditure of about \$41,000,000 for this type of equipment. By June 21, 1941, vehicular radio equipment costing \$5,270,230 had been delivered. The 1942 program as presently approved calls for \$6,825,000 more to be expended for this type of equipment, and an ultimate delivery is expected at the rate of \$3,000,000 in value of vehicular radio equipment each month.

"There is also need for portable ground equipment. Portable ground radio sets, both transmitting and receiving, are procured by the Signal Corps for issue to the Infantry, the Cavalry and the Field Artillery, etc. These sets vary in power and portability from the light weight sets carried by parachute troops to the heavier and more bulky set carried by man pack or by truck.

"On July 1, 1940, there was none of this equipment on hand other than that in hands of troops, and a monthly rate of delivery of equipment costing \$62,000. The 1941 Fiscal Year programs called for an expenditure of \$38,000,000 for this type of equipment, and by June 21, 1941, ground equipment having a value of \$4,881,895 had been delivered. The 1942 program thus far approved calls for the expenditure of an additional \$789,000 under this head, and it is expected to reach a delivery rate of \$3,400,000 in value of ground radio equipment each month.

"There remains a type of radio equipment which has received much public notice of late - aircraft and surface vessel locating equipment. Not much can be said of this important part of the radio equipment procured by the Signal Corps, because of the necessity for secrecy. Certain secret ground apparatus already under construction under the 1941 program is included in the figures given above for portable ground equipment. A further expenditure of some \$118,000,000 for aircraft equipment of this nature is included in the \$208,000,000 previously mentioned as already approved for the 1942 aircraft radio equipment program. Suffice it to say that the equipment now being delivered is the equal of that in use by any foreign power and is a powerful asset to the defensive system of this country.

"Communication by wire remains important to the Army, in spite of the great development of radio communication. Wire cable of various kinds is needed by front-line units, in addition to

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heavier types of field wire for communication over longer distances. In addition, there are various portable field switchboards and field telephones required. The switchboards vary in size from the small monocord type used by assault units to the larger portable type which approach in size those used in large commercial exchanges.

"On July 1, 1940, there was a stock of wire cable and wire communications equipment of \$1,500,000, with monthly delivery of \$66,000. The 1941 Fiscal Year program called for the expenditure of \$32,500,000, and by June 1st equipment costing \$3,853,248 had been delivered. A monthly delivery is expected of \$2,300,000.

"In addition, a considerable amount of miscellaneous equipment, such as flags, panels for signalling airplanes, codes, ciphers and wire cards and meteorological and photographic equipment has been ordered and received, while the homing pigeon, in spite of all modern inventions, is still a valuable messenger in charge of the Signal Corps.

"The entire programs of the Fiscal Year 1941 for procurement by the Signal Corps totalled over \$223,000,000, and the 1942 program, thus far approved, will add another \$221,000,000. To date material costing \$25,771,544 has been delivered, and a total monthly delivery rate of communications equipment costing \$21,500,000 is in sight. In estimating the progress in procurement in the communications field, it is the building up of the capacity for production of military equipment that is most important. It is noteworthy that the small existing stock of communications equipment has been increased by a delivery of \$25,750,000 in new equipment. But it is more significant that a capacity for production of such equipment amounting to less than \$750,000 a month in June, 1940, will shortly have become a capacity for \$21,500,000 a month. It is this rate of production which will eat up the balance of the 1941 fiscal year program and any increases which may be approved for 1942 and succeeding years.

"This result has been achieved largely by education of the existing huge communications industry to make equipment suited to military needs. Only one facility to date has been enlarged at public expense under the sponsorship of the Signal Corps; to wit, the erection of a plant for the construction of special type of radio equipment. In addition, a plant is under construction for the manufacture of Carbonyl Iron powder used in electrical cores, and 3 plants for the manufacture of the new light assault wire. Expansion is also planned for the ceramics industry in the manufacture of insulators. All told, the total cost to the public of the expansion in production capacity of the communications industry, so far as now planned, will probably not much exceed \$3,500,000."

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NEWSPAPER HEARING GETS "GO" SIGNAL DESPITE OPPOSITION

The Federal Communications Commission was preparing to go ahead with its scheduled investigation of newspaper ownership and control of radio stations next Wednesday, despite a challenge of its authority by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

The hearing will be held in the auditorium of the National Archives Building, Pennsylvania Avenue at Seventh Street, N.W., with entrance on Pennsylvania Avenue. Daily sessions will open at 10 A.M. and close at 4:30 P.M.

Elisha Hanson, general counsel of the ANPA, asserted that the FCC is legally powerless to inquire into newspaper ownership of radio broadcasting stations and asked the Commission to call off the investigation.

In a formal motion filed with the Commission, Mr. Hanson said the Federal agency was "without authority under the statute governing its operations to conduct such an inquiry", or to adopt any policy or rules governing future application for newspaper radio stations.

Likewise, he said the Commission could not "conduct a general inquiry into the newspaper publishing business".

He moved that the Commission vacate its orders for the hearings.

The A.N.P.A., its counsel noted, comprises more than 425 newspaper publishers whose papers represent more than 80 per cent of all daily and Sunday circulation in this country.

Many association members, he went on, hold radio broadcast licenses, and others are applicants, and while many do not possess licenses, "all are vitally interested" in the question precipitated by the commission's questionnaire preliminary to the hearing.

The association, Mr. Hanson asserted, holds the Commission "without power under the Constitution of the United States, to lay down a policy, the purpose of which is to bar persons, firms or corporations engaged in the newspaper publishing business from engaging in the radio broadcast business."

The hearing is expected to continue a week or longer.

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RMA MATERIEL BUREAU STUDIES RADIO SUBSTITUTES

The Radio Manufacturers' Association, alarmed at the prospect of the radio manufacturing industry being unable to get aluminum and nickel, has set up a Materiel Bureau to find substitutes for the metals taken over for National Defense.

The Materiel Bureau has set up several sub-committees to study particular problems, especially in connection with the manufacture of electrolytic capacitors, tubes, variable condensers, and permanent magnet speakers.

The objectives of the Material Bureau are explained in the following memorandum prepared by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director of the RMA Engineering Department:

"The Radio Industry, like other consumer goods industries, is beginning to feel the effect of priorities on materials. In certain instances such as aluminum and nickel, the limitations are such as, in effect, to withdraw such materials from the industry. Many other materials have been partially restricted due to priority action. In cases of other materials shortages have resulted from their increased usage as substitutes for materials under either complete or partial priority restrictions.

"The Board of Directors of RMA believes that the material situation will become increasingly difficult. It believes that there is required an immediate and continuous effort toward the conservation of materials. Such action is necessary not only for defense purposes but also in order that the radio industry may continue to manufacture its various products in quantity and with no decrease in quality.

"To that end the Board has instructed the RMA Engineering Department to establish a Materiel Bureau, whose function is to find substitutes for, or more effective use of, materials under priority regulations. This Bureau, with the cooperation of the engineers of the industry, is to undertake the problem of material utilization, not only through substitute materials, but also, from the viewpoint of mechanical design, circuit design, and standardization, both electrical and mechanical. It is planned that the Materiel Bureau will cover all product lines in which the members of RMA are interested, such as receivers, transmitters, tubes, and other component parts.

"Of the many projects sponsored by the RMA Engineering Department, the Materiel Bureau is one of the most important, and at the same time, undoubtedly, the most difficult. To function successfully and to bring to the industry the results anticipated by the Board, the Materiel Bureau will require the maximum in voluntary cooperation.

THE NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION

The National Industrial Association, organized in 1865, is the oldest and largest of the trade associations in the United States. It is a non-profit organization, organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the manufacturing industry in the United States.

The National Industrial Association has a long and distinguished record of service to the manufacturing industry. It has been instrumental in the passage of many important laws, and has been active in the promotion of trade and commerce.

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"The members of the Board were informed by the Director of the RMA Engineering Department that no important results might be expected of this Bureau, unless the executives of the various companies inform their engineers as to the importance of the project, instruct them to actively contribute to the work of the Bureau, and emphasize to them the absolute necessity for full co-operation. It was further pointed out that the efforts of the Bureau would be completely vitiated unless the industry accepted and acted on such findings of the Bureau as were deemed by the Advisory Council to be in the best interests of the industry. It is on this basis that the Materiel Bureau has been established.

"We have two approaches to the problem of material conservation. The first is through the better and more efficient utilization of such normal material as may be available.

"The second approach is through substitution of materials, and even in this instance, the utilization factor must not be neglected lest a shortage of the substitute materials results.

"Running through both the utilization and the substitution methods is the need for the maximum in standardization of types, sizes, shapes, values, etc. An immediate acceleration of our normal program of standardization, well planned and executed will, in itself, result in appreciable conservation of material."

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FCC WARNS AGAINST AXIS PROPAGANDA

The Federal Communications Commission has served notice on the broadcasting industry that it will "not tolerate hostile propagandizing in the interest of any foreign government which has repeatedly and flagrantly expressed its enmity to this country and to the continued existence of its basic system of government".

The warning came in a decision involving two New York stations. Station WCNW, licensed to Arthur Faske, had accused Station WWRL, operated by Long Island Broadcasting Corporation, Woodside, of pro-Nazi leanings. Investigation failed to establish the charge but the Commission took occasion to deliver an admonition.

FCC conceded that radio stations have "a recognized duty to present well rounded programs on subjects which may be fairly said to constitute public controversies of the day within our democratic system of government", but set bounds beyond which radio must not go if a licensee is to remain on the air.

Both licensees were granted renewals of their permits to continue present operations. The Long Island station had requested permission to assume the operating hours of WCNW, but this proposal was rejected. The controversy was part of the "Little Brooklyn Cases" which involved 11 Brooklyn radio stations or applicants.

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DEFENSE PROGRAMS GIVEN PRIORITY ON ETHER

The broadcasting industry is going to give priority to those Government programs dealing with the essentials of National Defense, the National Defense Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters, announced Thursday, following the adoption of a "priorities" resolution for the guidance of the industry.

The Committee pointed out that governmental agencies had made so many requests for time on the air that many stations were finding it impossible to grant all of them and, at the same time, to preserve a balanced program service. Such a balanced program service was necessary, the Committee said, to continue to attract and hold the large listening audiences, without which governmental programs and announcements would be ineffective.

Therefore, the Committee recommended that all stations give priority to governmental programs in substantially the following order:

- (1) Enlistment of man power for both the armed services and National Defense industries.
- (2) Defense financing, such as the sale of Defense Bonds.
- (3) Morale building
- (4) Activities of government agencies not primarily connected with National Defense.

The Committee also approved the resolution adopted by the N.A.B. Executive Committee reaffirming "the industry's desire to continue its present practice of making its facilities available at no cost to government agencies engaged in promoting the National Defense program."

Among other aspects of the relationship between radio and the Defense program discussed at the Committee's two-day meeting was the development of an adequate supply of radio technicians for both the government and the industry. The Committee advised both the War and Navy Departments that the industry was ready to do its part in a large-scale training program to help fill any need.

According to the United States Civil Service Commission radio has contributed in large measure to prompt locating and securing of over 500,000 skilled workers for War and Navy Departments. A large proportion of these were for the field.

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"The British Grenadiers", a marching tune known all over the world, has become a signature-tune for the British Broadcasting Company's Empire Services. A recording specially made for the purpose by the Grenadier Guards Band now introduces each of the transmission periods of the day's broadcasting. In all the tune is heard by overseas listeners ten times each weekday and seven times on Sundays.

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G.E. GETS TELEVISION CONSTRUCTION PERMIT

The Albany-Schenectady-Troy area was brought a step nearer commercial television service this week when the Federal Communications Commission granted a construction permit to the General Electric Company for such a station to operate on Television Channel No. 3 (66,000-72,000 kilocycles) to serve 3,320 square miles with some 572,000 residents.

The applicant proposes to remodel its present experimental television station, W2XB, in the Helderberg Hills, New Scotland, N. Y., for commercial purposes by September 1. Incidental experimentation with color television is contemplated.

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BIDS ASKED ON COAST GUARD RADIO STATION

Bids have been solicited for the construction of buildings and accessories for a new Coast Guard radio station to be located at East Moriches, N. Y. This station will be the first of nine similar stations to be constructed in the near future, eight in the United States proper and one in Alaska.

The new station will consist of an operations building in which the actual radio communications work will be performed, two small transmitter buildings, an equipment building, which will house two radio communications trucks and a truck for radio testing in the field, a two-story barracks building, and a dwelling for the officer in charge.

The site for the station was selected after extensive radio tests on the basis of minimum interruption and interference by power plants, power lines, industrial plants, and other sources of interference. At the same time the new station is so located that radio communication of the Service may be carried on with the highest degree of efficiency.

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FCC CAN'T STOP "THIRTY" SIGN-OFF

A New York radio listener has written the Federal Communications Commission on several occasions objecting to the use of the term "and thirty" at the conclusion of broadcasts by a certain news commentator.

The FCC has advised the complainant it does not have authority to order discontinuance of the use of this term. However, it explains that "thirty" is a term traditionally used by telegraphers. It means "that is all", "the end", or, in this

particular case, "goodnight". It is said to have originated in the following manner: In the early days of news reporting, Washington correspondents wrote by long hand, and their copy was transmitted by telegraph. Operators at the receiving end had to make as many as a dozen copies of each dispatch. To mark the end of an item they adopted the symbols "XXX". Since three X's constitute the Roman numerals for "30", this practice was not only popularized by telegraphers but by copy desk men as well. By the same token, the following numerals have special significance to old-time telegraphers: "4" (where?); "8" (wait); "13" (understood); "19" (railroad order); "31" (other order); "73" (best regards), and "22" (kisses).

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THREE FM STATIONS AUTHORIZED BY FCC

Construction permits for two commercial FM stations in California and a non-commercial educational station in Illinois, were authorized this week by the Federal Communications Commission.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., of Hollywood, was granted a Class C station construction permit, for extended urban and rural service from an antenna planned atop Mount Wilson, Pasadena, subject to certain engineering and legal requirements. It is authorized to use the frequency 43100 kilocycles for this purpose.

Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc., proposes to locate a station in the Santa Monica Mountains to cover the Los Angeles metropolitan district and adjacent basis trading areas of Los Angeles, Orange, and Ventura counties, as well as the western portion of Riverside County. More than 2,500,000 persons reside in this 7,000-mile service area. Pending approval of the antenna site by the Civil Aeronautics Administration, the applicant can arrange to use the frequency 46,100 kilocycles.

The University of Illinois was granted a construction permit for an FM station which will supplement its educational services. The station will operate on 42900 kilocycles, using power of 250 watts.

The university, which is at Urbana, Ill., intends to utilize the antenna of its present standard broadcast station, WILL, located south of Champaign, Ill., for the new service. Its non-commercial educational service will provide supervisory and administrative instruction as well as supplementary educational programs for the Champaign and Urbana elementary and secondary public schools supplement teaching in the rural schools of Champaign County, and augment the educational services of the University High School in the College of Education. Programs will be determined by the Dean of the College of Education in cooperation with the supervising head of the unit to which the particular program is directed but, in general, will embrace history, civics, economics, literature, music, and speech.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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General Electric Company's profit available for dividends for the first six months of this year amounted to \$26,003,665 compared with \$25,981,572 for the same period last year, President Charles E. Wilson has announced. These earnings, which were equivalent in each case to 90 cents a share of common stock, were after provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes of approximately \$52,000,000 for the six months' period this year compared with \$19,000,000 for the same period a year earlier.

The first citation ever made by the United States Treasury Department as the result of a television broadcast, was made this week by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau to Alfred H. Morton, Vice-President in charge of Television for the National Broadcasting Company. The citation reads: "In recognition of distinguished and patriotic services to our country rendered in behalf of National Defense on a nation-wide broadcast on the date of May 1, 1941, televised." This was the coast-to-coast broadcast ushering in the sale of Defense bonds.

The fourth annual Spanish edition of the American Radio Relay League's "Radio Amateur's Handbook", the standard manual of amateur radio communication, made its appearance in the United States this week.

William S. Paley, Columbia Broadcasting System President, has set Monday, October 6, as the date for the 1941 meeting of the CBS Adult Education Board. Invitations are going out to the 13 leaders in education and the country's public life who make up the Board's personnel, to convene at Columbia's New York headquarters for the annual session.

Station WBAL, Blue Network outlet in Baltimore, is no longer synchronized with Station WJZ, New York, key station of the Blue Network, William S. Hedges, Vice-President in Charge of Station Relations has announced. Station WBAL is now on full time operation on the 1090 channel with 50,000 watts power.

General Electric stockholders on June 27 totaled 217,340, an increase of 6223 over a year ago, W. W. Trench, Secretary of the company, has announced. The present number to whom the July 25 dividend will be paid is an increase of 1782 over the last record date, March 14, 1941.

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General Electric Company's 1954-1955 financial statement for the first six months of 1955 shows a net income of \$1,000,000, compared with \$850,000 for the same period in 1954. The company's sales for the first six months of 1955 were \$10,000,000, compared with \$9,000,000 for the same period in 1954. The company's assets for the first six months of 1955 were \$10,000,000, compared with \$9,000,000 for the same period in 1954.

The first six months of 1955 were marked by the arrival of the company's new products, which were sold at a profit of 10% on the cost of production. The company's sales for the first six months of 1955 were \$10,000,000, compared with \$9,000,000 for the same period in 1954. The company's assets for the first six months of 1955 were \$10,000,000, compared with \$9,000,000 for the same period in 1954.

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William S. White, Chairman of the Board, stated that the company's sales for the first six months of 1955 were \$10,000,000, compared with \$9,000,000 for the same period in 1954. The company's assets for the first six months of 1955 were \$10,000,000, compared with \$9,000,000 for the same period in 1954.

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MBS AND AFRA SIGN NO-STRIKE ACCORD

The Mutual Broadcasting System and the American Federation of Radio Artists have signed an agreement which will prevent strikes against programs transmitted by this network to a station engaged in a labor dispute with AFRA, providing the outlet agrees to arbitration of its local negotiations. This new pact, combined with earlier agreements between Mutual originating stations and the union, thus frees the network from involvement in the labor-talent disputes of its affiliated stations where arbitration is accepted, and leaves AFRA free to strike where the affiliate refuses arbitration.

The agreement, signed by W. E. Macfarlane, President of Mutual, and Mrs. Emily Holt, National Executive Secretary, and George Heller, associate secretary and treasurer of AFRA, marks an important step in network-labor relations.

Simultaneously it was announced by Fred Weber, General Manager of Mutual, that the servicing of network programs to all its affiliates continues without interruption, following settlement of differences between AFRA and radio station WKRC, Cincinnati.

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DCB LAUDED ON INITIAL REPORT

The following editorial on the Defense Communications Board appeared in the Washington Post:

"A nation, like an Army, must be forever on guard lest its communications be interrupted. In time of trouble cables may be cut, radio circuits jammed, equipment damaged, power supply cut off, and there might be an overconcentration on particular methods of communication. In the original defense setup preparedness for these eventualities was intrusted to the Defense Communications Board. Little has since been heard of it, but this is because, under the energetic chairmanship of James L. Fly, it has been too busy to say much. Now we are told what the DCB has been up to. And the report on progress testifies to the industry of the DCB staff. Here are a few of the items: Cable repair ships have been surveyed and checked to make sure of their availability in time of emergency; arrangements have been made to add to their number; resources of cable, together with insulating material, have been tabulated, sources checked, and substitutes experimented with; interconnections among communications companies have been worked out, and each communications company now has appointed a liaison officer for this job; bottlenecks have been examined, and methods for dealing with them are under study. The DCB seems to be confident that none of the problems remitted to it is insoluble. For the release winds up: 'Our communications system can be kept operating at high efficiency through any future emergency without interruption and without necessary delay.' "

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
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No. 1348

B U L L E T I N

The Federal Communications Commission at its Tuesday meeting granted a petition of the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System to postpone the proposed network regulations from July 30th to September 16th.

July 22, 1941

POSTPONEMENT OF NETWORK RULES IS EXPECTED

The National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System, without opposition of the Mutual Broadcasting System, this week made a formal request for postponement of the effective date of the FCC monopoly-chain regulations until September 16.

The Commission was scheduled to consider the petition at its meeting Tuesday afternoon, and it was expected that the request would be granted.

The FCC released the joint NBC-CBS statement at the close of a conference between representatives of the networks and Chairman James L. Fly, who had indicated previously his willingness to grant a postponement under proper safeguards.

The joint statement follows:

"On petition from National and Columbia, without opposition by Mutual, the Commission is being requested to postpone the effective date of its Order of May 2, 1941, from July 30 to September 16, 1941. This postponement is being requested by National and Columbia in order to permit more time for the discussions that have been going on during the past ten days in which the various problems that confront the Commission and the networks are being explored.

"The officials of the networks are hopeful that the additional time will permit of a satisfactory solution of the various problems involved."

Chairman Fly agreed with the networks to present the motion to the Commission at its meeting Today (Tuesday) and expressed appreciation for the cooperative attitude of the network officials and for their willingness to devote themselves continuously to a discussion of the problems.

Chairman Fly, at a press conference on Saturday, had stated that whatever time is necessary to accomplish adjustments probably would be granted. He said he would be inclined to recommend more time under a particular rule.

He said that the heads of the networks had been in for three conferences during the past week and had held numerous meetings among themselves in Washington and New York. All the conferences, he said, had been of a constructive nature and everybody was in a splendid mood. He expressed optimism over the ultimate outcome.

STATEMENT OF HONORABLE JAMES H. HARRIS

The General Assembly of the State of California, during its session in 1941, passed a bill (S.B. 1000) which was signed by the Governor. This bill was a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of California, Chapter 1, Article 1, Section 1, to read: "The General Assembly shall have the power to pass laws which shall be binding upon the people of the State of California."

The bill was passed by the Assembly on March 1, 1941, and by the Senate on March 1, 1941. It was signed by the Governor on March 1, 1941. The bill was a bill to amend the Constitution of the State of California, Chapter 1, Article 1, Section 1, to read: "The General Assembly shall have the power to pass laws which shall be binding upon the people of the State of California."

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THE BILL PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY

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A different report came from Broadcasting, trade magazine, which stated:

"Anything but optimism prevailed among the major networks last Friday after their top executives had conferred three successive days with FCC Chairman James L. Fly on modification of the radical network monopoly rules, still scheduled to become effective August 2.

"When the secret informal conferences recessed Friday forenoon, to be convened again Monday (July 21), only one topic -- time options -- had been discussed, and no solution was in sight even on that issue.

"Though Chairman Fly steadfastly has declined to recede from the 'principles' enunciated in the eight rules, several of which are no longer in controversy, it nevertheless was expected that before the Aug. 2 deadline something would be worked out. Chairman Wheeler (D. Mont.), of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, who instigated the conference method, has not participated in the sessions but is sitting on the sidelines, keeping posted on every development.

"NBC and CBS representatives appeared pessimistic because of the slow progress, while MBS conferees, apparently supporting the rules in toto, were represented as just as well satisfied to see them go into effect as written."

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FAVORABLE ACTION SEEN ON RADIO PRIORITY REQUEST

The Priorities Division of the Office of Production Management is understood to have agreed to a plan for allocation of a limited amount of aluminum and other vital materials to the radio industry for the manufacture of radio and television receivers this year and next.

An announcement is expected to be forthcoming within a few days. Conferences have been held over a period of several weeks, and an accord is said to have been reached.

One report was that sufficient scarce metals will be allocated to permit the manufacture of 2,000,000 receivers. Another report was that the industry plans to turn out 25,000 television receivers within the year if granted a priority rating.

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A different report was received from the same source.

The following information was received from the same source:

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RECEIVED BY THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The following information was received from the same source:

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FCC PREPARES FOR PRESS HEARING DESPITE CHALLENGE

Barring a last-minute alteration in plans, the Federal Communications Commission will open its investigation of newspaper ownership and control of radio stations on Wednesday at 10 A.M. in the auditorium of the Archives Building.

The Newspaper-Radio Committee, through Harold Hough, its Chairman, followed the lead of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in challenging the authority of the FCC in filing a request to be heard.

The FCC was scheduled to consider the petition filed by Elisha Hanson, counsel for the ANPA, at its Tuesday afternoon meeting. No delay in the hearing was expected, although Chairman James L. Fly indicated that the petition might be set down for oral arguments as requested by ANPA.

Meanwhile, Arthur T. Robb, Editor of Editor & Publisher, declined an invitation from the FCC to testify at the hearing on the ground that the Commission does not have authority to make the inquiry.

The Hough petition denied the right of the FCC to lay down any rules, or regulations affecting broadcasting ownership and differing from "those generally promulgated". To do so, said the petition, would interfere with freedom of the press and violate other constitutional guarantees.

At the opening of the hearings July 23, said the Newspaper Radio Committee, it would not be in position to present evidence, but, making studies now, it wished to be in position to speak as the hearings developed.

From appearances already filed, it was shown that many interested persons will not be ready to testify this week, but it was indicated by the FCC Chairman that the Commission will hear available evidence and then present data collected by the Commission's investigating unit.

Station WGN, Inc., owned and operated by the Chicago Tribune, in filing a formal appearance, said it reserved the right to question the power of the Commission in this matter.

The file of appearances disclosed a new network of frequency modulation stations is being formed, and that a number of newspapers which have made application for FM stations are stockholders in the new venture, which is known as the American Network, Inc., a Delaware corporation. It disclosed to the Commission that 23 individuals and organizations, including newspapers, contributed \$500 each to defray the cost of making studies before incorporation.

FOR RELEASE TO THE PRESS ONLY

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The projected new network informed the Commission it desired to offer evidence to show "the adverse effect which prohibition against ownership or operation of an FM station by newspaper publishers or interests would have on the organization and operation of the proposed network. Such an order would preclude several of those who have indicated their desire and interest in joining the new network and aiding in financing and operating it from doing so, it was asserted.

While Commission experts are understood to have a mass of data collected over a period of weeks by the investigating unit, it was disclosed that attorneys for the unit have met difficulties in efforts to obtain data from various sources in the radio field.

Although a number of subpoenas calling for the production of papers and documents were issued, it was learned that the only ones which were served were those where the parties were willing to accept services.

In one instance, it was said, the attorneys were met with a refusal of their requests for data, and were invited to serve the subpoenas, which they are alleged to have refused to do. It was said they did not want the authority for the hearing tested on the matter of issuance of subpoenas.

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FCC STAFF OF 515 FORMS DEFENSE UNIT

The Federal Communications Commission has a staff of 515, mostly technicians which has been mustered by the Field Division of the National Defense Operations Section headed by George E. Sterling to man the 91 monitoring stations that have been established throughout the United States and its territories. Of the staff, 99 are designated as monitoring officers, 126 assistant monitoring officers and 255 as operators.

There are 11 supervisors at as many primary monitoring stations, eight of them with assistants. The monitoring officers, their assistants and most of the operators are located at the secondary stations.

The primary stations are equipped with long-range, high frequency direction finders, long-distance intercept apparatus and machines for recording propaganda programs from abroad as well as foreign-language programs on United States stations.

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The attached herewith is a copy of the letterhead memorandum of the Department of the Interior, dated and captioned as above, and is being furnished to you for your information and guidance.

This memorandum is being furnished to you for your information and guidance, and is not to be distributed outside your office.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

In the event you are unable to sign this memorandum, please have it signed by a deputy or assistant secretary, and forward it to the Bureau.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

THE SECRET OF AIR FORCE RECORDS

The Department of the Interior is responsible for the maintenance and control of the records of the Department, and it is the policy of the Department to maintain the records of the Department in a secure and confidential manner.

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The Department of the Interior is responsible for the maintenance and control of the records of the Department, and it is the policy of the Department to maintain the records of the Department in a secure and confidential manner.

Very truly yours,
[Signature]

OPACS SAYS RADIO PARLEY UNNECESSARY

A conference planned for the entire radio industry, similar to the automobile, refrigerator and other industry conferences, by the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply (OPACS) is regarded as unnecessary by OPACS, and will not be called, according to the Priorities Committee of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. OPACS officials also have assured RMA that radio is regarded as "essential" and that there will be preference allocations for maintaining supplies of radio repair and maintenance parts to keep in operation receiving sets now in the hands of the public. Allocations of materials for new radio production are still under consideration.

The reason that OPACS has cancelled its plan for a general radio industry conference, similar to that of the automobile, refrigerator and other industries, held recently, is because the RMA, through its Priorities Committee, in previous conferences has already submitted extensive briefs, memoranda and statistics on radio requirements for civilian use. Also, RMA has previously held conferences with many OPACS officials.

Communications, regarded as including the 50,000,000 radio sets now in public use, has already been classified by OPACS on its "essential" industry list. Pursuant to this policy of supplying adequate repair and maintenance parts for consumer goods now in use, OPACS, on July 12, issued a formal allocation order for such repair and maintenance parts for automobiles, household refrigerators and a few other articles. RMA has been advised by OPACS officials that radio receiving sets in public use are similarly regarded as "essentials" of communication, and that OPACS' action to provide radio repair and maintenance parts for such privately-owned receivers will follow in due course, with a similar priority allocation order for radio repair parts to OPM.

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D.C. RADIO TOWERS ASKED IN NAVAL BILL

Construction of three 150-foot radio towers for the Naval Air Station in Anacostia, D.C., is needed for the simultaneous transmission and receipt of messages, Rear Admiral Ben Moreell, Chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction, told the House Naval Affairs Committee last week as it took up a \$300,000,000 expansion program for shore facilities.

Admiral Moreell said it was planned to put up the towers near St. Elizabeth's Hospital, which would take them out of air-traffic lanes, and was the best available site.

Representative Cole, R., of New York, remarked that the Navy tore down radio towers in one spot and put them up in another, referring to the Arlington (Va.), towers.

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A committee of the Board of Trustees of the New York Public Library, consisting of the President, the Vice-President, and the members of the Board, has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Committee on the Administration of the Library, for the year 1911, and to express its appreciation of the thoroughness and accuracy of the report, and its confidence in the ability and integrity of the members of the Committee.

The report of the Committee on the Administration of the Library, for the year 1911, is a most valuable and comprehensive statement of the work of the Library, and of the progress made in the various departments, during the year. It is a statement of the work of the Library, and of the progress made in the various departments, during the year.

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

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CRANEY PROPOSES ORGANIZATION OF "INDEPENDENTS"

Ed Craney, friend of Senator Wheeler (D.), of Montana, and operator of Station KGIR, Butte, Mont., is trying to organize the independent broadcasters to supplant the National Association of Broadcasters.

His trade association would admit no network or network-owned stations. He made an attack upon the NAB because "it can't represent us as independent broadcasters, at the White House, in the Capital, before the FCC, or with the Department of Justice".

In a letter prepared for circulation to independently-owned stations, Mr. Craney attacked what he described as "industry boondoggling" and ascribed to the networks domination of the NAB. In parallel columns he gave his version of industry activities - one devoted to copyright and the other to regulatory problems under the NAB dating back to the "good old days before 1932".

Mr. Craney's outburst followed his own resignation from the NAB several weeks ago, largely as a result of the St. Louis NAB convention episode, which has seen the resignation of nearly a score of stations from the trade group. MBS, which has broken off with NAB and its president, Neville Miller, is understood to be fostering a reorganization, and a half-dozen of its most important stations are among those that have resigned. In addition at least two other station owners are reported to be promoting what amounts to blanket resignations.

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TWO-YEAR LICENSES UNDER CONSIDERATION

Two-year licenses for broadcasters are being considered seriously by the Federal Communications Commission, according to Chairman James L. Fly.

He told a press conference Saturday that negotiations for "workable modifications" of the Commission's new regulations governing chain broadcasting had made "very considerable progress". He added that he felt "pretty optimistic about the ultimate outcome" of the negotiations which he is conducting with representatives of the three major networks.

The Commission Chairman made it clear no definitive conclusion had been reached at the conferences, which are being continued early this week. Any proposed changes in rules tentatively agreed upon by network representatives would be the subject of formal applications to the Commission.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

1917

ED. C. BERRY, FARMER, 1000 1/2 N. 10th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 1917. The following information is being furnished to you for your information.

All persons who are interested in the above named property should apply to the undersigned for further information. The undersigned is the owner of the above named property and is willing to sell the same at a price of \$1000.00.

It is hereby stated that the above named property is situated in the City of Minneapolis, Minn. and is bounded on the north by the property of J. H. Smith, on the south by the property of J. H. Smith, on the east by the property of J. H. Smith, and on the west by the property of J. H. Smith.

The undersigned is willing to sell the above named property at a price of \$1000.00. The undersigned is willing to sell the above named property at a price of \$1000.00. The undersigned is willing to sell the above named property at a price of \$1000.00. The undersigned is willing to sell the above named property at a price of \$1000.00.

WITNESSES

THE UNDERSIGNED

Testimony taken at the City of Minneapolis, Minn. on the 10th day of May, 1917. The undersigned is the owner of the above named property and is willing to sell the same at a price of \$1000.00.

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WITNESSES

Mr. Fly said there has been considerable complaint about the option time of networks, particularly in cases where much had been set aside and little used. There had been consideration of the question of extending the limitation of option time as fixed in the new rules. There had been no extensive discussion up to this time, he said, of disposal by NBC of its Blue network or of rate control.

Despite the August 2 deadline for the new rules, Mr. Fly suggested that stations affected stand pat under their present system until there was further definite action by the regulatory body, in the light of the discussions now going on.

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SOVIET EMBASSY SETS UP WASHINGTON STATION

The Russian Government, after consultation with the State Department, has constructed a powerful short-wave radio in Washington to make possible direct communication between the government in Moscow and the Soviet Embassy here.

The apparatus has been set up on the estate of the late Rudolph Kauffmann, 2607 Military Road, N.W., which the Embassy has leased. The Embassy has assigned a number of its staff to permanent work at the radio setup. The State Department monitors the messages that pass through the apparatus.

The apparatus thus far has been used only for receiving purposes, but it is equipped with a rhombic antenna, which, frequently, is an adjunct of a transmission station. The antenna is strung around four towers set on the ground.

Communications by normal channels between Washington and Moscow have suffered interruption recently, especially since the outbreak of the German-Russian war. The State Department was cut off from the American Embassy in Moscow for 48 hours after the war began.

The question of whether the apparatus' use is to be limited to receiving signals or whether it will be used also for transmission is something the State Department and the Federal Communications Commission are unwilling to discuss. Section 310a of the Communications Act forbids the licensing of a transmitting station controlled by a foreign government or its representative, but the problem has never arisen whether a diplomatic mission needs a license.

The British Embassy has a receiving apparatus of moderate power. One factor in the considerable size of the Soviets' apparatus is that it is a diversified receiver, which can catch a signal that the ordinary receiver would not be able to get.

7/22/41

The State Department authorized construction of the apparatus so the Soviet government would approve similar construction by the American Government in Russia if the United States wanted one. The Navy Department for three years has been broadcasting to American Embassies and Legations a news bulletin prepared by the State Department. Already this short-wave bulletin service reaches Moscow, but there is no transmission from Moscow to Washington.

A Soviet Embassy spokesman said there was nothing about the station that was worthy of public interest in it.

"Just some people listening to the news from Moscow", he said.

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FCC COMMENDED FOR DEFENSE OF FREE SPEECH

The American Civil Liberties Union recently commended the FCC's attitude on free speech, as reflected both in the Network Monopoly Report and in an opinion involving WAAB, Boston.

In its review of the year, the Union cited that radio, as the single greatest instrument of free speech, has been strengthened not only by the two-year-old code of the National Association of Broadcasters, but was reinforced by an order of the Commission directed to WAAB, whose license "was challenged on the ground of favoritism" in the discussion of public issues.

"The Commission", contended the report, "held that a station is operating in the public interest only if it affords equal facilities to all sides of controversial questions.

"Even more important from the point of view of long-range effect on free speech was the Commission's monumental report on the monopoly practices of national networks. Diversity in ownership and control is an obvious requirement for greater freedom on the air; and the Commission directed its order to restore a greater degree of freedom and competition. The Commission also insisted, during the political campaign, that candidates for national office must be afforded equal facilities even in States where their parties were not on the ballot".

The first Department of the Interior was established in 1849, and the United States Government was organized in 1789. The first Department of the Interior was established in 1849, and the United States Government was organized in 1789. The first Department of the Interior was established in 1849, and the United States Government was organized in 1789.

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In what it described as a "Balance Sheet of Civil Liberties", the Union commended the FCC decision in the WAAB case, the monopoly report and the FCC action in "insisting on the rights of candidates in the national election to equal facilities on the radio, even in States where national candidates were not on the local ballot".

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KENTUCKY LISTENING CENTERS REHABILITATED

A complete rehabilitation of the equipment in the University of Kentucky's forty listening centers in southeastern Kentucky is planned for the near future because of a gift of thirty-eight new battery and two electric radio sets to the University. The gift, made by radio station WHAS, Louisville, as a part of their policy in furthering the University's work in equalizing listening opportunities for those portions of Kentucky remote from radio stations, will enable the University to replace every one of the sets now in use by new ones of the most modern design.

The listening center system was started by the University of Kentucky in 1933 for the purpose of providing facilities for listening to educational and other worthwhile broadcasts. While the number of radio receivers in the Kentucky mountains has increased several hundredfold since that date, the centers are still proving their usefulness as focal points for educational listening activities. Last Fall a similar system of listening centers was started in eastern Tennessee.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::

The Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers last week announced the election of thirty-three new members to the Society. Of this number, twenty-six are writers and seven are publishers. This brings the total membership of ASCAP to 1,192 writer members and 146 publisher members.

The first commercial FM station that has no alliance with any existing broadcast interest went on the air last week when W47A, serving Albany and Schenectady, N.Y., began regular programming. Operated by the Capitol Broadcasting Company, an independent concern devoted solely to FM, W47A will be heard 16½ hours daily, and 18½ hours on Saturdays. Its coverage is to embrace some 6,500 square miles in mid-state New York.

The Columbia Broadcasting System has accepted the invitation of the government of Mexico to hold the first Latin American Conference of the "School of the Air of the Americas" in Mexico City, on August 14, 15 and 16.

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It was in 1917 that the "National Council of American-Soviet Friendship" was organized in the U.S.A. and the "National Council of Soviet-American Friendship" was organized in the U.S.S.R. The purpose of these organizations was to promote friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

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THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOVIET-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP

The National Council of Soviet-American Friendship was organized in 1925. Its purpose was to promote friendship and cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States. The Council was composed of representatives from both countries and was headed by a President and a Vice-President.

The Council has since that time been active in promoting friendship and cooperation between the two countries. It has organized many conferences, seminars, and other events. It has also published many books and pamphlets.

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THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SOVIET-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP
1925-1926

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ETHRIDGE, SARNOFF APPOINTED TO DEFENSE JOBS

Two outstanding figures in the radio industry were given special defense jobs by the President last week.

Mark Ethridge, former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and General Manager of Station WHAS, Louisville, was appointed Chairman of a committee to investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes seeking work in defense industries and the government.

Other members are David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, Philip Murray, President of the C.I.O.; William Green, President of the A.F. of L., and two Chicago Negroes, Milton P. Webster, Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, and Earl B. Dickerson, an attorney.

The committee was created under an Executive Order of June 25, which reaffirmed the policy of the government against discrimination in the hiring of defense and government workers because of race, creed, color or national origin.

Serving without pay, the Committee will investigate complaints and take steps to redress grievances.

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CUBA CONSIDERS FOR DEFENSE CONTROL OF RADIO

The establishment of a system for efficient control of radio throughout Cuba, is regarded in Havana as one of the primary defense needs, according to a Havana dispatch to the New York Times.

At present the authorities are greatly handicapped by lack of proper technical equipment. No efficient vigilance can be maintained over channels utilized by communication companies, vessels in Cuban waters or the regular commercial broadcasting stations. Nor is it possible to locate clandestine transmitting stations with accuracy and rapidity. Also, stringent regulations are needed to give the National Radio Bureau adequate authority to deal with violators.

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The Italian government has silenced American radio correspondents at Rome, according to information received by the National Broadcasting Company from David Anderson, its representative in the Italian capital. Anderson gave no explanation of the Italian order. The government had "removed facilities", he said in his radiogram to NBC headquarters at Radio City.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1349

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

FCC PRESS HEARING RECESSES UNTIL WEDNESDAY

After only two days of testimony, the Federal Communications Commission late Thursday recessed the hearing on newspaper control of radio stations until 10 A.M. Wednesday.

Highlights of the hearing for the two days were:

The FCC denied a motion by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to halt the inquiry on the ground that the Commission lacked jurisdiction.

A similar plea by the Newspaper Radio Committee was denied.

FCC witnesses testified that during 1940, some 214 newspaper stations made a profit while 68 operated at a loss.

At the outset of the hearing when Attorney Hanson was trying to challenge the authority of the Commission to hold the investigation, Chairman Fly said: Please don't interrupt us further. We are going to proceed with the hearing. You may file your objections at any time."

"Then I'll file them right now", said Hanson angrily, and he handed a brief to the Commission secretary.

"Your powers", said Hanson in his brief, "do not embrace authority to adopt any policy or rules the purpose of which is to prohibit persons engaged in the newspaper publishing business from operating radio stations. Being without power to adopt any such policies or rules you are without power to conduct an inquiry for the purpose of determining whether or not you should adopt such a policy or rules."

In a formal order denying Mr. Hanson's motion, the Commission stated that "with the recent advent of frequency modulation (F.M.) broadcasting this question has taken on an increased importance." It was added that out of 116 applications for F.M. licenses, 45 were filed by newspaper interests, confronting the Commission "with the necessity of determining whether or not the granting of F.M. licenses to such interests will serve the public interest, convenience or necessity." The Commission's duty to act on these applications, it was pointed out, "carries with it the duty to determine the qualifications of the applicants."

Citing court decisions in support of his position, the counsel for the newspaper publishers said:

"There is no statutory authority empowering the Commission on its own motion to make general classifications of persons

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

After this case is decided, the United States
Attorney General will have the duty of
conducting the investigation and of
reporting the results to the President.

It is the duty of the President to
appoint and remove the United States
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otherwise qualified under the statutes for the purpose of laying down a policy or adopting rules either for the purpose of prohibiting persons belonging to a certain class from holding licenses or limiting the number of persons within a certain class who may hold licenses."

Mr. Hanson declared that the questionnaire which the Commission sent out to publishers throughout the country in preparation for these hearings "is nothing more nor less than an impertinent effort on your part to inquire into the newspaper publishing business, the business policies of newspapers, the editorial practices of newspapers, the promotional activities of newspapers, the news policies of newspapers, the nature of the work performed by newspaper employees and the business connections of newspapers, over none of which does this Commission have any authority whatsoever."

Mr. Hanson said the Commission's own General Counsel had held that the Commission had no authority to take up the question of whether it was for or against the public interest for newspapers to operate stations.

Exhibits showed that newspapers or their employees or stockholders had an interest in 298 standard broadcast stations, including 243 in which they owned an interest of 50 percent or more.

Another exhibit purported to show that the number of stations in which newspapers or their employees or stockholders had interests increased from 85 in 1931 to 298 as of June 30, 1941.

Mr. Hanson told reporters that four persons he had advised not to appear in answer to subpoenas were Edwin S. Friendly, business manager of the New York Sun; Lt. Comdr. James G. Stahlman of the Nashville Banner, former publisher of the Publishers' Association and now on active duty with the Navy; Arthur Robb, editor of Editor and Publisher, newspaper trade paper, and William A. Thomson, Director of the Bureau of Advertising of the Publishers' Association of New York.

The FCC developed at the opening session of the hearings, a statistical background on the number of newspapers interested in broadcasting outlets and other pertinent figures.

The Commission learned from figures and charts offered in evidence that advertisers spent an estimated \$545,000,000 on newspapers and \$200,000,000 on radio last year.

The total circulation of daily newspapers in the United States, the Commission was told, increased from 29,080,323 in 1922 to 41,009,258 in 1941, although the number of daily papers decreased from 2,033 in 1922 to 1,877 at the close of 1940.

The figures showed that during the same 19 years the number of broadcasting stations increased from 30 to 882 and the number of radio receiving sets from 400,000 to 50,100,000.

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Chairman Fly asked whether there were estimates of how many of these receiving sets were in actual operation a good part of the time, pointing out that some households might own several, and automobile sets were included. Allen W. Saylor of the Commission's research staff said information on this subject would be presented later.

Another witness Elmo Roper, a research expert for the Fortune Public Opinion Service, introduced the results of recent polls intended to develop the popularity of radio and newspapers, respectively, as sources of news.

Mr. Roper said, in answer to a question, that a poll he conducted on the last presidential election was only one-half of 1 percent off in predicting the popular vote. Analyzing public opinion samples on the newspaper-radio news questions, he said:

"They show without question that the radio has come up as a source of news. And we know that people think, rightly or wrongly, that the radio gives them news more quickly."

The polls established beyond question, in his opinion, that "radio increases as a source of news as you go down the economic ladder and newspapers increase as you go up." He point to tables in which persons of varied economic status were interviewed.

Harold Hough, Chairman of the Newspaper-Radio Committee, a group of the interests concerned in the Commission's inquiry, issued a statement expressing disappointment that the Commission had refused, at the outset of the hearings, to consider the question of whether it had power to take up the issue involved.

Differences and similarities between radio and newspaper methods of present news were discussed Thursday at the FCC as the Commission continued its inquiry into newspaper ownership of radio stations.

Mitchell V. Charnley, Professor of Journalism at the University of Minnesota, pointed out that the "ear audience" listening to radio news-broadcasts included many living room groups, with the whole family addressed. This, he said, had led to certain taboos on radio which newspapers did not observe. Some stations, he said, never use the word "smoke", because it is objectionable to many persons.

Necessarily, Prof. Charnley said, radio news is briefer and less complete than accounts in newspapers. Both media of news, he added, must select a comparatively small portion of the many thousands of words a day they receive from press associations and local reporters, because of the space limitation which both must meet.

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Another witness, Mr. [Name], a [Title] of the [Organization], testified that he had been [Action] by [Name] on [Date]. He stated that [Name] had been [Action] by [Name] on [Date]. He stated that [Name] had been [Action] by [Name] on [Date].

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TAXES PUT ON RADIO TIME SALES

Taxes on "net time sales" of radio networks and stations above \$100,000 a year, were written into the defense tax bill reported by the House Ways and Means Committee this week.

The bill also carries excise levies on radios and radio messages.

As the "net time sales" of radio broadcasting, the Committee voted to impose this tax: on less than \$100,000 income, no tax; from \$100,000 to \$500,000, a 1 percent tax; from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, a 10 percent tax; above \$1,000,000 a 15 percent tax.

The Committee will ask the Rules committee for a rule "protecting" the bill against amendments from the floor, which means if the rule is adopted by the House, that only changes suggested by the Ways and Means Committee can be considered.

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BILL PERMITS SUSPENSION OF RADIO "SABOTEURS"

The House this week passed and sent to the Senate a bill giving the Federal Communications Commission power until July 1, 1943, or until the end of a national emergency, to suspend radio operators in the U. S. Merchant Marine, and to refuse licenses to applicants believed to be subversive.

The bill would give the FCC power to inquire into the "capacity, experience, habits of life and character" of applicants for licenses.

Operators already in the service who are believed to be subversive may be immediately suspended but have the right to appeal and a hearing before the Commission.

The bill defines "subversive" activities to include membership in the Communist Party, German-American Bund, or advocacy of overthrow of the government.

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B. F. McClancy, NBC Traffic Manager, is leaving the National Broadcasting Company on August 15 to accept an executive position with the Eaton Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, Ohio, makers of precision parts.

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FLY EXPLAINS PURPOSE OF PRESS INQUIRY

Following are excerpts from the opening statement of Chariman James L. Fly at the newspaper-radio hearing:

"The general question of joint control over newspapers and broadcasting stations has been a topic of interest, both in Congress and elsewhere, for a long time. . . .

"The importance which has thus been continuously attached to the problem and the further fact that the Commission is now faced with a group of newspaper applications for FM facilities, have caused us to conclude that a general inquiry is advisable. Out of 99 applicants for FM licenses as of June 30th, 43 are newspaper interests. These newspaper applications raise the common question of the extent to which and the circumstances in which grants to newspapers will serve the public interest. We could, of course, have considered the question separately as to each of the 43 applicants. The proper dispatch of business, however, as well as the need to achieve that degree of uniformity, consistency, and informed judgment properly expected of administrative bodies, clearly indicate the advisability of these general hearings.

"I would like particularly to emphasize that the purpose of these hearings is to inform the Commission. No conclusions or opinions have been formulated by the Commission. The facts and circumstances which will be developed in these hearings may lead us to the conclusion that no rules or policies whatsoever need to be developed. Or they may lead us to the conclusion that recommendations to Congress should be made, and the problem handled by way of legislation. Or we may conclude that certain policies or regulations can and should be developed within the jurisdiction already committed to us by Congress.

"The Commission believes that discussion of its jurisdiction under existing law to take action with respect to joint control of newspapers and radio stations would be premature at this time. The jurisdictional question itself must be determined partly in the light of the facts and circumstances which the hearings develop, and argument should be based on concrete rather than supposititious proposals. The Commission will afford ample opportunity for the expression of views of the jurisdictional question if and when it contemplates the issuance of any rules.

"I have emphasized the fact that the sole purpose of these hearings is to inform the Commission. I want to add, with equal emphasis, that the Commission is determined to be informed. Our jurisdiction to formulate rules will be determined subsequently; our jurisdiction to make a study of the problem we think clear, as stated in our decision released on the petition filed by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. Government commissions have a duty to inform themselves of problems pertinent to the field in which they function. The public and the Congress would rightly criticize us for passing over without consideration problems basic

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES

Following are examples of the various political parties in the United States:

The Democratic Party is the largest and oldest of the political parties in the United States. It is the party of the people and is known for its liberal and progressive policies.

The Republican Party is the second largest and oldest of the political parties in the United States. It is the party of the business and industrial interests and is known for its conservative and traditional policies.

The Progressive Party is a relatively new political party in the United States. It is the party of the reform and is known for its radical and progressive policies.

The Socialist Party is a political party in the United States. It is the party of the working class and is known for its socialist and communist policies.

The Communist Party is a political party in the United States. It is the party of the revolution and is known for its communist and socialist policies.

to the welfare of the radio industry and the public which it serves. It is for just such reasons that Congress has empowered this Commission to hold hearings concerning any question which may arise under the Act which we administer, and to require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of relevant documents and to pay the attendant expenses of such proceedings. Furthermore, it is wholly in accord with the traditions and institutions of our form of government that we should carry on such a study, and it has been familiar practice at least since the establishment of the Interstate Commerce Commission half a century ago."

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NEW RADIO TAXES APPROVED

The House Ways and Means Committee Tuesday night gave final approval to the \$3,529,200,000 defense tax bill.

Nearing completion of the \$3,500,000,000 tax bill, the House Ways and Means Committee formally approved 12 new or increased excise levies to raise approximately \$325,000,000 annually.

The so-called "hidden" taxes officially incorporated into the bill were, in addition to tax on automobiles, tires and tubes, imposition of a flat 5 percent tax on telephone bills, \$43,000,000; lower exemptions and increased rates on existing telephone and telegraph toll taxes to raise \$27,600,000; commercial trucks and automobiles, 2½ percent to 5 percent, \$16,100,000; imposition of a 5 percent tax on total bills in cabarets, \$1,500,000; reduce exemptions in club dues, \$2,800,000.

Ten percent tax on phonographs, records and musical instruments, \$15,000,000; increase tax on radios from 5½ to 10 percent \$9,400,000; increase tax on mechanical refrigerators from 5½ to 10 percent \$21,000,000; and imposition of a tax of 2 cents per 1,000 on matches, \$8,200,000.

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Declaring that Mayor LaGuardia's broadcast over WNYC, the city station, constituted the "most overworked commercial on the air today", Vice Chairman Joseph T. Sharkey of the City Council criticized the Mayor and his third-term backers Wednesday for using the city station to announce his candidacy at the Fall election. Mr. Sharkey, leader of the Democratic majority in the Council, said the city station was "airing nothing but Fusion medicine shows" at a cost of \$125,000 yearly to the taxpayers. He threatened Council action to limit the station activities.

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300 KC. ASSIGNED TO DEFENSE PURPOSES

So that adequate protection through the use of radio communication may be given the many thousands of military pilots undergoing training to serve the nation's augmented air force, the Federal Communications Commission is notifying amateurs that 300 kilocycles in one of the bands normally allocated to amateur use will be assigned for this important national defense purpose.

The frequencies in which amateur operation will give way to the military are from 3650 to 3950 kilocycles. To cause the least interference to amateurs, these frequencies will not be immediately withdrawn, but will be transferred by degrees between September and March next.

In order to provide the widest possible development of amateur activities, the Commission intends to rearrange the amateur allocations so as to make additional frequencies within the remaining amateur bands available for amateur radiotelephone. In that way, although the amateurs temporarily vacate some ether space, opportunity will remain for their valued service in developing all forms of radiocommunication.

"There is under way in this country a vast plan for the training of many thousands of additional military aircraft pilots at a large number of new air fields located throughout the United States", the FCC explained. "An essential part of their training involves a large-scale use of radio communication. Amateurs are well aware of the congestion existing throughout the frequency allocation know that in the medium-high frequencies the congestion has been acute for years.

"It is the desire of the Federal Communications Commission to cause the least inconvenience to existing services and to divert for any defense requirements the minimum number of channels possible. The Commission is also aware that the amateurs maintain some of their most important services in the band 3500-4000 kilocycles but the new pilot training program is a vital component of the defense plans of the country, and from the considerations of the equipment available for it and the number of frequencies required, no other portion of the spectrum is capable of accommodating this need."

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Commercial television by the National Broadcasting Company, in operation only since July 1, has already so increased the work and staff of the NBC Television Division, under Alfred H. Morton, Vice President in Charge of Television, that it has been necessary to seek new quarters. All units of NBC Television are being moved from the main NBC studio building in the RCA Building to the Fourth Floor of the Sixth Avenue Building.

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CENSUS REPORTS ON RADIO MAKERS' SALES

The following report was released this week by the Census Bureau:

"Approximately one-half, 51.0 percent, of the radios, radio tubes, and phonographs produced in the United States in 1939 were sold to wholesalers and jobbers; one-fifth, 18.6 percent, went direct from point of production to industrial, commercial, professional, and institutional users; and 14.0 percent were sold direct from plants to retailers for resale. In addition, 5.2 percent of the total 1939 output was produced for export direct from plants to buyers in other countries. Sales through selling organizations owned and operated by manufacturers amounted to 6.5 percent (5.1 percent through wholesale branches and 1.4 percent through retail outlets).

"This industry, as reported by the Census of Manufactures, consisted of 224 establishments with value of products for the year 1939 amounting to \$275,870,165 (preliminary figure). Of these establishments, 217, with products valued at \$270,693,254, reported an analysis of their sales. Sales and intra-company transfers of these 217 plants amounted to \$270,614,000. Sales may differ from value of products for several reasons: (1) Receipts for contract work are included in value of products but not in sales; (2) sales are affected by changes in inventory between the beginning and end of the year; (3) in a few instances, sales were distributed on the basis of selling price rather than value of products; and (4) some plants in the industry purchase and sell goods which they do not process. The latter, included in sales but not in value of products, amounted to \$8,435,000 in 1939."

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FTC HITS S-W DIATHERMY CLAIMS

The Federal Trade Commission, in complaints issued against two Los Angeles firms, charges misrepresentation and false advertising in the sale of short wave diathermy devices for treating diseases. The respondents are Nolan B. Stadley, trading as Sterling Appliance Co., distributor of the "Sterling Short Wave Diathermy", and George S. Mogilner and James Walker, trading as Merit Health Appliance Co., selling the "Merit Short Wave Diathermy".

In both cases the United States District Court for the Southern District of California recently restrained the respondents from disseminating certain advertisements of their products pending issuance of Federal Trade Commission complaints and their final disposition. The court actions were taken upon application of the Commission under the amendment to the Federal Trade Commission Act providing injunctive relief in cases involving advertised commodities the use of which may be injurious to health.

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STUDY REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE PROJECT

The following report was prepared by the project

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The project was initiated in 1960 and has since that time been carried out in a systematic and planned manner. The project has been divided into three main phases: (1) the preliminary phase, (2) the main phase, and (3) the final phase. The preliminary phase was completed in 1961 and consisted of a study of the literature, a survey of the field, and the preparation of a plan of work. The main phase was completed in 1962 and consisted of the collection of data, the analysis of the data, and the preparation of a report. The final phase was completed in 1963 and consisted of the preparation of a final report and the presentation of the results of the project.

The project was carried out by the project team, which consisted of the project leader, the project manager, and the project assistants. The project leader was responsible for the overall direction of the project, the project manager was responsible for the day-to-day management of the project, and the project assistants were responsible for the collection of data, the analysis of the data, and the preparation of the report. The project was carried out in a systematic and planned manner, and the results of the project were presented in a final report.

THE PROJECT AND ITS RESULTS

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7/25/41

FCC GRANTS FM; CONDITIONS CBS GRANT

Construction permit for a new FM broadcast station, to serve the Lansing, Mich., basic trade area, was granted this week by the Federal Communications Commission to WJIM, Inc., of that city. The proposed station is authorized to use 47,700 kilocycles to cover an area of 3,800 square miles with more than 250,000 population. The proposed antenna location is the Olds Tower. The applicant now operates standard broadcast station WJIM, affiliated with the Michigan Radio Network.

In connection with grant to Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., for a Class C FM station at Hollywood, Calif., (announced July 16), to use 43,100 kilocycles for a service area of 38,000 square miles embracing San Diego and Bakersfield, the Commission stipulated that prior to issuance of construction permit the applicant shall obtain approval by the Commission of the exact coverage pattern and shall submit proof satisfactory to the Commission that the applicant's lease agreement of December 3, 1940, with Mount Wilson Hotel Company, is so modified as to eliminate the provisions therein pertaining to exclusivity of use for broadcasting purposes of property on Mount Wilson controlled by the lessor.

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FCC ESTABLISHES "FLIGHT TEST STATIONS"

The Federal Communications Commission this week established a new class of radio stations called "Flight Test Stations" in the aviation service to provide facilities for communication with aircraft undergoing flight tests.

Adopted modification of Ship Rules (Part 8) and Rules Governing Coastal and Marine Relay Services (Part 7) necessitated by developments in maritime telephone service on the Great Lakes, communication between ships and Government stations, interference caused by improperly adjusted ship radiotelephone transmitters, and misinterpretation of certain regulations. Sections 7.30; 7.38; 7.61; 7.62; 7.77; 7.90; 7.93; 7.96; 8.54(f); 8.91; 8.98; 8.114; 8.116; 8.132; 8.237; 8.108).

Adopted amendment to Section 13.61'a) of Rules Governing Commercial Radio Operators to require operators of commercial high frequency and television broadcast stations to hold radiotelephone first class operator license as in the case of standard broadcast.

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ILLNESS OF MISSIONARY DIAGNOSED BY RADIO

A battle against infantile paralysis that took him half-way around the world, after his illness had been diagnosed over the radio thousands of miles away, is ending in victory for the Rev. James Harold Shultz, 36-year-old missionary of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, who has lived since 1933 in the wilds of Tibet.

Seized by a strange illness, the Rev. Mr. Shultz wrote a letter to his brother Gerald, who is employed at Washington Sanitarium, Takoma Park, Md., explaining the symptoms.

Gerald Shultz took the letter to Dr. Robert Hare, chief of the medical staff of the sanitarium, and talked the case over with Dr. Hare and Dr. C. H. Wolohon. The doctors said: "It looks like infantile paralysis. Tell Harold to come home where he can get the proper treatment."

Gerald knew of one quick way to communicate with his brother. The missionary is an amateur radio operator. In Tibet he had set up his own transmitter, powered by two automobile batteries and a motor generator. Each Monday night at 8 o'clock, from Tibet, he conversed with a National Broadcasting Co. radio engineer in New York. Gerald was in New York, standing by the engineer's side, on the Monday night following his conference with the doctors.

The atmosphere was unusually clear that night, so clear that the engineer and the Rev. Mr. Schultz could talk by radio telephone, rather than by code. Gerald took over the phone after contact had been made.

"Harold", he told his brother in Tibet, "Dr. Hare and Dr. Wolohon say you have infantile paralysis. Do the best you can for yourself with what you have in the clinic. But come home as soon as you can."

The message from New York was beamed over the ether waves southward through the South Pole, and then sped northward to Tibet, a distance estimated at 17,000 miles.

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NBC Research Division has just completed an analysis of the choice of media by the nation's 50 largest advertisers. This analysis covers their gross expenditures in 1940 in the three principal media - network radio, magazines and newspapers. In compiling the 50 leaders, the statisticians omitted 5 liquor advertisers which are not acceptable as network clients. The 50 leading advertisers - all spending more than \$1,000,000 and know best the relative values of various media - spent 12.5% more for network time than they spent for newspaper space, and 27.3% more for network time than they spent for magazine space. Of the 50 advertisers 40 used network radio. Each of these 40 advertisers also used magazines and newspapers, but spent 27.3% more for network time than for newspaper space and 51.9% more for network time than for magazine space.

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7/25/41

PAUL KLUGH, FORMER ZENITH V.P., DIES

Paul B. Klugh, retired Vice President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, of Chicago, and Executive Chairman of the National Association of Broadcasters from 1924-1927, died last week in Yellowstone Park, Wyoming, while on an extended vacation trip. Mr. Klugh, who was 62 years old, lived at 20 Prospect Hill Avenue, Summit, N. J. and was touring the West with his wife at the time of his death.

As Executive Chairman of the National Association of Broadcasters, Mr. Klugh in 1924 directed the first fight of broadcasting stations against the demands of the American Society of Composers and Publishers for fees for the use of copyrighted music, a controversy which broke out again January 1st of this year. In 1924 broadcast station representatives appeared before the Senate Patents Committee to support a bill designed to relieve them of payment of copyright dues on broadcast music. Altogether seven bills to amend the 1909 copyright law were introduced in Congress but all failed of passage. In 1926, Mr. Klugh stated that continuation of broadcasting was doubtful unless music copyright owners agreed on reasonable fees and asked for legislation fixing them. In 1926, after two years of controversy, Mr. Klugh again supported a bill designed to fix a flat fee for broadcasting all copyrighted music, on the grounds that such a fee would also include benefits to non-ASCAP members.

Mr. Klugh served for a number of years as Chairman of the Annual Trade Shows and Industry banquets of the radio industry.

A Native of Detroit, Mr. Klugh lived in Chicago until six years ago when he took up residence in Summit, N.J., a year following his retirement as Vice-President of Zenith Radio Corporation. At the time of his death he was a Director of the Corporation and of the Radio Manufacturers' Association.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Rhoda Corwin Klugh and two daughters, Mrs. Irvin G. Gaverick of Chatham, N.J., and Mrs. Gordon P. Stearns of Rohoboth, Mass.

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Paul E. Kight, retired Vice President of the United States Corporation, of Chicago, and Executive Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers from 1964-1977, died last night at his home, 1111 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, at the age of 88 years. He was born on May 10, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois, and was married to the late Mrs. Mary Kight. He was a member of the United States Corporation, of Chicago, and Executive Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers from 1964-1977. He was a member of the United States Corporation, of Chicago, and Executive Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers from 1964-1977. He was a member of the United States Corporation, of Chicago, and Executive Chairman of the National Association of Manufacturers from 1964-1977.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1350

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

July 29, 1941

WEAK NAB LEADERSHIP BLAMED FOR \$12,000,000 TAX

Caught off its guard - although there were at least three distinct warnings by the Allied Printing Trades believed to be responsible for the tax - the National Association of Broadcasters, weaker on Capitol Hill than at any time in its history, has begun the fight of its life upon the proposed \$12,500,000 tax on radio broadcasting net time sales. This unprecedented assessment was embodied in the House Ways and Means Committee's \$3,500,000,000 defense tax bill which is expected to be immediately taken up and debated in the House.

In addition to the broadcast advertising tax which was new and came out of a clear sky to the rank and file who were depending upon their national organization to keep the Washington front manned, the defense tax bill dealt radio another stunning blow by increasing the rate on receiving sets and parts from $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 10 percent. This is expected to yield an additional \$9,400,000, making the grand total which the radio industry may be assessed somewhere around \$22,000,000. In the same bracket are the kindred fields of phonographs and records to yield \$4,500,000 and musical instruments \$3,600,000.

Telephone, telegraph and cable messages, where the charge is 25 cents or more, tax of 5 cents for each 50 cents or more, \$26,600,000. Refrigerators and air-conditioning apparatus, rates increased from $5\frac{1}{2}$ percent to 10 percent to yield \$21,000,000.

The provision of the defense bill to tax broadcasting stations says "the right to operate a broadcasting station in particular areas carries with it a measure of monopolistic privilege and the opportunity for an extremely profitable investment".

Radio stations are divided into these classifications with resultant taxation rates:

1. Stations with net time sales between \$100,000 and \$500,000 - 5 percent.
2. Stations with net time sales between \$500,000 and one million dollars - 10 percent.
3. Stations with net time sales in excess of one million dollars - 15 percent.

The number of stations each with time sales within the amounts shown for the group: \$100,000 to \$150,000 - 49; \$150,000 to \$200,000 - 45; \$200,000 to \$250,000 - 25; \$250,000 to \$500,000 - 69; \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 - 42; \$1,000,000 or more - 8; Total 238.

July 29, 1961

REAR AND LEADERSHIP WANTED FOR \$10,000,000

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The debate on the defense tax bill in the House is scheduled to last four days and its passage anticipated by the end of this week or the early part of next. The bill will then go to the Senate where it will be referred to the Senate Finance Committee where hearings will be held prior to the bill's consideration by the Senate. This may take several weeks during which time the radio industry will bring its heaviest artillery into action. It is believed that the interval will be too short to accomplish a great deal in the House, though hopes are held for a reduction, therefore the big plea will likely be registered in the Senate.

In the meantime no cheers were heard for the National Association of Broadcasters, which was charged with having been absolutely asleep at the switch in the tax matter. The opinion was expressed even had the Association been alive to the situation that under the present leadership of Neville Miller, it would not have been able to do anything about it.

Those credited with giving the broadcasters "the works" and giving it to them good and plenty, were John B. Haggerty, President of the Allied Printing Trades Association, and his right-hand man Mike Flynn. Mr. Flynn, one of the shrewdest public relations men in the business, told the writer almost a year ago, and repeated the prophecy thereafter (See Heintz Radio Business Letter, issues of September 20, 1940, March 18, and April 22, 1941) that the broadcasting industry would sooner or later be taxed "in the millions". It was the argument of the printers that radio with the spoken word was putting the printed word out of business and pointed to casualties among the newspapers as evidence. It was their contention that radio had thrown thousands of printers out of work.

To offset this, the Printing Trades advocated the present heavy tax and having a stronger organization than the broadcasters, and one which knew its way about on the Hill unquestionably brought the \$12,500,000 tax down upon the heads of the broadcasters. Whether or not it is too late for the broadcasters to do anything about it, their efforts during the forthcoming critical weeks will tell.

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Radio news services in Canada have been substantially expanded by entry into the field of Press News, Ltd., a major new project supplying bulletins for broadcast on a paid basis. The concern is already serving a number of radio stations in Ontario and Quebec with bulletins based on regular news reports of the Canadian Press, Associated Press and other allied agencies.

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PRINCETON DISCONTINUES LISTENING CENTER

With the Government now in the field, Princeton University Listening Center has discontinued its work. A pioneer undertaking to ascertain the character of foreign propaganda broadcast in this country, it is closing down with the following announcement:

"The Federal Communications Commission has established a number of Listening Posts throughout the country and will maintain a comprehensive coverage of short wave radio transmissions directed to the United States by other countries.

"Our recording and transcribing of broadcasts, therefore, are being discontinued and the publication of our reports will end with the issuance of Report No. 20.

"John B. Shitton, Director."

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TO SEE IF THEY ALL LOOK ALIKE

The naming of Mark Ethridge, General Manager of WHAS, Louisville, by President Roosevelt, Chairman of a committee to investigate complaints of discrimination against Negroes seeking work in the defense industries, has occasioned considerable comment in the radio world, especially since it so closely follows what friends of Ethridge declared to be the "double-crossing" of the Kentuckian when the President appointed him to investigate the radio situation which resulted in the Ethridge-Fly-NAB explosion at St. Louis recently.

Equally puzzling was the inclusion of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, on the Negro discrimination committee. Just what qualifications for this particular task these two outstanding radio leaders had, Administration critics declared they failed to see.

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The Associated Press will soon have its own radio "listening post" to facilitate access to broadcast war communiques, it was announced this week in the AP house organ, Inter-Office. A site has been picked in Westchester County, about 20 miles from New York, whence the AP's reception station will feed its reports by land line to the cable desk.

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WASHINGTON TELETYPE SERVICE

With the Government now in the field, the United States...
...the Government is in the field with the following...
...the Government is in the field with the following...

The United States Government has...
...the United States Government has...
...the United States Government has...

The Government is in the field with the following...
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WASHINGTON TELETYPE SERVICE

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TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

The Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, is...
...the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, is...
...the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, is...

On this date, the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, is...
...the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, is...
...the Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, is...

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The Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, is...
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MORE TORRID NEWSPAPER SESSIONS AHEAD

With the heat in Washington sufficient to fry an egg on Pennsylvania Avenue, and the temperature of the newspaper publishers about the same, the Federal Communications Commission will resume its hearings tomorrow (Wednesday) on the question of newspaper ownership of radio stations. Up to now anyone who has had the temerity to question the right of the Commission to pass upon whether or not a newspaper is qualified to operate a broadcasting station has gotten the axe. Chairman J. L. Fly seems to take such an assumption as a personal insult and has been acting accordingly. It has brought about a renewal of the charge of one prominent broadcaster that the Chairman is acting as "complaining witness, prosecutor, judge, jury and hangman, all in one".

This resulted in an editorial of warning in the Washington Post, owned by Eugene Meyer, an independent publisher. The Post does not own a broadcasting station, is not affiliated with any station, and has been generally friendly to Mr. Fly. The editorial follows:

"It is not surprising that the Federal Communications Commission's hearings on the question of newspaper ownership of radio stations took on a controversial tone at the very beginning. The issue which the Commission has set out to investigate is a vital question of public policy. Indeed, it is far too important an issue to be decided by the FCC, even though extensive hearings may be held.

"Chairman James L. Fly explained that, because of the large number of newspaper applications for frequency modulation stations, the FCC has launched a general inquiry instead of trying to decide each case separately. Apparently the Commission hopes to work out a general policy to guide its future action in granting F.M. licenses to newspapers. Such procedure is constructive when it relates to issues that may be properly decided by the FCC. In this instance, however, the Commission is dealing with a broad question of public policy which no small group of appointed officials can properly decide.

"The FCC has the duty of licensing broadcasters on the basis of the public service they are equipped to render. That is a complicated and delicate task, and the Commission must have some leeway in shaping regulations to accomplish it. But it does not appear that Congress intended to authorize discrimination by the FCC against the category of broadcasters. Thomas D. Thatcher, counsel for the Newspaper-Radio Committee, flatly asserts that the FCC has no power under the law to make such arbitrary distinctions between applications. Certainly it is reasonable to suppose that Congress would have given specific instructions as to the denial of licenses to newspapers or other institutions if any such policy had been contemplated.

"Regardless of what the findings of the FCC may be, therefore, it would be inadvisable for that agency to adopt a policy of discrimination against the press in granting frequency modulation licenses. The chief effect of such a course would be greatly to strengthen the demand for a general review of the Federal Communications Act by Congress."

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NEW RADIO ALERT TO REVOLUTIONIZE AIR RAID WARNINGS

The new RCA Radio Alert Receiver for air raid warnings demonstrated for the first time in New York City on Monday received the instant endorsement of Mayor LaGuardia, National Director of Civilian Defense, and at the same time aroused great interest in the Federal Communications Commission, the Army and Navy and other defense circles in Washington. The new set turns on automatically when it receives a special inaudible signal from a broadcasting station, rings a bell to summon listeners, and then shuts off when an all-clear signal is flashed.

Mayor LaGuardia became so enthusiastic over the device that in a two-way talk to England Monday night with Major F. W. Jackson of the London Fire Brigade and W. B. Breet, Chief of Operations Office of the London Civil Defense, he said he believed the new "Alert Receiver" might eventually replace all other air radio warnings. The Britishers showed the greatest interest in the new invention and asked many questions, one of them being whether or not the "Alert" transmissions might be used as directional beams by raiding planes.

David Sarnoff, President of the RCA, answered that they were giving much thought to this but didn't believe it would prove a handicap as the signals only had to be transmitted by one station. Finally the British asked if they could actually hear how the thing worked. "Say when", LaGuardia replied, "and I'll push the button." The British said "when" and they were instantly given a thrilling and noisy demonstration, first with the siren and "all the works", as Mayor LaGuardia put it, and later the milder signal just the bell.

There was a prior test Monday for the benefit of New York City listeners, participated in by Mr. LaGuardia and Mr. Sarnoff at LaGuardia Field. It is the plan to have the "Alert Radios" located throughout the country. "We will notify the entire population through this means", LaGuardia declared.

As explained by Mr. Sarnoff, the Alert Receiver, which he called the modern "Paul Revere" is a simple instrument, about the size of a portable radio set, and can be carried just as conveniently. So successful is its application that radio engineers believe the day will come when radio sets throughout the country

will be provided with the simple Alert attachment, to summon listeners when an important message, news item or television event is about to be broadcast. Present radios are not designed to hear the inaudible signal. In no way, however, does it interfere with the broadcast program on the air over the same station simultaneously.

Widespread application of the instrument is possible in the interest of Civilian Defense, since manufacturing rights have already been made available to all RCA licensees.

The Alert Receiver was developed by Arthur F. Van Dyck, Stuart W. Seeley and Harmon B. Deal, engineers of RCA Laboratories. They describe it as a small, three-tube receiver requiring negligible power for operation and, therefore, it can be operated twenty-four hours a day over a long period of time at low cost.

The receiver can be fixed-tuned to any one broadcasting station. It is then receptive to the inaudible signal from that transmitter. The RCA Alert has a loudspeaker of its own, which normally is silent until the special electric flash is received. When the signal arrives, it energizes an electric relay which clocks the loudspeaker into the circuit to reproduce the program from the broadcasting station. Simultaneously, the bell rings. If the Alert signal is flashed in the night, the bell, acting as an alarm clock, will awaken the listener. The bell, if desired, may be located away from the Alert Receiver so that the listener, although in another part of the house, will not miss the call.

At the transmitting station, the apparatus is even simpler than that at the receiver. It consists merely of a vacuum tube oscillator which generates the two sub-audible frequencies - one to turn on the Alert Receiver, while the other will turn it off. The signal generating unit is connected to the broadcast transmitter like a microphone. In fact, the control room operator plugs the oscillator device and electric button into the microphone circuit. When the button is pressed it released the "On" sub-audible signal, which turns on all receivers equipped to be actuated by it.

Application of the Alert to Civilian Defense communication obviously is valuable, since it provides a local, regional or nation-wide instantaneous radio call system without expensive new equipment.

The Alert does not require even one additional frequency allocation for its full use. The instrument is so designed that it can be installed at a broadcasting station without disturbing a single wire used for normal broadcasting service.

In New York City there will be nearly 200,000 Air-raid and Fire Wardens and others trained for civilian defense. They will be directed by hundreds of zone and district chiefs. The problem is to reach them all simultaneously and instantaneously.

This, of course, would require considerable time by telephone, telegraph or by radio broadcasting since, up to now, there has been no way of suddenly calling all to listen. The Alert Receiver is designed to solve that problem.

In a similar way, should the President desire to deliver an unscheduled "fireside chat" to the Nation, he might summon a record-breaking audience by means of a signal flashed from the White House through broadcasting stations everywhere. As a result, the bells on Alert Radios throughout the country would ring.

Similarly, in television, the Alert can be made to notify set owners of an unscheduled event. Also, vast public service can be performed by the Alert Receiver in time of earthquakes, fires, floods and storms. In the police field, wide application of the Alert Radio idea is envisaged. In wartime, the Alert might be built, according to the engineers, to sound a series of one-ring to signify the approach of enemy bombers, while a series of two-rings would give the signal to evacuate schools. Three rings might be the warning for all in a certain area to seek air-raid shelters. It is even possible for the Alert signal to be keyed as three dots and a dash, forming the Morse code letter "V" for Victory.

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PHILIPS CO. STILL POWERFUL IN RADIO TRADE

The Philips company of Eindhoven, Holland, said to have been the largest radio exporting company in the world, has been able to maintain a considerable part of its world operations despite the Nazi occupation of The Netherlands, according to Chicago radio manufacturers.

"Before the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries, the Philips organization did an export business equal to 75 percent of the export volume of all American radio manufacturers", the Chicago Tribune states. "It dominated the European markets, with the exception of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, and, according to radio men, was able to eliminate American competition in Europe through aggressive use of patent controls.

"When the Germans seized the Netherlands, Philips officials fled to England and later came to the United States. They formed the Philips Export corporation, with headquarters in New York City, and obtained the release of capital transferred to this country which had been frozen with other Dutch assets to prevent them from falling into Nazi hands.

"The new corporation entered into agreements with several American companies for the manufacture of parts and equipment to be shipped to the Philips' company's branch in Buenos Aires,

Argentina. The parts made in America, together with some made in Argentina, are being assembled in two factories in Buenos Aires owned by Philips for sale throughout Argentina and the other South American countries.

"American radio manufacturing companies are said to have long dominated the Latin American markets. Now, according to Chicago manufacturers, the Philips company is able to compete with American companies largely as a result of its being able to obtain parts and equipment in this country.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Station W2XBB, Bamberger Broadcasting Service, of New York has been granted a modification of its construction permit as modified for a new television broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion dates from January 22, 1941, and July 22, 1941, to August 22, 1941 and January 22, 1942, respectively.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation - Six months to June 30:
 Net profit, \$530,693, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$2.19 a share on 207,184 common shares, against \$416,378, or \$1.68 a share last year; net sales, \$8,992,878, against \$6,313,756.

Six WOR engineers are now working all night shifts to install the new 10,000-watt Frequency Modulation transmitter which the station recently purchased for W71NY, its FM station.

The 10-kilowatt transmitter, which incorporates several innovations in FM design and engineering features, is being set up at 444 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Immediate creation of a Pan American Broadcasters' Union was suggested last week by John F. Royal, Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company in Rio de Janeiro during his acceptance speech as an honorary member of the Brazilian Broadcasters' Association.

Mr. Royal envisages the creation of a Pan-American Broadcasters' Union modeled along the same lines as the International Broadcasters' Union, with headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, which was successful until the outbreak of the present European conflict.

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The Crosley Radio Corp. showed a net profit of \$798,634 for the first six months of 1941 after setting aside \$300,000 for Federal income taxes, R. C. Cosgrove, Vice President and General Manager, announced. The figure compares with a net profit of \$96,660 for the first six months of 1940, based on sales of \$8,596,613 after providing \$85,774 for Federal income taxes.

Profit for the first half of this year was based on sales of \$12,868,956, and the \$300,000 set aside for taxes allows for possible increased rates and changes in present laws.

The Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, has applied for a construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station (formerly W9XZV) to be operated on Channel #1, 50000-56000 kilocycles, A5 and special emission for frequency modulation, unlimited time.

A thirty day extension of the original thirty day program test period that started July 1st has been requested of the Federal Communications Commission by the Columbia Broadcasting System for its television station, WCBW.

Paul Forman Godley, Newark, N.J., a pioneer broadcaster, has applied for a construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time.

Audience mail received by the National Broadcasting Co., during the first six months of this year reached an all-time high. From January to June the total mail was - Sponsored 4,027,261; Sustaining - 835,420.

This compares with January through June, 1940 - Sponsored 2,094,136; Sustaining 837,872.

Station WLAP of Lexington, Ky., seeks to increase its power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt, using directional antenna night, install new transmitter and directional antenna, and to change its frequency from 1450 to 610 kilocycles.

Judge A. L. Ashby, Vice President and General Counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Communications of the New York County Lawyers Association. Among the others chosen by former Justice Robert McC. Marsh, President of the Association, to serve on Judge Ashby's Committee were: Manton Davis, of RCA, and Bethuel M. Webster, formerly of the Federal Radio Commission.

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The Chicago Board of Trade, through a subsidiary of 1934, for the first six months of 1934 which was \$2,000,000. The Chicago Board of Trade, through a subsidiary of 1934, for the first six months of 1934 which was \$2,000,000. The Chicago Board of Trade, through a subsidiary of 1934, for the first six months of 1934 which was \$2,000,000.

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A third extension of the original thirty-day period from last period has been proposed by the Chicago Board of Trade, through a subsidiary of 1934, for the first six months of 1934 which was \$2,000,000.

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RMA SECURES ALUMINUM FOR "ESSENTIAL" RADIO SERVICES

Special allocation of aluminum for radio, announced today (July 29) by Director Stettinius of OPM Priorities Division, results from months of effort by RMA, through its Priorities Committee of which Paul V. Galvin of Chicago is Chairman. It is based on recognition by OPM officials and also OPACS that the present radio service is "essential" for many important Government and public service functions.

The order is designed (1) to provide repair parts and also a limited amount of new radio sets to maintain existing radio use by the public; and (2) also for the industry and its employees on a reduced production basis until national defense work is more available.

The extent of the reduced production of new radio sets, as stated by OPM, cannot be approximated, but the tentative aluminum program for radio, reduced gradually, is generally expected to carry along the industry during the approaching season and until radio defense contracts are available more extensively.

The July aluminum allocations were divided as follows: 60,000 pounds of scrap for manufacturers of variable condensers; 40,000 pounds of new metal for electrolytic and fixed paper condensers, divided about equally; 10,000 pounds of scrap for PM speakers, and up to 150 pounds of new metal monthly for tube "getters", all comprising the radio components requiring aluminum.

The metal allocated will be distributed by OPM among the respective parts manufacturers on an equitable basis, according to the ratio of their 1940 sales and, through them, on the same basis, to set manufacturers, parts jobbers, dealers and service men. These customers of the parts manufacturers will secure their quotas through their regular parts resources, not OPM.

Priority for supply of maintenance and repair parts in the allocation for electrolytic capacitors and fixed paper condensers, the principal replacement parts using aluminum, was stipulated by OPM. These condensers will be supplied by the manufacturers in the amount needed on a general basis of 25 percent of 1940 condenser sales for such repair and maintenance purposes. The balance of aluminum allocated for electrolytic and fixed condensers may then be used for production of new sets and so distributed to the set manufacturers.

The special aluminum allocation provides for participation, on an equal basis, by non-members, as well as members of RMA. The July aluminum allocation will be gradually "tapered down" each month through December to about 50 percent of the July quotas, under the tentative OPM program for the industry, depending on aluminum defense demands.

Use of aluminum for many purposes - coil cans, chassis, etc. - was voluntarily discontinued by the industry several months ago, and there already has been wide resort to substitutes, such as scrap, instead of the scarce virgin metal, for variable condensers and PM speakers. Further substitution and also conservation of metal is now being actively pressed by the RMA Materiel Bureau so that, in every way possible, the industry will be using less and less critical national defense materials.

Following the RMA procedure in connection with aluminum, which was in direct charge of OPM Aluminum Administrator Frank B. Cliffe and his staff, conferences are proceeding with OPM and also OPACS on nickel needed by tube and also PM speaker manufacturers.

The RMA Priorities Committee, acting for the industry and headed by Chairman Galvin, comprises the following: Paul V. Galvin, of Chicago, Chairman; Fred D. Williams of Philadelphia, Vice Chairman; H. C. Bonfig, of Camden, N.J.; James E. Quan, of Chicago, Ill.; A. Bloom, of Elizabeth, N.J.; John R. Howland, of Chicago, Ill.; Ray F. Sparrow, of Indianapolis, Ind.

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RCA REPORTS ON DEFENSE MATERIAL SAVING

How industry and the Government can work together to save on materials needed for National Defense was shown when the RCA Manufacturing Company made known that, on one item alone, there has been more than 66,000 pounds of aluminum conserved by the substitution of steel in the manufacture of radio receiving set cases for the Army.

The suggestion that the use of steel be extended where aluminum previously had been used, was made some time ago by the Signal Corps Laboratory, at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

Immediately an elaborate series of tests were begun at RCA's Camden plant to determine: if steel were to become the temporary standard for use in Army radio cases; how it ought to be treated to insure the cases against all harmful influences to which aluminum presents a natural barrier.

After several months' work a sample case was produced, submitted and approved by Army officials.

In the treatment of steel used in the new receiving set cases, the base plate first is cleaned of all substances having a tendency to encourage rust. Later it is coated with enamel before the finishing touches are applied. The parts of the case are copper-plated before being assembled. After assembling they are copper-plated a second time to secure to the over-lapping parts protection from rust encouragements that may have developed as a result of welding or riveting. A zinc chromate is applied as a primer before the completed case receives its regulation Signal Corps finish.

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One of the main reasons for many countries - and this is especially true of the United States - is that the country is not a democracy. It is a democracy in name only, and the people are not allowed to elect their representatives. The country is a democracy in name only, and the people are not allowed to elect their representatives. The country is a democracy in name only, and the people are not allowed to elect their representatives.

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REPORT OF THE RMA PROCEDURE

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1351

B U L L E T I N S

ASCAP BOARD TONIGHT (FRIDAY) APPROVED TERMS OF PROPOSED CONTRACT WITH NBC. IT IS EXPECTED THAT THE PACT WILL BE SIGNED BY MONDAY.

THE NEWSPAPER-RADIO HEARINGS RECESSED UNTIL SEPTEMBER 17.

CRUCIAL SENATE TAX HEARINGS ABOUT AUG. 11

With a mighty roar of protest from the radio industry - both the broadcasters and the manufacturers - the public hearings on the mammoth 1941 Defense Revenue Bill will be begun by the Senate Finance Committee probably on Monday, August 11th. The hearings, during which the radio people will voice their grievances, are expected to last two or three weeks.

In the meantime, the House, which is now considering the Bill, has been debating it daily with a vote expected about the first of next week (Monday, August 4). It is reported that network heads and others high in industry councils have already personally visited various Senators laying the groundwork for a strong plea for a reduction of the levy on radio broadcasting: 5 to 15 percent tax on net time sales, with \$100,000 exemption; exceeding \$100,000 but not exceeding \$500,000, 5 percent; exceeding \$500,000 but not exceeding \$1,000,000, 10 percent; in excess of \$1,000,000, 15 percent. This schedule is expected to yield \$12,500,000, whereas a doubled boost in the radio receiving set rate is counted on for \$9,400,000 additional.

Evidently the tax on broadcasting, as differentiated from the tax on advertising, one medium of which is radio, was intended to compensate the Government for the free use of the public domain. The House Ways and Means Committee report argued:

"Radio broadcasters are the possessors of a valuable privilege awarded to them free of charge, on the condition that they operate in the public interest. Because of the technical limitations of the broadcasting band, the number of commercial broadcasters at any one time is for all practical purposes limited. In consequence, the right to operate a broadcasting station in particular areas carries with it a measure of monopolistic privilege and the opportunity for an extremely profitable investment. Through the exercise of that privilege and the exploitation of that opportunity, many broadcasters make substantial profits and virtually all broadcasters derive less tangible benefits in the form of publicity and goodwill.

"The principal operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on relatively small investments. They possess unusual taxpaying ability which, in view of the Government's present revenue requirements, can properly be subjected to special taxation.

"Radio broadcasting requires public regulation. Such regulation is provided at public expense, with great benefit to the industry but without any special costs to that industry.

"The tax imposed is to be equal to a given percentage of net time sales made during the year. A net time sale is in effect defined as the gross amount received or accrued from the sale of radio time, not including the amount of any commission (not to exceed 15% of the gross amount) paid to or deducted by an advertising agency, and minus any amount paid by the taxpayer, pursuant to the sale by him, for broadcasting time to other persons operating radio stations or engaged in network broadcasting."

Assisting the National Association of Broadcasters are Alvord & Alvord, noted tax experts, but not much can be done until the legislation reaches the Senate as the revenue bill is going through the House under a gag rule which allows only amendments sponsored by members of the Ways and Means Committee. In the House debate, Representative Knutson, of Minnesota, said that the Defense Tax Bill raises more money than we raised in taxes during the first World War. Representative Treadway, of Massachusetts, intimating that more and heavier taxes were yet to come, declared that already the defense program involves total appropriations, authorizations and new supplemented requests aggregating \$50,000,000,000 - twice the direct cost of our country's participation in the first World War.

It was made known that radio stations would be exempted from excise taxes proposed in the new tax bill on leased wires and long distance telephone calls provided they use these facilities either for the collection or the dissemination of news.

The new tax on telephone toll calls, telegraph, cable or radio messages would be levied on those for which the charge is more than 24 cents. The tax would be levied at the rate of 5 cents for each 50 cents or fraction thereof. Treasury experts said the press, radio and similar businesses would continue to be exempt from these taxes as well as from the leased wire taxes.

Newspapers and radio stations will be subject, however, to the proposed tax of 5 percent on their local telephone bills, Congressional attaches said.

The exemption from the leased wire and toll call taxes would apply specifically to news circuits or services "utilized in the collection of news for the public press or radio broadcasting or in the dissemination of news through the public press or by broadcasting."

The tax on radio sets and parts, originally scheduled to expire June 30, 1945, is made permanent in the pending bill, the Radio Manufacturers' Association explains, and is estimated to raise \$9,400,000 during the present fiscal year. The House Committee comment, in the majority report, noted that under the previous law the tax had applied only to certain radio components and accessories but will now be "expanded to include completed radio sets, phonographs, phonograph records, automobile radios and musical instruments". Under the present law, automobile sets were taxable

only at the automotive accessory rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent and, therefore, the proposed new law would substantially increase the tax burden on auto radio. Also, the 10 percent tax will apply to the principal set components when sold separately but apparently will exempt parts, components and accessories (when sold separately) not specifically named in the new legislation. This also restores the tax on phonograph records, at a rate of 10 percent.

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INDEPENDENT STATIONS QUICKLY JOIN IN TAX PROTEST

Declaring that the owners of the independent broadcasting stations though not as yet directly affected, are also greatly disturbed over the "discriminatory tax on gross receipts from sales of radio time to the great detriment of broadcast stations in comparison with the other advertising media such as newspapers, magazines and billboards", there was an immediate plea by the National Independent Broadcasters to Senator George, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee for reconsideration.

"There is no intention of broadcasters to seek to evade their just and proportionate share of tax increases necessitated by the present emergency", the Independent Broadcasters declared. "On the contrary, broadcasters have given and are continuing to give every assistance to the Federal Government and its various branches in defense matters for which no charge has been made or asked. The requests for additional time by the various Federal defense agencies are multiplying rapidly, all of which not only deprives stations of time which might be sold for advertising purposes but adds to the operating cost. This is a service which radio is rendering gladly, though I am informed the other advertising media receive their regular rates for Government announcements appearing in the form of advertisements.

"We respectfully call to your attention the fact that the American system of broadcasting is made possible solely by the revenue which a station is able to derive from its advertising. When broadcasters are subjected to taxation which is not imposed upon other advertising media, they are placed in a position which may result in driving many radio advertisers to newspapers, magazines and other forms of advertising. This loss of revenue cannot but seriously affect the service which is rendered to the public and may result in destroying many of the stations which are collaborating with the Government in this time of need. The last available tabulations compiled by the Federal Communications Commission show that over two hundred and fifty of the broadcast stations in the United States operated at a loss. In this connection, we would like to point out that the tax contemplated by the Ways and Means Committee's new revenue bill is not based on profits but is based on gross income - it is in addition to all other taxes."

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INTERPRETING STATISTICS WHICH ARE IN THE PRESS

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Representative Hook, of Michigan, made public the following telegram received from N. C. Ruddell, Vice-President of Upper Michigan-Wisconsin Broadcasting Co.:

"In behalf our two radio stations, WATW, Ashland, Wis., and WJMS, Ironwood, Mich., we protest as unfair, confiscatory, and discriminatory, the proposed taxing of radio and outdoor advertising revenue in occupational tax provision of general tax bill. Urgently request you consider carefully all points brought to your attention by National Association of Broadcasters and proceed to drastic modification or elimination of advertising taxation feature of the bill. Certainly due consideration should be given to great demands made by Government Department and defense program for free radio and billboard publicity.

"We have always complied with each request and propose to continue to do so, but such discriminating taxes, omitting newspapers, magazines, direct mail, etc., will make our costs much higher. Though applying to large stations now, the step will affect small stations as well."

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ASCAP-NBC PEACE NOT YET BUT SOON?

Just when a settlement between the American Society of Composers and the National Broadcasting Company seemed to be all over but the shouting, word came from New York that though the ASCAP Board had put in a long hard day on Thursday, they had failed to ratify the proposed pact. The stumbling block this time were the laws of Nebraska and Florida, now operating against ASCAP.

Another session of the Composers Board in New York is scheduled for today (Friday) and hopes are still held out that an agreement may be reached. It was admitted that much progress had been made.

ASCAP said the agreement thus far arrived at represented concessions on both sides under which NBC would pay $2\frac{3}{4}$ percent of network commercial receipts, compared with 5 percent previously paid by local stations to ASCAP on their respective share of network receipts.

The new agreement, ASCAP said, would specify payment of $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent by individual stations on their local receipts.

ASCAP said that the settlement would probably reduce its radio revenue from these sources by about 40 percent. The organization originally demanded that networks pay $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The contract which expired last December 31 provided 5 percent.

Under the settlement it is estimated that ASCAP's revenue from the whole industry would be somewhere between \$3,500,000 to \$4,000,000 annual, where in the year before the fight started, it was \$4,750,000. Negotiations with Columbia will follow those of NBC.

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FCC GRANTS NUMEROUS APPLICATIONS

Despite the famous Washington heat, the Federal Communications Commission has granted the following applications:

WFAM, Inc., Lafayette, Ind., construction permit for a new station to operate on 1230 kilocycles, 100 watts, unlimited time; Howard H. Wilson, Oshkosh, Wis., construction permit for new station to operate on 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time; Trent Broadcast Corp., Trenton, N. J., construction permit conditioned upon certain interference precautions, for a new station to operate on 920 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt power, unlimited time, using directional antenna day and night; KUTA, Utah Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, modification of construction permit to increase day power to 5 kilowatts, make changes in equipment, changes in directional antenna and move transmitter locally; WAGA, Liberty Broadcasting Corp., Atlanta, Ga., construction permit to change frequency from 1480 to 590 kc., increase power from 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day, to 5 kilowatts day and night; install new equipment and directional antenna for night use, and move transmitter locally.

Also, KVOD, Colorado Radio Corp., Denver, Colo., construction permit to install a new transmitter, increase power from 1 to 5 kilowatts and make changes in directional antenna for day and night use, 630 kilocycles; KMYR, F. W. Meyer, Denver, Colo., modification of license to increase night power from 100 to 250 watts; 1340 kilocycles, 250 watts day, unlimited time; WGES, Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., Chicago, Ill., modification of license to increase time of operation to unlimited; 1390 kilocycles, 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt-LS, unlimited time.

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CHICAGO SCHOOLS GET ONE OF FEW FM LICENSES

The Chicago Board of Education was granted a construction permit for a new non-commercial educational broadcast station to serve the elementary, high school, junior college, and adult educational classes in that city's public school system. The station, which will use FM (frequency modulation) omission, is authorized to operate on 42,500 kilocycles with power of 1000 watts.

The Board of Education which now broadcasts approximately 25 programs each week over local standard broadcast stations, proposes to use the non-commercial service to transmit scholastic programs during school hours, and for perhaps one hour in the evening on five days a week. Subjects will embrace music, art, science, literature, news, social studies, safety, national defense, and Pan Americanism. The board has appropriated \$10,750 for this purpose. The transmitter will be at 228 North LaSalle St. This is the seventh station of its kind which the FCC has authorized to date

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PRESS RADIO STATION DATA CHALLENGED

Quite a commotion was stirred up at the Federal Communications Commission inquiry into newspaper ownership of radio stations which was resumed last Wednesday when DeQuincy Sutton of the FCC research staff presented a table showing that 282 radio stations owned by newspapers represented an investment of \$20,288,993 in broadcasting property. With depreciation figured, this total shrank to \$12,014,497. The table showed 482 other stations, not affiliated with newspapers, had radio property worth \$27,744,819 - or \$15,986,159 with depreciation deducted from the original investment.

In response to questions by Louis G. Caldwell, attorney for WGN, the Chicago Tribune station, Mr. Sutton admitted that the location of a station in a "highly developed" area of merchandising markets would affect its revenues.

The witness, Mr. Caldwell suggested, surely would not attempt to reach any conclusions regarding the revenues of newspaper owned stations with "a set of determining factors".

Mr. Sutton agreed he would not.

"Then you wouldn't attempt to reach any conclusions on the basis of present exhibits as to newspaper ownership of radio stations?" Mr. Caldwell asked.

"No, I would not", Mr. Sutton said.

Mr. Sutton denied that Commission statisticians had left out non-newspaper stations having the largest revenues in its tables comparing investments and profits of stations owned by newspapers and those not so affiliated.

Some highly profitable non-newspaper stations had been included, the witness said.

Sidney M. Kaye, counsel for the Newspaper Radio Committee, also challenged the Sutton table, asserting that at least 17 of these stations had been sold. Nevertheless, Chairman J. L. Fly declined to reject the tabulation.

A newspaper-radio situation in Charleston, S. C., was discussed during the Thursday session.

"I understand", said Mr. Cotsworth P. Means, a South Carolina State Senator, "that the News and Courier and the Evening Post control all news service appearing in the newspapers, or heard over the radio in Charleston except one service."

He referred to a commercial news service which a competing radio station carried.

J. M. Rivers, President and Manager of the competing station, WCSC, testified that the two Charleston papers did not carry the log of programs on his stations, but "played up" their own station and news concerning it.

Asked by Thomas E. Harris, Assistant General Counsel of the FCC, if he thought there had been abuse of the power concentrated in this management, Mr. Means said:

"I don't think there have been any commercial abuses", He explained that in seeking to curb such power by legislation he had been more concerned with "the inherent danger" of such a situation.

Mr. Means conceded, under cross-examination, that his quarrel with the Charleston papers was 75 percent because of their editorial policies.

Ben S. Fisher, attorney for WTMA, the station owned by the Charleston News and Courier and the Evening Post, asked: "You have spoken over WTMA?"

"Once", said the witness.

"You never have been denied time on that station?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Means admitted, under further questions, that the news columns of both papers were "essentially fair".

Dr. L. D. H. Weld, Director of Research for the McCann-Erickson Co., an advertising agency, and President of the American Marketing Association, told the Commission that advertisers "have been using radio much more than formerly".

Resolutions urging speedy and favorable action by the Federal Communications Commission on qualified applications for permits to operate FM radio stations, without prejudice to newspaper interests, were presented by John R. Latham of New York, Executive Vice President of the American Network, Inc., and by John Shepard, 3d of Boston, President of FM Broadcasters, Inc. Both executives have applications pending.

They protested against any policy of exclusion of newspapers from this field as disadvantageous alike to the development of frequency modulation and to the public interest, which, they insisted, newspaper publishers and organizations were best fitted to serve.

It was expected that today (Friday), or if not then very soon, the hearings which are now believed to be drawing to a close, might take a long recess to meet the needs of the parties concerned and would not move continuously through.

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J. M. Stacey, President and Manager of the company, stated that the two companies were not only the largest of their kind in the state, but also the largest in the world.

Asked by Thomas E. Hartley, Assistant General Counsel of the company, if the two companies were not the largest of their kind in the state, Mr. Stacey said:

"I don't think there have been any other companies in the state that have been so successful in the past few years as these two companies. They have been successful in the past few years because of their management and their financial resources."

Mr. Stacey continued, under cross-examination, that the two companies were not the largest of their kind in the state, but that they were the largest in the world.

Ben E. Hargis, attorney for WVAB, then asked Mr. Stacey if the two companies were not the largest of their kind in the state, but that they were the largest in the world.

"Yes," said the witness.

"Yes," said the witness.

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Mr. Stacey continued, under cross-examination, that the two companies were not the largest of their kind in the state, but that they were the largest in the world.

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CALLS RADIO'S PUBLIC RELATIONS A FLOP

Voicing the opinion expressed in these columns, Variety, the amusement trade paper, credits the radio being smacked by a \$12,500,000 tax on broadcast time to poor public relations. An editorial in Variety reads, in part, as follows:

"The Ways and Means Committee of the House of Representatives last week reminded the broadcasting industry - again - of its (radio's) greatest failure - public relations. . . .

"It is a stupendous oversight by broadcasting to have blindly allowed men of influence to build up in their imaginations a completely untruthful picture of how radio stations and networks survive. Radio did not, like Topsy, just grow. It was built. . .

"Broadcasting was painfully achieved, not miraculously produced, full grown like an Olympian god. The only trouble is that radio forgot to tell the world and forgot to tell Congress and forgot to sell its audience as smartly and as resourcefully as it sold its customers. The flop of radio's public relations consists in this: that it fought for the means and the right to survive without making adequate provision to picture to outsiders the walls of opposition and obstruction it had to get around. . .

"Other advertising media seem about to escape substantial taxation although not one of them is expected, as is radio, to plow back millions of dollars in public service, in experiment, in such Government pets as shortwave radio and such far-off, unknown quantities as television and frequency modulation. The justification for the new tax sock against radio is the hobgoblin of the 'free license'. And because this something-for-nothing connotation has been allowed to flourish, unchallenged and unweeded, it now becomes necessary for radio to organize a panic-inspired last-minute counterdrive.

"The radio share of the total advertising expenditures in the United States is approximately \$200,000,000 out of a 1940 estimate for all advertising of \$1,600,000,000.

"Congress seems prepared to penalize radio in the hard fight for revenue on the fallacious assumption that getting business is easy for radio, hard for others. That such a fantastic and cockeyed notion is apparently so widely held is, however, basically nobody's fault but radio's. Its public relations couldn't qualify for a Major Bowes unit.

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UNITED STATES PUBLIC RELATIONS AGENCY

Following the opinion expressed in these reports, it is suggested that the public relations program be continued on a basis of the following:

The War and Navy Committee of the House of Representatives has been requested to conduct a public relations program.

It is a responsibility of the public relations program to be able to influence the public in their own interests. The public relations program should be able to influence the public in their own interests.

The public relations program should be able to influence the public in their own interests. The public relations program should be able to influence the public in their own interests.

Other advertising media such as radio, newspaper, and magazine should be used to influence the public in their own interests. The public relations program should be able to influence the public in their own interests.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Special posters were sent out this week to the more than 800 taverns and restaurants in the Metropolitan Area that have television sets, advertising the fact that the Izzy Jannazzo-Cocoa Kid fight at Ebbets Field next Tuesday evening, August 5, will be televised by NBC's television transmitter WNBT.

Earle C. Anthony, Inc., of Los Angeles, Calif., has applied for a construction permit for a new high frequency station to be operated on 43500 kilocycles; coverage: 21,071 square miles; Population: 3,311,399.

Plans are being made by WLW and Cadena Radio Inter Americana, Crosley's shortwave network, for extensive coverage of the war maneuvers in September. The war games between the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Armies of the United States will be held next month over a 20,000 square mile area in Louisiana.

WLW will send a crew of five men, along with its newest and largest mobile unit, to work in cooperation with the radio publicity division of the War Department.

Eugene H. Price has been appointed Commercial Manager of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company at New York. Mr. Price served for ten years as radio officer in the United States Navy and has been with Mackay Radio for nineteen years during which he has been District Manager at Los Angeles, San Diego, and Portland, Oregon, and Commercial Manager at San Francisco.

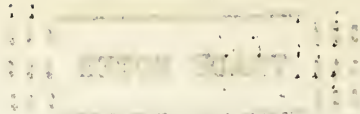
Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., is seeking authority for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1110 kilocycles, 10 kilowatts, unlimited time, using directional antenna day and night.

Applications to practice before the FCC were approved by the Commission for the following: Leo J. Bartoline, Chicago, Ill.; Herman Jervis, New York, N. Y.; Camden, R. McAtee, Morris Miller, and Frank M. Schap, Washington, D. C.

Station KTKC, Visalia, Calif., has been granted a construction permit to change frequency from 920 to 940 kc., increase power from 1 to 5 kilowatts day and night, make changes in directional antenna system for day and night use and install new transmitter.

The Milwaukee Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., has applied for a new commercial television broadcast station (formerly W9XMJ) to be operated on Channel #3, 66000-72000 kilocycles, A5 and special emission for frequency modulation, unlimited time.

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NEW TELEVISION ANTENNA CAN BE HEATED

A novel antenna, encased completely in a big wooden box which can be heated electrically, has been built atop a 128-foot tower in Schenectady as a part of General Electric's expanding television facilities.

The antenna, when completed, will relay the picture part of programs from the company's new television studio to the main transmitting station in the Helderberg Mountains 12 miles south of Schenectady. The accompanying FM sound will be relayed by a separate antenna located on top of the box. From the Helderbergs, the relayed programs will be telecast for reception in the Schenectady, Troy, Albany district within an estimated 50 mile area.

The wooden box, 13 feet high and four feet square, is the answer of General Electric's television engineers to the problems created by weather changes. Comfortably housed inside the box, the picture-wave antenna is protected against rain, snow or sleet that might affect transmission unfavorably. An electric heater inside the box will prevent any seeping moisture from freezing on the antenna in cold weather and interfering with the normal path of high frequency current flow. The box is of wooden rather than metal construction to avoid any field distortion. General Electric engineers believe that this is the first instance of a wooden housing of such a size being used to shield an antenna from the elements.

The picture-wave antenna has been placed on the tower to provide a clear path for the waves to travel to the main transmitting station. The high-frequency waves, like light rays, travel in a straight line and would be deflected by intervening hills or buildings.

As the function of the antenna is to relay the picture waves to the main transmitting station, it was desired to beam the waves as directly as possible to the station in the Helderbergs. To accomplish this, a four-unit system with the units stacked vertically was built. The vertical stacking assists in controlling the wave direction and the degree of beaming improves with an increase in the number of units.

Each unit consists of two parallel dipole antennas connected at their feed points by a quarter-wave coupling line that gives the unit the shape of the letter H. The proper phase relations for the currents in the dipoles are provided by the coupling line.

A transmission feed line is connected to the feed points of one of the dipoles of each unit. This dipole acts as an antenna and the other dipole of the unit serves as a director. Reactance and resistance variations caused by the antennas are compensated for by similar variations caused by the antennas are compensated by the directors. Characteristics of the system are uniform over a band wider than that required for high quality television. The system is designed to operate on a band of 162 to 168 megacycles.

A new antenna, designed especially for a high power station, has been tested successfully. The new antenna is a 100-foot tower, built as a part of General Electric's expanding television facilities.

The antenna, which is located at the station, will relay the signal from the transmitter to the receiving station. It is a 100-foot tower, built as a part of General Electric's expanding television facilities. The antenna is located on the roof of the station building. It is a 100-foot tower, built as a part of General Electric's expanding television facilities.

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CBS TO FACILITATE TELEVISION CHANGE-OVERS

The black-and-white television test pattern of the Columbia Broadcasting System is transmitted an extra hour daily from 3:30 to 4:30 P.M. to facilitate testing of the change-overs required by existing television receivers to pick up Channel #2 on which WCBW, the CBS television station, is operating.

In addition, the test pattern continues to be transmitted each afternoon from 2:00 to 2:30 and each evening from 7:30 to 8:00. Program transmissions continue under authorization of the Federal Communications Commission, which has granted WCBW a 30-day extension of the original 30-day program test period.

CBS plans to continue daily experimental color transmissions from 4:45 to 5:45 P.M.

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PLAYS BOTH RECORD SIDES WITHOUT TURNING OVER

The "Magic Brain" with the Tandem Tone Arm, a new type of automatic record changer which plays both sides of phonograph records without turning them over, has been perfected in the RCA Research Laboratories and is being introduced in the new series of 1942 RCA Victrola Phonograph radios. The new instrument provides two hours of uninterrupted music at the touch of a button.

Further, the "Magic Brain" mechanisms eliminate the use of old-fashioned needles, extend record life indefinitely, and set a new standard in tone quality for home entertainment instruments, according to Allan B. Mills, RCA Victrola Sales Manager. One of the Magic Brain Changers, equipped with the Tandem Tone Arm, makes it possible to play both sides of a record without removing it from the turntable.

"The 'Magic Brain' is really a combination of several important developments perfected by RCA research engineers after many years of study and experiment", Mr. Mills said. "That it represents one of the major advances in the 43-year history of the RCA Victrola is evident. As a matter of fact, I think the only development of comparable importance in that time was the introduction of electric recording and reproducing methods a number of years ago."

Mr. Mills said that among the other new features of the device are the Magic Tone Cell (the pickup cartridge), the Flexible Tone Bridge and the Jewel-Lite Scanner. The new RCA Victrola equipped with these innovations and the Tandem Tone Arm will play both sides of 15 records without attention once a starter button has been pressed.

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THE FACILITATE TELEVISION CHANGES

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1352

August 5, 1941

CONGRESSMEN THEMSELVES LAMBAST RADIO TAX

A heartening thing to the industry is the alacrity with which members of Congress have begun to attack the \$12,000,000 tax on broadcasting time in the Defense Revenue Bill. It is predicted that this is only a beginning and that many Senators will back the broadcasters when the bill reaches the upper House.

"Let me raise a warning finger", declared Representative Luther Patrick, (D.), of Birmingham, Ala. "The United States of America has no child who is more loyal, who is more cooperative than her radio industry. She has not one who renders such magnificent service; no, not one. The sale of defense bonds and the search for skilled mechanics in the defense industry was aided very materially by free time given through her agencies, her radio stations.

"The Civil Service Commission has credited the efforts of the radio chains with producing 500,000 skilled workers in the year ending July, 1941.

"This part of the tax levy is expected to produce only about \$5,000,000 revenue if sustained. This means that many men will be thrown out of employment, because the radio stations must do something tremendous to equalize themselves with this tax and still compete with the untaxed newspapers if they are not going to be put out of business. . . . If this tax is maintained, the newspapers ought also to have to meet it.

"The radio broadcasting companies report to me they would suffer in many instances a reduction of 50 percent or more in their net income, even after allowing for savings and excess-profits taxes. . . . Here is a business kept short of breath by us, because we only license a station a year at the time. This ties them down to short contracts. It just cannot be worth the candle.

"There is not in the United States an organization or a band of people who has come forward with more full-hearted support of the Nation and who have given more time than the radio stations. Radio is a fine art that as a matter of public good should be encouraged and supported. If you wish to sell bonds, or if any need arises in the land, the radio stations respond not only willingly but valiantly, because they are the one great voice that can be heard in the far corners of the earth when a cry is heard in the land. They cheerfully and gloriously give of their time. It is an exceedingly patriotic group, these radio people, providing an effective medium for inter-association and all-out service communication among the people of this great country. Whenever a thing

like this comes up, they should be given consideration, because they are part of the pulse and responsive chords of the Nation today."

Another vigorous protest was voiced on the floor of the House by Representative Charles H. Leavy, (D.), of Spokane, who said:

"This, apparently, is the first time that this type of tax has ever been written into a tax bill. You will find that the two groups whose business and property is being vitally affected had little, if any, opportunity to present their side of the case.... The Tax provisions seem extremely discriminatory...The fact remains that billboards and radio, when used as advertising media, are being subjected to a burden not placed on other business.

"There are three great mediums of advertising, the newspapers, magazines and kindred publications, the billboard and the radio. The tax is levied here on the last two named, and the first. The printed page, is entirely omitted. I am not here to say that it is wise to tax any of the three, but if you do tax any one, they ought all to be taxed, otherwise the power to tax, whether intentionally or unintentionally, has become the power to destroy."

Also packing a punch for the radio industry was Representative Bertram W. Gearhart (R.), of Fresno, Calif., who declared the special penalty on radio advertising will unquestionably drive many advertisers from radio to other competing media. The resultant loss of revenue would undoubtedly impair the ability of radio stations to serve the public.

Mr. Gearhart pointed to the fact in connection with the proposed advertising campaign in behalf of the Navy Department that the broadcasters offered their facilities at no cost.

"In the light of the broadcasters' generous offer, it is also interesting to recall that the Navy Department advertising campaign is a test campaign using only newspapers, which will be paid \$1,000,000 for their defense efforts in this connection", Representative Gearhart said. "This serves only to heighten the discrimination against radio inherent in the proposed tax."

Representative Overton Brooks, (D.), of Shreveport, La., told the House that he had been deluged with telegrams.

"The burden of these protests is that they have not been heard and, in fairness to these people, I think they should have an opportunity to present their views, their facts, and their arguments in support of the proposition that they should not be included in the tax bill", Mr. Brooks insisted.

One of the telegrams was from P. K. Ewing, General Manager of Station WDSU, New Orleans, which read:

"Sincerely hope that you will do all you possibly can to either kill discriminatory tax on radio advertising or have newspapers included. Remember that when Huey wanted to tax newspaper

advertising in Louisiana they yelled 'bloody murder'. They said it was discriminatory. Now the shoe is on the other foot and we are perfectly willing to pay any tax the Governments wants to impose on radio stations for defense purposes provided it not only applies to radio and billboard but to newspaper advertising as well. To omit newspaper and magazine advertising seems a little out of reason, and we do not see how they could object to being taxed same as other advertising media. Please understand that we here at WDSU are not complaining about paying our just share of defense taxes but we don't think it fair to let the alleged free press get by with only a laugh."

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U.P. CLAIMS HAD LISTENING POST 12 YEARS

The United Press revealed last week that for the past eight years it has maintained a wireless receiving station and short wave listening post in Valhalla, Westchester County, N. Y.

The post, according to the Editor & Publisher is manned 24 hours daily, seven days weekly, by 12 operators and monitors. It is equipped with nine specially selective radio receivers and various types of recording equipment. The station has been built up gradually, starting with one operator, one receiving set and one small aerial in 1933.

The post, located in a farm house, receives scores of special U.P. broadcasts daily from six European capitals. In addition, the operators monitor dozens of short-wave voice and code propaganda broadcasts. A high speed printer circuit connects the post with New York headquarters of U.P.

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PALEY ONLY RADIO EXEC IN \$200,000 BRACKET

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, was the single radio head listed in the \$200,000 a year salary class in the list given out by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau. Mr. Paley's annual compensation was \$204,270, and Edward Klauber, Vice-President, \$94,484.

Other salaries of those in the radio industry, or in some way identified with it, released by the Government were:

American Telephone and Telegraph Company: C. P. Cooper, \$102,199; W. S. Gifford, \$209,550; General Electric Company: Gerard Swope, \$164,987; Charles E. Wilson, \$97,484; Owen D. Young, \$164,987; Radio Corporation of America: David Sarnoff, \$100,240; W. E. Macfarlane, President, Mutual Broadcasting System, \$111,419.

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Also, Philadelphia Storage Battery Company: James T. Buckley, \$75,432; Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company: George H. Bucher, \$97,771; A. W. Robertson, \$137,431.

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HAMS' HEARING ON GIVING UP BAND TO DEFENSE

A hearing has been called for Monday, August 18th, to determine whether the Federal Communications Commission shall temporarily restrict amateur radio operation on the frequencies from 3650 to 3590 kc. for use in the Army's pilot-training program.

There is under way a vast plan for the training of many thousands of additional military aircraft pilots at a large number of new air fields located throughout the United States. An essential part of their training involves a large-scale use of radio communication. Amateurs are well aware of the congestion existing throughout the frequency spectrum and those who are students of the problems of frequency allocation know that in the medium-high frequencies the congestion has been acute for years. It is the desire of the Federal Communications Commission to cause the least inconvenience to existing services and to divert for any defense requirements the minimum number of channels possible. The Commission is also aware that the amateurs maintain some of their most important services in the band 3500-4000 kilocycles, but the new pilot training program is a vital component of the defense plans of the country, and from the considerations of the equipment available for it and the number of frequencies required, no other portion of the spectrum is capable of accommodating this need.

Dr. Lawrence J. Dunn, a dental surgeon of Brooklyn, has been appointed Chief Civilian Representative of Maj. Gen. J. O. Mauborgne, head of the U. S. Signal Corps. As such, Dr. Dunn will supervise the entire Army Amateur Radio System composed of 2,400 amateur operators.

After graduation from Pennsylvania University in 1916, he joined the Army Dental Corps. Upon resigning, and radio being his hobby, he became a Reserve Captain in the Signal Corps. He later became head of the Army Amateur Radio System, and attained the rank of Major.

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A station asks whether its customary use of the Morse Code "V" before and after news broadcasts is complicated by the fact that this symbol has become a victory signal by Great Britain in her war efforts. The Commission replies it has no reason to believe that continued use of this symbol by the station in question violates any law or is contrary to the public interest.

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FCC COOL TO WHITE BILL

The bill introduced by Senator Wallace White, of Maine, overhauling the Federal Communications Commission, wasn't greeted with any enthusiasm at the Commission. Apparently Chairman James L. Fly hadn't even read the bill. At least that was what he said at his press conference last Monday morning, though he added that he had a rough notion as to its scope.

When an inquirer expressed the view that the new White Bill followed Committee on Administrative Procedure recommendations, the Chairman replied that he didn't really know.

Senator White expressed the hope that there might soon be hearings on the bill (S. 1806). Considerable doubt, however, was expressed as to its chances for passage at the present session of Congress, which is so badly clogged up with defense matters. Nevertheless, Senator White has made a thorough and scholarly job of it and the bill is conceded to be an important step in the effort to curb the FCC in the alleged abuse of its powers. Also there was an indication that further legislation was contemplated by Senator White, who said when he introduced his present bill:

"I should like to say that this bill does not attempt to deal in any respect with the question of chain broadcasting, or the regulations of the Federal Communications Commission recently issued on that subject, which have been a matter of a hearing before the Committee on Interstate Commerce of the Senate. I thought, that subject matter already being under consideration by the committee, I might with appropriateness await the conclusions of the committee before attempting to deal with it in the proposed legislation."

The bill of Senator White, who is the outstanding radio authority in Congress and co-author of the present Radio Act, would:

Set up a separate three-man, fully autonomous division within the FCC, having its own Chairman, as a Division of Public Communications to handle all broadcast, television, FM and related matters.

Create a parallel statutory division of Private Communications to handle public-utility common carrier pursuits.

Make the Chairman the executive officer and coordinator, but with no regular functions on either division, except as a pinch-hitter for a sick commissioner or in case of a vacancy.

Clearly define broadcasting as not subject to common carrier concepts, and prevent the Commission from usurping authority over business aspects, programs, rates, or other fields upon which it recently has impinged.

Block repetition of the current newspaper-divorcement proceedings by preventing the Commission from throwing any class of

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The Bill introduced by Mr. [Name] on 12th June, 1941, relating to the [Name] Bill, 1941, was read a second time on 12th June, 1941. The Bill was then read a third time on 12th June, 1941. The Bill was then passed by the House of Commons on 12th June, 1941.

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applicant into the suspense files, as it has done with new newspaper applications.

Clearly delineate the Commission's functions as to hearings, transfers of licensees and appellate procedure by eliminating loopholes and making mandatory full hearings.

Broaden provisions on use of facilities by candidates for public office, and require identification of speakers on controversial issues, with equal time for all sides.

Authorize the issuance of stay orders against Commission decisions by the courts, and allow reviews on the facts, as well as the law, with additional time in which to seek rehearings or appeal.

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HUGE RADIO TAX REMAINS IN HOUSE BILL

As had been expected, the \$12,500,000 tax on broadcasting time and the \$9,400,000 tax on receiving sets, remained intact when the House passed the 3-billion dollar defense tax bill by a 369 to 40 vote yesterday (Monday). Although individual members protested, no attempt was made to amend those clauses having to do with radio, or anything else, in fact, except the mandatory joint return provision which was knocked out.

President and Mrs. Roosevelt were among the married couples benefitting from the House refusal to approve joint returns on husbands and wives.

Current estimates, according to the Washington Post, were that the House saved the White House couple between \$15,000 and \$16,000 in income taxes by striking out the proposal.

Combined income of Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt was variously estimated at between \$250,000 and \$275,000, a year at a recent executive meeting of the Ways and Means Committee", the Post stated.

"Possible effects of joint returns on Mr. and Mrs. Roosevelt were fully aired at the Committee meeting, which followed receipt of the President's letter asking modification of the tax.

"No member of the Committee alleged personal interest.

"During last Saturday's Committee tete-a-tete, it was mentioned that Mrs. Roosevelt, through radio broadcasts, columns and lectures, must be earning about \$200,000 against her husband's \$75,000."

The big effort of the radio industry to be heard is now being concentrated upon the Senate, where the Defense Revenue Bill went immediately after its passage by the House. Public hearings will be conducted by the Senate Finance Committee but the time of these hearings had not been set at this writing.

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STOHLMAN ORDERED TO APPEAR AUG. 11

An order has been issued by Federal Judge James W. Morris, of the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia, for James G. Stohlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, and former President of the Newspaper Publishers' Association, to appear before the Court Monday, August 11th, to show cause why an order should not be issued requiring him to appear before the Federal Communications Commission to testify as to the newspaper ownership of radio stations.

Chairman Fly appealed to the District Court after Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association had told the Commission for the second time that it was conducting an unlawful and illegal inquiry into newspaper affairs, and that the Commission did not have the power to issue such a summons, and accordingly had advised Mr. Stohlman to ignore it. Mr. Hanson reiterated that he didn't believe the Commission had the authority to investigate the newspaper business.

Whether the Commission had the right to make an inquiry into the newspaper business seemed to be an open question but those talked with at the Commission seemed to feel there was not doubt that it had the power to subpoena such a witness as Mr. Stohlman, hence the appeal of Chairman Fly to the District Court.

In connection with the Stohlman case, Mr. Fly said that the Court action would go ahead without impeding the press-radio hearing which last week was adjourned to Wednesday, September 17th.

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INDUSTRY SLUMBERS AS FCC APPOINTMENT LAGS

With the President away from Washington for an indefinite period, the impression prevails that the Federal Communications Commission may wag along for wometime without a seventh member to take the place of Frederick I. Thompson, whose term expired a month or so ago.

As usual, a half a dozen names are being mentioned as possibilities for the new commissionership, and as usual, the National Association of Broadcasters, whose members are so vitally concerned, is either indifferent to the situation or feels that it is too weak at the White House to do anything about it.

Can you imagine the American Federation of Labor, or the CIO, similarly standing idly by where an important Government labor appointment is involved? Though they might not always get away with it, it would be a good deal easier to imagine them telling the President exactly who to appoint and why.

8/5/41

As a result of the NAB's present weak leadership, when, as recently, the FCC cracked down upon it with its regulations or when Congress smacked a \$12,500,000 tax on it, the leaders of the industry themselves were required to rush down to Washington to help close the barn doors after the horse had been completely stolen.

In the present commissionership vacancy, there is still time to work on but when the President finally makes the appointment, the prediction is made here that unless the industry performs a miracle, the appointee, as usual, will likely be some politically deserving gentleman the industry has never heard of.

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ASCAP AND NBC PACT BRINGS MUSIC PEACE NEARER

It was believed that with the National Broadcasting Company and the American Society of Composers having come to terms, that the Columbia Broadcasting System would soon secure a similar settlement bringing the seven months' music war to a speedy ending. NBC is now seeking approval of its station affiliates of the deal made with ASCAP.

The principal terms agreed upon, Niles Trammell, President of NBC, said, were:

1. NBC will pay ASCAP at the source $2\frac{3}{4}$ percent on network commercial business, while NBC's managed and operated stations will pay $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent on local and national spot business.
2. NBC will pay at the source \$200 a year for each managed, operated or affiliated station on its networks for ASCAP music on all network sustaining and public service programs.
3. NBC's managed and operated stations will pay ASCAP these fees on local sustaining programs: If net receipts from local business exceed \$150,000, 12 times the station's half-hour rate; if between \$500,000 and \$150,000, 12 times the quarter-hour rate; a nominal sustaining license fee of \$12 a year to stations earning less than \$50,000.
4. NBC's new frequency modulation and international short-wave broadcasting will pay on the same basis.

Originally ASCAP demanded that networks pay a flat fee of $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The contract which expired provided for 5 percent, but was collected from individual stations.

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As a result of the above, the following is a summary of the results of the investigation conducted by the FBI on the above mentioned case. The results of the investigation are as follows: The investigation has revealed that the above mentioned case is a bona fide case and that the above mentioned case is not a bona fide case. The investigation has also revealed that the above mentioned case is a bona fide case and that the above mentioned case is not a bona fide case.

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THE ABOVE IS A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION CONDUCTED BY THE FBI ON THE ABOVE MENTIONED CASE.

It is further stated that the above mentioned case is a bona fide case and that the above mentioned case is not a bona fide case. The investigation has also revealed that the above mentioned case is a bona fide case and that the above mentioned case is not a bona fide case.

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Harry R. Booth, Chief of the Telephone Rate Section of the Law Department of the Federal Communications Commission, has resigned to join the legal staff of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply.

During his connection with the Commission, Mr. Booth prepared the legal framework for the Commission's proceeding involving long lines telephone rates. He was formerly counsel of the Illinois Commerce Commission and Assistant Attorney General of that State.

Mutual will enter Florida through Stations WJHP, Jacksonville, and WSTP, St. Petersburg-Tampa, this week. The move will establish the network's first outlets in the southern States.

"Radio's Listening Groups", a book dealing with a survey of educational radio experiments of the United States and Great Britain, has just been published by the Columbia University Press.

More than 340,300 copies of William L. Shirer's book, "Berlin Diary", are now in print. It is largely the story of Shirer's experiences inside Nazi Germany while Berlin correspondent for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The National Broadcasting Company last week added its fifth sponsored television program when a contract was signed with the Frank H. Lee Co., 358 Fifth Avenue, for "Sports Interviews and the Lee Hat Parade".

Amateur Stations W7GNE, W7HSC, W7GVH, and W7CRJ, all of Seattle, Washington, were granted permission to communicate with Station WTED on board the EXPLORER of the U.S. Coast and Geodetic Survey and with Station KVD, an associated shore station.

The National Broadcasting Co. last week asked the Federal Communications Commission to extend the completion date of its proposed television broadcast station in Washington, D. C. to March 1, 1942. Its original application called for completion of the station on July 28th, 1941.

Stewart-Warner Corporation and Subsidiaries - Six months to June 30: Surplus net profit was \$770,272, after provision of \$2,112,607 for present and contemplated Federal and other income taxes, equal to 61 cents a share on 1,273,063 common shares. This compares with net of \$612,245 in the first half of 1940.

Two National Broadcasting Company network stations are now operating with increased power. KDYL, Salt Lake City, Utah, on 5000 watts Sunday, and WAPO, Chattanooga, Tenn., now operates with 5000 watts days and 1000 watts nights.

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THREE EIGHTS

Harry H. Snow, Chief of the Telephone and Telegraph Section of the Department of the Interior, is the only person who has been able to join the legal staff of the Office of the Attorney General in the civilian supply.

During his connection with the Commission, Mr. Snow has been the legal counsel for the Commission's proceedings involving the legal telephone cases. He was formerly counsel of the Illinois State Commission and Assistant Attorney General of that State.

It was said that Snow, through his connection with the Commission, has been able to join the legal staff of the Office of the Attorney General in the civilian supply.

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8/5/41

ARGENTINE SURVEY SHOWS U.S. PROGRAM PREFERENCE

Short-wave radio programs from the United States are more popular in Argentina than those of any other country, according to a listener survey financed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, Crosley, General Electric, National Broadcasting Company, Westinghouse, and World Wide Radio Foundation. A total of 1518 persons of selected ages and incomes were interviewed in forty areas of the South American republic in April and May of this year.

Of the owners of short-wave sets interviewed, 23.3 percent said that they listened oftenest to the stations of the United States. Germany was next with 19.5 percent and Great Britain third with 17.4 percent of the audience. Italy had 11.3 percent. Spain and others were favored by still fewer listeners.

The survey also revealed signal strength of U.S. shortwave stations as stronger than that of European stations during April and May, autumn months in Argentina. Fifty percent of the listeners reported U.S. signals "very good", 36.8 percent listed them as "good", and 13.2 percent said they were "ordinary". There were no "bad" reports.

German signals were listed as "very good" in strength by 46.1 percent, and "good" by 34.8 percent, "ordinary" by 16.5 percent and "bad" by 2.6 percent of the listeners.

British stations were reported "very good" by 37.3 percent, "good" by 36.3 percent, "ordinary" by 24.5 percent, and "bad" by 1.9 percent.

The average set of persons interviewed was found to be two to three years old, 47.7 percent were equipped to receive shortwave programs, and 16.72 percent said they were short-wave listeners.

News programs were the most popular with both short- and long-wave listeners. Next in order in the short-wave choice came dance music, classical music, light music, sports, comedy and variety.

Next to news on the long waves, Argentine listeners preferred tango and "caracteristica" programs. The latter is the Argentine equivalent of "hill-billy" music in the United States.

Listeners said that short-wave reception from the United States was best from 9 P.M. to midnight and most preferred to listen at that period especially during the 10 to 11 P.M. hour.

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RCA INCREASES HALF YEAR INCOME

The consolidated statement of income of the Radio Corporation of America and subsidiaries for the second quarter of 1941 and the first six months of the year shows, for the first half of the current year, a consolidated net profit of \$5,306,494. This result was after taxes and all other charges, and compares with \$3,185,222 net profit in the six months to June 30, last year, or an increase of \$2,121,272.

The profit for the first six months of 1941 is after providing \$4,740,000 for Federal income and excess profits taxes, compared with \$1,579,900 for the corresponding period in 1940.

Total gross income from all sources amounted to \$72,583,659 in the first half of 1941, compared with \$56,854,182 in the same period in 1940, an increase of \$15,729,477.

After payment of Preferred dividends, earnings applicable to the Common stock were equivalent to 26.6 cents per share, compared with 11.3 cents per share in the first half of 1940.

Quarterly dividends of 87½ cents per share on the Radio Corporation of America First Preferred stock, and \$1.25 per share on the "B" Preferred stock, were declared by the Board of Directors. These dividends are for the period of July 1, 1941, to September 30, 1941, and will be paid October 1, 1941, to stockholders of record at the close of business September 5, 1941.

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FIRST INDEPENDENT COMMERCIAL FM STATION HAS 36 SPONSORS

W47A, claimed by General Electric Company to be the first independent commercial FM station in the United States, went on the air for the first time on July 17, with 36 sponsored programs weekly, not including station-break commercials. Most of the equipment for W47A, which is located in the Helderberg mountains, 12 miles outside of Schenectady, N.Y., was manufactured by G.E. The station is owned and operated by the Capitol Broadcasting Co.

The outstanding item of the new station's equipment is the high-fidelity one-kilowatt G-E FM broadcast transmitter of the latest design. The 250-watt exciter - the basic unit - and the 1000-watt radio-frequency power amplifier form a single streamlined cabinet. The low noise level of this transmitter permits a wide dynamic range of volume, the lowest and highest volume passages being carried equally well. The maximum audio distortion of the unit is about one-half of one percent; the transmitter covers the full audible range of from 30 to 16,000 cycles, and has an extremely low phase-shift. The transmitter circuit operates by the G-E simplified method of frequency modulation and frequency control.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

The undersigned hereby certifies that the above is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears in the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Washington, D.C.

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On 10/10/1944, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.:

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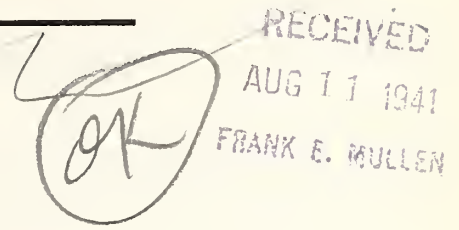
The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California:

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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No. 1353

RADIO PREPARES FOR TITANIC TAX BATTLE

No argument is being overlooked in the preparation of the arguments against the proposed \$12,500,000 tax on broadcasting time when the public hearings on the Defense Revenue Bill begin before the Senate Finance Committee, of which Senator George, of Georgia, is Chairman, next Monday (Aug. 11). In the meantime, a heavy barrage is being laid in advance of the hearings by certain members of Congress, who themselves oppose the tax, and by high broadcasting and advertising officials.

An unexpected development is the fact that if the broadcast tax is not eliminated, or even if it is substantially reduced, it may result in a similar proposal to tax newspaper advertising.

In a warning directed to Representative Doughton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, John Benson, of New York, President of the American Association of Advertising Agencies, said:

"When you tax advertising or any medium of advertising, whether outdoor, radio, or printed space, you slow down the movement of goods upon which wages and profits depend and from which taxes can be derived. It is so much more economic to tax wealth and net income than the means of producing them. To do the latter is like consuming seed corn instead of planting it and producing abundant crops for consumption."

"If the manufacturer's selling depends upon creating goodwill or a conviction about his product in the minds of millions of consumers", Mr. Benson continued, "he will find it cheaper to put an advertisement costing several thousand dollars in a publication, on billboards or over the air, reaching several million consumers, than to hire an army of salesmen to call on these consumers and tell them his story personally, or even write them a letter about it."

"When you increase the cost of distribution by burdening it with taxes, you at the same time do one or more of the four following things injurious to national defense and to public welfare:

"1. You slow down civilian production and non-defense employment - a bad thing for labor. Printing labor is not benefited by a discriminatory tax like this one.

"2. Or, you deprive business of volume and reduce net profit on which taxes are paid at an upward moving rate.

"3. Or, you reduce the margin between selling price and cost of distributing goods which might or could be used in increasing wages to labor, or improving the product.

"4. Or, when you raise the cost of selling, you add to the upward spiral of prices with its dangerous trend toward inflation and public discontent."

Also protesting to Congress was Charles E. Murphy, General Counsel of the Advertising Federation of America.

"Business uses advertising to maintain and increase its outlets for goods", Mr. Murphy states. "Unless such outlets are maintained and increased during the coming years, the expanded income on which taxes are based will not be forthcoming. Nothing should be done, therefore, to cripple the merchandising machine that produces income, and a tax on advertising will bring that very result. Income must be taxed, but to tax the process which creates income is an economic fallacy."

Calling attention to the fact that no newspaper advertising tax had been proposed, Representative Thomas F. Ford (D.), of Los Angeles, Calif., said:

"The idea of taxing radio and billboard advertising and exempting magazines and newspapers, both of which already enjoy a substantial subsidy amounting to some \$129,000,000 per year in the way of postage, rates, seems to me unjust.

"If I may, I would like to ask the Committee if a tax on newspapers and magazines was proposed; on what ground it was eliminated; and just what argument was presented to justify the exemption?

"This was partially answered by one member of the committee, who stated that newspapers and magazines, as a source of revenue, had not been reached."

Another echo of this came from Representative Milton H. West (D.), of Brownsville, Texas:

"The radio broadcasters did not receive such reasonable consideration. The Committee proposes and recommends what in effect is a gross sales tax on this industry. If the proposal becomes a law, a broadcaster may operate at a heavy loss and yet be compelled to pay an enormous tax. Not only that, while we seek to collect this unfair and discriminatory tax from broadcasters, some of their competitors are not taxed, and are in fact subsidized by the Government in the amount of nearly \$80,000,000 per year."

Pointing a finger at the Allied Printing Trades Representative Bertrand W. Gearhart (R.), of Fresno, Calif., said:

"The first to agitate for a special, punitive tax on radio broadcasting was the International Allied Printing Trades Council, allegedly seeking to promote more jobs for the printing trades by means of penalizing radio advertising. It has been noised about that this tax has the support of the American Federation of Labor. In contradiction of this let me point out that just last week William Green, President of the A. F. of L., wrote the Chairman of the Ways

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A. Yes, that is correct. The fact of collection and the fact of payment of the tax.

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and Means Committee stating that the A. F. of L. had taken no position on the measure.

"To show that all labor unions do not share the ideas of the printers, it is only fair to point out that three large A. F. of L. unions, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, the American Federation of Musicians, and the American Federation of Radio Artists, have registered their opposition to this discriminatory tax."

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STATION OWNERSHIP LIMITATION PROPOSAL HEARING OCT. 6

Ban on more than one standard broadcast station under the same ownership serving a substantial portion of the same area is proposed by the Federal Communications Commission, which has drafted a proposed rule to that effect and has scheduled oral argument on it for Monday, October 6 next.

In an order issued this week, which was drafted upon instructions of the Commission en banc at its previous meeting, the Commission expresses the opinion that public interest, convenience and necessity may be served by prohibiting such multiple operation. Accordingly, it proposes a new section (Section 3.35) to the Rules Governing Standard Broadcast Stations to become effective immediately upon adoption. However, with respect to existing stations the effective date would be six months from the date on which the rule might be adopted, with provision for extension of time where orderly disposition of properties may be necessary.

The ban would apply to persons under common control, as well as to individuals. The word "control" in this connection would not be limited to majority stock ownership but would include "actual working control in whatever manner exercised".

The contemplated rule has a basis in certain restrictions now applicable to multiple operation of FM (frequency modulation) and television stations. However, it differs in that it imposes no limitation on the total number of standard broadcast stations which may be owned or controlled by the same person so long as they serve different areas.

All interested persons are afforded opportunity to file briefs and to appear before the Commission en banc on the October date and argue orally for or against adoption of the proposed rule. The briefs may be filed up to within two weeks of the oral argument.

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OPM ALLOCATES NICKEL FOR PM SPEAKERS

Beginning with a July quota, the OPM Priorities Division is making special allocations of nickel, extending through December, for permanent magnet speakers to match the previous OPM aluminum allocations for magnets.

Special nickel allocations for alnico magnet material were announced on Thursday by Nickel Administrator David A. Uebelacker and, like the aluminum allocations for the radio industry, result from the past several months of effort by the Radio Manufacturers' Association's Priorities Committee of which Paul V. Galvin, of Chicago is Chairman. RMA negotiations for additional nickel, largely needed for tubes and also volume controls, are proceeding, and an industry nickel conference with OPM is scheduled in about a fortnight.

For July OPM allocated 18,340 pounds of nickel, including 25 percent prime nickel and 75 percent secondary scrap, for permanent magnets. This is about 50 percent of the monthly average of permanent magnet manufacturers during 1940. The August nickel allocations are 16,822 pounds, and the tentative program proposes gradual allocation decreases until December, when the December allocation would be one-half of the July quota. However, there is a possibility of increases in each future monthly allotment if more nickel becomes available.

1940 sales, respectively, of the permanent magnet manufacturers and also of the loud speaker manufacturers and their proportionate delivery of PM speakers to set manufacturers, are the basis of the nickel distribution ordered by OPM. Magnet manufacturers will receive their quotas on the basis of their respective sales last year, and from them the loud speaker manufacturers will receive their respective and proportionate quotas of magnets on a comparative basis of their 1940 magnet purchases in pounds. They, in turn, will take care of their set manufacturer customers on the same respective 1940 quota PM speaker purchasing basis. Monthly reports of all magnet distributions are required from the magnet manufacturers to OPM, and they must use all of the special nickel allocations only for radio speaker magnets.

Details of the special nickel allocation for magnets were made at a Washington conference on July 31, following previous months' negotiations by Chairman Galvin and the RMA Priorities Committee with Nickel Administrator Uebelacker and his staff. At the Washington conference, presided over by Mr. H. Leroy Whitney, Chief of the OPM Iron and Steel Section, and with Administrator Uebelacker and Deputy Aluminum Administrator Gordon W. Reed attending, the radio manufacturers were represented by Chairman James P. Quam of the Speaker Division and Bond Geddes, Executive Vice President, together with all magnet manufacturers.

That the special nickel allocations were not a definite guarantee but the most available under present conditions was stated by Mr. Uebelacker. He said the six months' program, from July to

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December, was "the best we can see at this time". He personally instructed the magnet manufacturers that they would be required to distribute their magnets to their customers on the basis of their 1940 respective magnet sales, and that the distribution should be worked out directly by the manufacturers without further mandatory control of OPM.

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DON LEE OPENS WEST COAST'S FIRST COMMERCIAL FM STATION

The first commercial FM station on the Pacific Coast will begin regular operation next Monday (August 11) when K45LA of the Don Lee Broadcasting System goes on the air.

Located on the 1700-foot summit of Mount Lee, overlooking Hollywood, California, the newest and 13th FM station in the country on a commercial basis will be heard 12 hours daily, from 10 A.M. to 10 P.M.

K45LA, licensed by the Federal Communications Commission to serve an area of 7,000 square miles surrounding the Los Angeles district, will begin operation with a 1000-watt transmitter, prior to installation of a 50,000-watt plant expected to be ready for service later in the year.

Three other FM stations for Los Angeles have also been authorized by the FCC, to be constructed by Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Standard Broadcasting Company. The CBS transmitter, atop Mount Wilson, will have a coverage area of 38,000 square miles.

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NETWORK CONFERENCES REPORTED NEAR FAVORABLE ENDING

The network regulations conferences participated in by chain representatives and Chairman James L. Fly and officials of the Federal Communications Commission, are said to be progressing so favorably that the sessions may soon end with a definite announcement as to progress made. Whether this will be sufficient to make further hearings by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, which has been investigating the matter, unnecessary is not known. Nevertheless an optimistic tone prevails on the part of the FCC and good results are therefore expected when the exact work of the conference is made known.

It was said that option time had taken up most of the discussion but that this was now pretty well ironed out.

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A SECOND BILL INTRODUCED TO REVAMP FCC

Despite the fact that Capitol Hill is paying little attention to anything else but defense matters, a second bill was introduced within a week in Congress which would provide for a complete reorganization of the Federal Communications Commission. The latest proposal (H.R. 5497) was sponsored by Representative Jared Y. Sanders, Jr., (D.), of Louisiana, and referred to the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, of which Mr. Sanders is himself a member, for further consideration.

Representative Sanders' bill is somewhat similar to the measure introduced last week by Senator White, (R.), of Maine. However, the Sanders bill does not contain any amendments to the present Communications Act, but would leave such changes for recommendation by the reorganized Commission after the latter has made an inquiry into the following proposals.

"1. Whether and upon what terms and conditions Congress shall by statute confer upon the Commission the power to regulate the contractual or other relations between the licensees of radio broadcast stations and networks or other organizations which supply program material to such licensees.

"2. Whether and upon what terms and conditions the Congress shall provide by statute for the licensing of networks.

"3. Whether and in what terms the Congress shall by statute redefine and fix the qualifications of the licensee of any radio station which is intended to and does communicate with the public.

"4. Whether and upon what terms and conditions the Congress shall by statute limit the number of services which may be conducted by any network organization and the number of stations of any class which may be licensed to any network organization."

The bill would authorize the reorganized body to make the study and to report to Congress by next January 1.

Mr. Sanders said the whole question of communication regulation and radio legislation should be looked into by Congress. Where Senator White's bill provides for a three-man Commission, Mr. Sanders would retain seven Commissioners as at present.

The members of the Commission other than the Chairman would, by the Sanders bill, be organized into two divisions of three members each, said divisions to be known and designated as the Division of Public Communications and the Division of Private Communications and no member designated or appointed to serve on one division shall have or exercise any duty or authority with respect to the work or functions of the other division, except as herein-after provided.

A SECOND BILL INTRODUCED TO CONGRESS

Revised the first bill of the House of Representatives, the Senate has passed a bill to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on imports. The bill is now in the hands of the Senate, and is expected to be passed by the end of the session. The bill is intended to amend the act of March 3, 1879, relating to the collection of duties on imports, and is intended to be passed by the end of the session.

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The Division of Public Communications would have jurisdiction over all cases and controversies arising under the provisions of this Act and the rules and regulations of the Commission enacted pursuant to this Act relating to wire and radio communications intended to be received by the public directly.

The Division of Private Communications would have jurisdiction over all cases and controversies arising under the provisions of this Act relating to wire and radio communications by a common carrier or carriers, or which are intended to be received by a designated addressee or addressees.

The whole Commission would have jurisdiction over the adoption and promulgation of all rules and regulations of general application, including procedural rules and regulations for the Commission and the divisions thereof; over the assignment of bands of frequencies to the various radio services, over the qualification and licensing of all radio operators; over the selection and appointment of all officers and other employees of the Commission and the divisions thereof.

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HOUSE ALSO SEEKS TO INVESTIGATE WAR PROPAGANDA

Closely following the adoption of a similar resolution in the Senate, Representative William B. Barry (D.), of St. Albans, N. Y., introduced a resolution in the House authorizing an investigation "of propaganda disseminated by the motion picture and radio industries, tending to influence participation of the United States in the present European war".

The Senate investigation was asked by Senators Nye, (R.), of North Dakota, and Clark (D.), of Missouri.

Senator Clark (D.), of Idaho, appointed Chairman of the Subcommittee of the Interstate Commerce Committee by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, said the group would hold public hearings "to get at the bottom of these complaints about war propaganda in the movies and radio".

Others, also mostly isolationists, named to the Subcommittee were Senators Bone (D.), of Washington; MacFarland (D.), of Arizona; Tobey (Re.), of New Hampshire, and Brooks (R.), of Illinois.

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A certain West Coast amateur sent the Federal Communications Commission a routine application for modification of license to permit change of address. The amateur became impatient that he did not receive instant action and sent a follow-up "letter" transcribed on a phonograph record. After playing it to see what it was all about, the Commission attached the disk to the "ham's" application papers.

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DCB PLANS AIR RAID AND EMERGENCY BROADCASTING

Nation-wide plans to use standard broadcasting stations for air raid warnings and other announcements in the event of emergency were outlined by the Defense Communications Board today through James Lawrence Fly, Chairman.

The Chairman emphasized that broadcasting would remain in private hands and that all utilization of broadcast facilities will be on a cooperative basis except for possible areas of actual combat. The DCB finds the broadcasting structure well adapted to air raid warnings.

Plans now under consideration by the DCB and the Office of Civilian Defense, are concerned with ways of linking of broadcast stations to local civilian defense centers for instantaneous receipt of local and regional warnings. A potential nation-wide supernetwork is available for messages of national scope.

Of approximately 880 standard broadcast stations in operation, nearly 500 are already connected to the potential supernetwork carried on telephone lines. An additional 132 have studios in cities now served by the supernetwork, so that only local links need be secured; and 240 are located along the lines of the supernetwork and so can be tapped in. Only 12 stations in the country are located away from the regular program lines; and these can be hooked in for emergency, by means of telephone. Thus substantially every broadcasting station in the country can be promptly utilized for military broadcasts. The program transmission network is also available for instantaneous warnings to a particular station that it is in danger of becoming a beacon for enemy aircraft.

Even with every station in the country tied in for emergency broadcasts, certain rural areas would be without reliable reception, especially during daylight hours and during Summer months in the Southern States. Various plans for providing reliable broadcast service to such areas are now under consideration.

Successful use of broadcasting for military or civilian defense under private ownership and operation, the DCB notes, depends upon the reliability of transmission and its freedom from accidental or deliberate interruptions. Preliminary reports that a high degree of freedom from program interruptions can be attained. Thus 20 selected stations were found to be losing an average of less than a minute and a half per week from program interruptions of all kinds. Reliability of these stations was calculated at 99.982%.

Electric power failure, it was found, is the most frequent cause of interruptions, accounting for about 50% of all program breaks. At present 10% of all broadcast stations are equipped with emergency generators which will enable them to continue operations under any conditions except actual demolition of the transmitters.

THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Section 101 of the Internal Security Act of 1950, as amended, provides that any person who is a member of, or who is affiliated with, or who is sympathetic to, any organization which is known to be engaged in activities in violation of the laws of the United States, shall be deemed to be a member of such organization.

The Bureau has been advised that the following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past:

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Reports indicate that the 45,000 miles of program transmission circuits provide alternate routes to all but two of the 310 cities now served. If all network stations were mobilized for a nation-wide broadcast, any particular circuit interruption could be compensated by rerouting over alternative transmission lines. Alternative power supplies for these program transmissions are provided by storage battery reserves in 4,000 relay centers, by two or more independent public power supplies in 800 centers, and by stationary engine-driven generators at 50 centers now, with 350 more on order. To provide for emergencies, 200 small and 25 large portable engine-driven generators are available at key points throughout the country.

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FCC ACTION

Greensboro Broadcasting Co., Inc., Greensboro, N.C., granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 980 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, daytime only; Findlay Radio Company, Findlay, Ohio, granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1330 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, daytime only; Frank T. Nied & Perry H. Stevens, Warren, Ohio, granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1400 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

WMC, Memphis Publishing Company, Memphis, Tenn., granted construction permit to increase night power from 1 to 5 kilowatt, and install a new directional antenna for night use; 790 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts day, unlimited time; WWVA, West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., Wheeling, W. Va., granted construction permit to increase power from 5 to 50 kilowatts night and day; increase hours to unlimited; install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, 1170 kilocycles; KVOO, Southwestern Sales Corp., Tulsa, Okla., granted construction permit to increase power from 25 to 50 kilowatts day and night; increase hours of operation to unlimited; install new equipment and new directional antenna for night use, 1170 kilocycles.

The FCC granted the application of the Broadcasting Corporation of America, of Riverside, Calif., for a new station on 1440 kc., 1 kilowatt, unlimited time, but denied the petition for a new station by the Riverside Broadcasting Co., also of Riverside Calif.

Earle C. Anthony, Inc., of Los Angeles has asked to have construction permit for a new high frequency station to be operated on 44900 kc., recently applied for amended to change frequency to 43,500 kc.

The application for a construction permit for Hugh McClung of Fresno, Calif., has been designated for a hearing. This is for a new broadcast station to operate on 1590 kc., 5 kilowatts, unlimited time.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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June collections of \$534,872.56 of radio excise taxes brought the total for the fiscal year ended June 30 to \$6,935,182.03. This was a percentage increase over the 1939-40 fiscal year of 14.1 percent, the Radio Manufacturers' Association explains, but during the last fiscal year a tax rate of 5-1/2 percent was in effect, while in 1939-40, the old rate was 5 percent.

Chairman James L. Fly will be the principal speaker at the Chicago Convention of the National Independent Broadcasters, September 22nd.

A country-wide network of weather-reporting telegraph stations is being extended under authorization of the Federal Communications Commission and will be used by the Civil Aeronautics Administration. The network now being installed, will be used to relay weather information to printer connections at 175 airfield stations throughout the country. Denver and Louisville, Ky., will serve as clearing houses.

The Radiobroadcasting Research Project has published the third of a series of six small volumes each of which is a study in the control of radio. The third book is devoted to "An Analysis of the Radiobroadcasting Activities of the Federal Agencies" and its price is 50¢. The publication of the book is sponsored by the Rockefeller Foundation.

R.C.A. Communications, Inc. - Six months to June 30: Net income, after charges, \$788,382, compared with \$780,103 in the first half of 1940.

The practice of clients switching from one NBC network to another, or from one group of stations to another in the same coverage area and to do this at any time, irrespective of cancellation dates, "will not be countenanced hereafter", according to orders issued by Roy C. Witmer and Edgar Kobak, Vice Presidents in charge of sales for the Red and Blue Networks respectively.

Harry T. Burleigh, noted Negro composer, has been nominated for the Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Mr. Burleigh is one of eight candidates named for three vacancies on the ASCAP board to be filled by Standard composers. Others nominated are Deems Taylor and Oley Speaks, present Board members, and Clara Edwards, Horace Johnson, Geoffrey O'Hara, John Tasker Howard and Harvey Enders.

Mrs. Stanford C. Hooper, wife of Admiral Hooper, Navy radio expert, has been designated sponsor for the submarine U.S.S. Grunion. The Grunion is scheduled to be launched at the plant of the Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn., in December.

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These collections of 250,000, 500,000, and 1,000,000 copies of the report will be made available to the public for the first time in 1951. The report is a comprehensive study of the Soviet Union's military and political situation, and is a valuable source of information for the United States and its allies. The report is being made available to the public in order to provide them with the information they need to make informed decisions about the Soviet Union's military and political situation.

Continued from page 1. The report is a comprehensive study of the Soviet Union's military and political situation, and is a valuable source of information for the United States and its allies. The report is being made available to the public in order to provide them with the information they need to make informed decisions about the Soviet Union's military and political situation.

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SECRET

SEES ASCAP BADLY WORSTED IN MUSIC DEAL

ASCAP publisher affiliates make no bones about admitting that they have emerged from the row with radio in a "badly dented condition", according to Variety, which continues:

"Not only will they be collecting less from radio but it will take many of them from six to nine months to recover the losses suffered in their business since the first of the year. It is estimated that some of the large firms have been hit for as much as \$40,000 a month, while not a few small ones, with no standard catalogs to fall back on, had reached the point where they had exhausted their reserves and were going along on borrowed money. Some pubs estimate that actual losses plus potential profits during this period might easily total \$2,000,000 for the industry.

"Decision of the ASCAP Board to take less than the Mutual deal from NBC, which also meant from CBS, resulted from a gruelling fight put on by Bernstein and a combination of disturbing circumstances which had developed on the West Coast.

"Hollywood writers were getting restive over ASCAP's failure to make a deal with NBC and Columbia, and that unless ASCAP acted soon the disaffection from this quarter might become serious and strengthen the position of the two older networks."

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MILLION OFFERED TO SETTLE RCA DAMAGE SUIT

An offer by the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company to pay \$1,000,000 in cash to the Radio Corporation of America, in full settlement of all claims involved in several pending suits by RCA stockholders, was presented to Supreme Court Justice Aaron J. Levy in New York last week in connection with the trial of one of the actions, instituted in Supreme Court by Rose Druckerman and eleven other RCA stockholders.

The two companies made the offer "with the distinct understanding that no liability is admitted". They explained that final adjudication could only come after long and expensive litigation that would seriously interrupt the work of executives and other personnel and would impede the production of equipment vital to the national defense program.

The Druckerman suit originally charged waste of RCA assets in transactions involving \$500,000,000, beginning in the period before 1932 when General Electric and Westinghouse were large RCA stockholders. Justice Bernard L. Shientag dismissed last year causes of action involving losses of more than \$262,000,000.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1354

August 12, 1941

TO PRINT U.S. SHORTWAVE PROGRAMS IN 3 LANGUAGES

One of the most important things which the Rockefeller Committee on the Council of National Defense has undertaken will be, beginning within the next month or so, the distribution of the short-wave programs of the United States broadcasting stations to South America in three languages. They will be printed in English, Spanish and Portuguese in six editions which will aggregate 50,000 copies a week.

The short-wave stations whose programs will be included in this hemisphere distribution to the Southern Hemisphere are:

Columbia Broadcasting System - WCBX, New York City; Crosley Corporation - WLW), Cincinnati, Ohio; General Electric Company - WGEA-WGEO, Schenectady, N. Y.; KGEI, San Francisco, California; National Broadcasting Company - WNBI-WRCA, New York City; WCAU Broadcasting Company - WCAB, Philadelphia, Pa.; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., - WBOS, Boston, Mass.; World Wide Broadcasting Foundation - WRUL, Boston, Mass.

The Rockefeller Committee will avail itself of a \$50,000 appropriation from Congress for the project. Primarily the new programs gotten up in a convenient pocket size are intended for publication in South American newspapers, but they will go to Embassies, Consulates, American exporters, banks, Chambers of Commerce and every other possible distributing point. It was originally hoped to air-mail them down, but that has been found to be impractical. Instead, printing schedule will be arranged so that the deadline immediately precedes sailing date of boats, which take about 2½ weeks to reach Buenos Aires.

Don Francisco, Chief of the Communications Division of the Council of National Defense, said last week that a plan is afoot to rotate the privilege among the short-wavers of slipping an insert into the pamphlets each week to announce new programs or special broadcasts. Otherwise the logs will be limited to listings.

For sometime the Commerce Department, under the direction of John H. Payne, now with the Rockefeller Committee, has been distributing the U.S. short-wave programs to newspapers throughout the world but the weak spot has been that they were not translated into the language of the countries to which they were sent. Even so, a remarkably large number of papers reprinted them.

The present Rockefeller undertaking is the outgrowth of a suggestion several years ago of Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, who noticed that though the programs of other nations were being printed abroad that those of the United States were not. There

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was a theory at that time that this was because of a prejudice of foreign editors against us. Commander McDonald discounted this theory, saying he believed it was simply because other countries sent their programs to the editors and we did not.

This proved to be the case. A consolidated program compiled by the Radio Manufacturers' Association, and at the suggestion of Mr. McDonald, sent throughout the world by the Commerce and State Departments was widely printed abroad and no doubt will be even more so now that the programs are to be sent to the countries in their own languages. The Commerce Department and the RMA will, however, discontinue participation, and from this time on the work will be done entirely by the Rockefeller group.

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WOULD STUDY SENATE ACOUSTICS

Primarily to remedy bad acoustical conditions in the United States Senate, where in the Press Gallery, for instance, it is at times almost impossible to hear what the Senators are saying, Senator Charles O. Andrews (D), of Orlando, Fla., has introduced the following resolution (S. Res. 150):

"Resolved, That the Senate Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be, and it is hereby authorized and instructed to make a study of (a) better lighting system for the Senate Chamber and the Senate Office Building; (b) plans for redecorating; and (c) better acoustics in the Senate Chamber; and report to the Senate, within 3 months after the date of approval of this resolution, the results of its study, together with its recommendations and suggested improvements and their approximate costs.

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COAST GUARD RADIO CLASSES NEXT MONTH

A call has been issued for applicants from Coast Guard enlisted personnel who desire training as student radiomen. All applicants will be given a preliminary examination prepared by headquarters to determine their fitness for training.

The classes for the student radiomen will begin in September and will be held at the radio school in New London, Conn., and at the Coast Guard Yard, Curtis Bay, Md. Accommodations for 50 students will be available at New London, while the Coast Guard yard will be able to train 80 students.

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WAR RADIO PROPAGANDA HEARING SEPT. 3

Because of the pressure of other defense matters at the Capitol, the hearing on the resolution introduced by Senators Champ Clark (D), of Missouri, and Nye (R), of North Dakota, will not be held until after Labor Day. The date set is Wednesday, Sept. 3.

It promises to be a field day for the isolationists. Although Senator D. Worth Clark (D), of Idaho, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Subcommittee, will preside, Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, will no doubt be a prominent figure at the hearings - the main "prosecutor" very likely because of numerous changes he has made of both radio and the movies fostering war. Senators Champ Clark, of Missouri, and Tobey (R), of New Hampshire, having practically the same views on the subject as Senator Wheeler, will no doubt leave no stone unturned to make it as warm as possible for the witnesses. Both Clark of Missouri and Tobey are members of the inquiring subcommittee.

The resolution outlining the scope and purpose of the hearing follows:

"Whereas the motion-picture screen and the radio are the most potent instruments of communication of ideas; and

"Whereas numerous charges have been made that the motion picture and the radio have been extensively used for propaganda purposes designed to influence the public mind in the direction of participation in the European war; and

"Whereas all of this propaganda has been directed to one side of the important debate now being held, not only in Congress but throughout the country; and

"Whereas this propaganda reaches weekly the eyes and ears of a hundred million people and is in the hands of groups interested in involving the United States in war: Therefore be it

"Resolved, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make, and to report to the Senate the results of, a thorough and complete investigation of any propaganda disseminated by motion pictures and radio or any other activity of the motion-picture industry to influence public sentiment in the direction of participation by the United States in the present European war."

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The Civil Service Commission advises that the National Defense Program still needs men with experience in radio and other electrical equipment, supplies and apparatus. Salaries range from \$2,600 to \$5,600 in the various grades. No written examination is given.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

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NEMA ALLOY SECTION ON FTC GRILL

The Electrical Alloy Section of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association, New York City; George B. Cumming, and William J. Donald, its Executive Secretary and Managing Director, respectively; Alloy Metal Wire Co., Inc., Prospect Park, Pa.; Hoskins Manufacturing Co., Detroit, Wilbur B. Driver Co., Newark, N.J.; C. O. Jelliff Manufacturing Corp., Southport, Conn., and Driver-Harris Co., Harrison, N. J., are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, with entering into and carrying out an agreement having the effect of restricting and hindering price competition.

The respondent Electrical Alloy Section of the National Electrical Manufacturers' Association is an unincorporated trade association the membership of which, the complaint charges, is composed of the five respondent corporations, all engaged in the manufacture and sale of copper and nickel alloy wire. The respondent association and its executives are not engaged in commerce but are charged in the complaint with having aided, abetted and cooperated in the performance of some or all of the acts and practices charged in the complaint.

Pursuant to an agreement and combination, the complaint charges, the respondents have fixed and maintained identical prices at which alloy wire is to be sold by the respondent manufacturers and fixed and maintained uniform discounts and other conditions for the sale of alloy wire by the respondent manufacturers; the respondent manufacturers have filed with the respondent association their price lists for alloy wire and have adhered to filed prices until new and different prices have been filed by them; the respondent association has disseminated the price information so filed to all of its members and price and discount information has otherwise been exchanged between and among the respondent manufacturers, and the respondent manufacturers have submitted uniform bids in connection with the sale of the alloy wire manufactured and used other means and methods designed to suppress and prevent price competition and to accomplish uniform prices and a monopoly on the part of the respondent manufacturers in the sale of alloy wire in commerce.

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DUFF COOPERS GUESTS OF PALEY

While the Right Honorable Alfred Duff Cooper, newly appointed Coordinator of British activities in the Far East visited Washington this week, his wife, the former Lady Diana Manners and their son John Julius Duff Cooper, 11 years old, were the guests of William S. Paley at Manhasset, Long Island.

Mr. Duff Cooper, former British Minister of Information, will confer with Secretaries Hull, Knox and Stimson in Washington. Returning to New York, he will later take a plane for his new headquarters at Singapore.

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COURT WEIGHS FCC POWERS OF SUBPOENA

Just how much power the Federal Communications Commission has in requiring witnesses to appear before that body will soon be decided by Justice James W. Morris of the District Supreme Court following court proceedings on the issue on Monday. It was said the decision of Mr. Justice Morris might be forthcoming by Saturday.

Although the case argued before the Justice in the District Court Monday involved only one subpoena - directed to James G. Stahlman, Nashville publisher - counsel for both Stahlman and the FCC drew the basic issue of the powers of the Commission.

Accordingly the decision will have broad effects on the FCC's future policy. The case is the first in which FCC power to require testimony has been questioned in the courts.

Commissioner Ray C. Wakefield subpoenaed Stahlman on July 29 to appear August 1 at a hearing on the FCC's future policy toward applications of newspaper owners for licenses for frequency modulation (FM) or standard broadcasting stations.

Elisha Hanson, General Counsel of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, forced the issue after he had been denied permission to argue the subject orally at the outset of the newspaper-radio hearings which began July 23rd and are now in recess until September 16. Following a heated flurry with Chairman J. L. Fly, Mr. Hanson retorted: "You have had newspaper witnesses subpoenaed but upon my advice they will not appear. That will give us the opportunity of having this issue decided with propriety."

Thomas E. Harris, FCC Assistant General Counsel told Justice Morris that the Commissioners wanted to ask Stahlman about the attitude of organized press groups toward radio a few years ago.

Mr. Hanson appeared for Mr. Stahlman and said he had advised the Nashville man not to appear because the FCC has no right to call him. The FCC then asked the District Court to compel Stahlman to testify.

Mr. Harris told the court Monday that the FCC had power to hold hearings about any subject in its field of regulation.

Mr. Hanson replied that any FCC policy singling out newspaper owners from other applicants for radio licenses, whether favorably or unfavorably, would be invalid because of the discrimination. And if the policy being considered was invalid, said Mr. Hanson, hearings on the subject would be without authority and witnesses could not be compelled to appear at them.

A brief on behalf of the Commission presented by Mr. Harris stated:

Section 403 of the Communications Act provides in part as follows:

"Sec. 403. The Commission shall have full authority and power at any time to institute an inquiry, on its own motion, in any case and as to any matter or thing concerning which complaint is authorized to be made, to or before the Commission by any provision of this Act, or concerning which any question may arise under any of the provisions of this Act, or relating to the enforcement of any of the provisions of this Act." (Emphasis supplied)

"For the purposes of this case the significant words in this section are those giving to the Commission authority to conduct an investigation into "any matter or thing * * * concerning which any question may arise under any of the provisions" of the Act. The meaning of these words would hardly seem open to doubt: Any question which might reasonably be expected to arise under any provision of the Act may be inquired into by the Commission. * * *"

"Consideration of the basic theory underlying the creation of administrative agencies reinforces the conclusion reached from the clear wording of the statute. One of the principal reasons for the establishment of administrative agencies is to be found in the expectation that such agencies will develop expertness in the administration of difficult specialized matters. If the problems in the regulation of an industry are complex enough to warrant the establishment of an administrative agency to deal with them, it would seem unlikely that Congress would limit its usefulness by withholding from it the power to conduct general hearings for the purpose of better acquainting itself with the industry which it must regulate. Such an intention is not to be imputed to Congress unless the basic law creating the agency explicitly so provides. No color of such provision is to be found in the Communications Act."

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FCC LOOKS UPON NETWORK PARLEYS AS ABOUT COMPLETE

Insofar as the Commission is concerned, Chairman J. L. Fly believes the conferences on the network-monopoly rules are about at an end. At least he doesn't plan any further long conferences. This does not imply, however, that they may not be held if the occasion arises.

The main discussion centers around option time. Apparently other points are not giving so much concern. At least there has been no prolonged discussion on other points. The broadcasters are getting up a list of the number of cities served by a given number of stations. There seems to be some difference of opinion here among the broadcasters and the difficulty is on getting an agreed list. The FCC may have to adjust a few differences in such a list itself.

Section 400 of the Communications Act regarding to radio

follows:

"Sec. 400. The Commission shall have the authority

and duty to regulate the interstate and foreign

communication by radio in the United States and

to make and enforce such regulations as may be

necessary or appropriate in the interest of the

public safety, convenience, or interest, and to

prevent interference with such communication.

"The Commission shall also have the authority

to issue licenses to persons for the use of

radio communication, and to make and enforce

such regulations as may be necessary or

appropriate in the interest of the public

safety, convenience, or interest, and to

prevent interference with such communication.

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to issue licenses to persons for the use of

radio communication, and to make and enforce

such regulations as may be necessary or

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such regulations as may be necessary or

appropriate in the interest of the public

safety, convenience, or interest, and to

prevent interference with such communication.

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Lengths of contracts were taken up and two year licenses discussed. The Commission may do something about that.

It was said the results of the network conferences may be clarified at an early date, in fact an announcement may be expected within the week.

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RADIO TO HAVE ITS TAX SAY NEXT WEEK

After an intensive month's preparation, the radio industry will make the fight of its life to have the \$12,500,000 tax on broadcasting time in the Defense Revenue Bill reduced or eliminated when the industry has its day in court with the Senate Finance Committee beginning next Monday, August 18th. Doubling the previous rate, the bill also places a tax on the manufacture of receiving sets which will amount to \$9,400,000.

In addition to outstanding witnesses, representatives of the National Association of Broadcasters, National Independent Broadcasters, Radio Manufacturers' Association, Association of National Advertisers, Advertising Federation of America, American Federation of Radio Artists and other organizations will be heard. The NAB arguments will be directed by Ellsworth C. Alvord, nationally prominent tax attorney.

Although the newspapers have joined in condemning the taxing of broadcasting time, they may have to show why newspaper advertising should not also be taxed. Opponents of the levy on radio and billboard advertising argued that the tax discriminated in favor of newspapers and magazines. That contention was met by Representative Jerre Cooper of the Ways and Means Committee, with the statement that, while newspapers and magazines do not pay a specific tax on advertising, they are subject to other levies.

Nevertheless other members of Congress have been hammering away at the newspapers and magazines.

"It is patently unfair and discriminatory that the House Revenue Bill proposes to tax only a portion of outdoor advertising and radio advertising and levies no tax whatever on the other national advertising mediums, such as newspapers, magazines, and direct-mail advertising", Representative Joseph A. McCordle, of Pennsylvania argued.

"If one national medium of advertising is to be taxed by the Federal Government, then certainly all should be taxed, but I do not believe in excise taxes upon any of them, because they all produce sales and profits and we should tax profits instead of the source of profit."

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REPORT OF COORDINATE FOR THE YEAR 1960
The Committee has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th of January, 1961, regarding the above mentioned matter.

It was with pleasure that the Committee was informed at its meeting of the 15th of January, 1961, that you had been successful in your efforts to obtain the necessary information.

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PLEASE TO HAVE THE YEAR 1960

After the Committee's meeting of the 15th of January, 1961, the Committee was informed that you had been successful in obtaining the necessary information. The Committee was pleased to learn that you had been successful in your efforts to obtain the necessary information. The Committee was pleased to learn that you had been successful in your efforts to obtain the necessary information.

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Station K45LA Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif., has been granted extension of special temporary authority to operate frequency modulation station commercially on 44500 kilocycles, 1000 watts power, with transmitter located on top of Mt. Lee, Los Angeles, power 1000 wats and using a 4-bay turnstile antenna, for the period September 5 to November 3.

Guy Hutcheson, CBS engineer, left last week-end on a six-month, 20,000 mile tour of inspection of all the stations in Columbia's new Latin American network. He will survey reception conditions and technical facilities of the 67 CBS outlets in all 20 neighbor Republics.

Alfred J. McCosker, President of WOR and Chairman of the Board of the Mutual Broadcasting System, sailed last Saturday with Mrs. McCosker on the Swedish American line's "Kungsholm" for a twelve-day cruise to Central America. Mr. and Mrs. McCosker's daughter and son-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon Van Dolen, accompanied them. After their return to New York, Mr. and Mrs. McCosker will spend some time at the Manoir Richelieu in Murray Bay, Quebed.

Because of the city's central location and because of other advantages which made it the popular choice of the membership, the 1942 convention next May of the National Association of Broadcasters will be held in Cleveland.

Scripps-Howard Radio, Inc., was denied its motion for postponement of hearing indefinitely, now scheduled for September 15th, on the applications of itself, the Texas Star Broadcasting Co., and Greater Houston Broadcasting Co., Inc., for new stations at Houston, Tex., with leave to petitioner to file within 5 days a petition to delete issue No. 6 in the notice of hearing. On Commission's own motion, continued hearing to September 29, 1941.

The stockholders of Columbia Broadcasting System approved contracts made by the corporation for the sale of its interest in its artist management subsidiaries, Columbia Concerts Corporation and Columbia Artists, Inc. The Concerts Corporation stock is to be sold to the Concert Corporation itself and the Columbia Artists' stock is to be sold to an affiliate of Music Corporation of America.

Bids have been received for the construction of a new Coast Guard radio station to be located at East Moriches, N.Y. The low bidder was Robert P. Vignola, Harrison, N.Y., in the amount of \$113,909.



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The current FM schedule of NBC in New York Mondays through Fridays, from 3 P.M. to 11:00 P.M., EDST, over Station W2XWG will be continued through September 5. The station will not be on the air from September 6 to September 9. On September 10, W2XWG will return to its original schedule broadcasting Wednesdays through Sundays.

A leading newspaper of El Salvador has opened a broadcasting station dedicated to the defense of the democracies. No advertising by totalitarian firms is accepted.

Closely following this the Minister of Interior of Chile issued an order banning all types of propaganda by radio broadcasting stations in favor of any of the belligerent countries. The stations are forbidden to broadcast any news except that already published in the press or furnished them directly by news agencies.

The total volume of radio sets used Sunday evenings during the past Winter far outnumbered those of any week day, according to a report issued by the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting. Thursday evening, based on 7 to 11 P.M. Eastern time, ranked second with Monday a close third.

The Weather Bureau reported that it had let a contract for 31,200 radiosondes to be made in part of plastic, thus saving six tons of aluminum, and the little devices to cost \$10.10 each. The radiosondes are carried aloft by rubber balloons, and float to earth with parachutes when the balloon reaches its maximum height and bursts. The high altitude weather observations are essential to operation of high-flying planes.

The typical listener to an all-night program is a Defense or service worker, and if he is listening to WOR's all night program, he is likely to come from New York but may be tuning in from as far away as Texas. That is the conclusion of an analysis of 738 typical letters and other communications received on WOR's all-night program during its first six weeks on the air - June 17th to July 25th.

Thousands of businessmen in Latin America depend on short-wave radio for New York stock market quotations, according to mail received by WGEO, General Electric station in Schenectady. WGEO recently indicated that the comprehensive list carried week days at 6:00 P.M., E.S.T., by the station for the past twelve years would be discontinued unless a definite listener interest were manifested. Hundreds of letters immediately began to arrive, many by air mail, from every country in South and Central America and also from Curacao, Puerto Rico, Cuba, Barbados and other islands of the West Indies.

Frank E. Mason, Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company, and now on leave as Radio Advisor to Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, addressed the Kiwanis Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, on "Air Defense", returning from the West Coast.

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GROUND BROKEN FOR RCA LABORATORIES

Ground was broken last week at Princeton, New Jersey, for the Research Laboratories of the Radio Corporation of America. When completed, the buildings to be erected on a site of more than 250 acres, it is said, will constitute the world's outstanding center for radio and electronic research.

The first spadeful of earth was turned by Otto S. Schairer, RCA Vice-President in charge of the Laboratories. The ceremony was attended by a group of 40 RCA directors and executives, including David Sarnoff, President, and Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the RCA Board of Directors.

Mr. Schairer called attention to the fact that the most immediate requirement of the new RCA Laboratories will be to increase the usefulness of radio to national defense.

"We stand on historic ground", Mr. Schairer said, "where 165 years ago Colonial soldiers under George Washington fought and gave their lives to defend the freedom of the American people. It is a solemn thought that the most pressing and immediate task of the Laboratories to be erected here will be again to defend that freedom, by applying the resources of radio and electronic science to the urgent problems of national defense."

Pointing out, however, that the greatest usefulness of radio is in the realm of peace, not of war, Mr. Schairer continued: "The inventions and accomplishments of the past are but omens and forerunners of those to come. Great and marvelous as they have been, they represent but a small part of the progress which science and invention promise to make in the future."

The designer and builder of the new RCA Laboratories is the H. K. Ferguson Company of New York and Cleveland. It is expected that the main building will be completed and occupied by the RCA research organization early next Spring.

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CBS CLEARED \$2,418,087 IN HALF YEAR

The semi-annual statement of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and subsidiary companies, mailed to stockholders, disclosed that gross income for the six months ended on June 28, amounted to \$29,134,776 compared with \$24,952,294 for the corresponding period last year. Profit before provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes was \$4,471,550, against \$3,793,655.

After deducting \$2,053,463 provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes and supplemental provision for estimated additional Federal income and excess profits taxes, calculated under

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the Revenue Bill of 1941, the net profit for this year's period amounted to \$2,418,087, equal to \$1.40 a share on 1,716,277 shares of \$2.50 par stock outstanding on June 28, or to be outstanding upon completion of exchange for the old \$5 par value stock.

The net profit for the six months ended on June 29, 1940, after taxes totaling \$1,299,936, amounted to \$2,493,719, or \$1.45 a share.

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SURVEY SHOWS MANY ALL NIGHT LISTENERS AVAILABLE

A vast new all-night bonus radio audience has been created during the past months by defense activities, according to a WOR Trade News Release. Eighty-nine percent of all industrial and non-industrial workers interviewed in New York were found to be available to listen to the radio between the hours of 2 A.M. and 6 A. M. Figures for the towns of Dover, N.J., Bridgeport, Conn., and Bethlehem, Pa., are approximately the same.

These facts are revealed in a survey "A Tale of Four Cities" just released by Station WOR and prepared by Joseph Creamer, Director of Sales Promotion for the station.

The survey set out to determine (1) what kind of people make up all-night audience, (2) what they can buy, (3) do they listen, (4) where do they listen. The survey was made in connection with WOR's 24-hour-operations in effect since June 17, 1941, when the station first started its new all-night program "Moonlight Saving Time", conducted by Jerry Lawrence.

That a boom is in full effect is revealed by the figures that 66% of 452 industrial and non-industrial workers interviewed stated that they had received substantial increases in salaries compared to a year ago.

A survey of cars used by night workers in the four cities investigated (Dover, Bridgeport, Bethlehem and the industrial and non-industrial sections of New York) revealed that 55% of cars in use by night workers were equipped with radios - that is based on the 840 cars examined. All of the cars carried 3 to 5 occupants to and from work.

An analysis of the mail received since the program first went on the air June 17th showed that it came from 25 States and 291 towns and cities in the United States and Canada and numbered 889 pieces, 153 of which came from women.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

Deherty
O'Brien
OK

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No. 1355

FCC ASKS \$209,000 MORE TO PERFECT FOREIGN WORK

An additional appropriation of \$209,000 will likely be included in the Senate supplemental defense appropriation bill to aid the Federal Communications Commission's Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service in checking up on propaganda being broadcast by other nations. Previously the Monitoring Service had been allotted \$600,000 which, with the forthcoming money, would provide close to a million dollars for the propaganda listening service.

"We are now coming up with a further request for \$209,000 based on a reorganization plan and an augmentation of our first service", Lloyd A. Free, Director of the Monitoring Service told the Senate Appropriations Committee. "This reorganization plan is based essentially on what we find to be, in the face of a deepening emergency, a very urgent need for speedup in our operation.....

"Primarily our job is to give a picture to the Government of the propaganda lines being taken by other powers, so that we will be in a position to take counter-measures, if necessary, in terms of that propaganda. The situation is that the short-wave broadcasts give a model of the propaganda lines through all other media - and give it first.

"Almost invariably we find that the propaganda in terms of print, word of mouth, meetings, pamphlets, and so on, follows the line given originally in the short-wave broadcasts from abroad. It is our function, primarily, to report immediately on that line so that counter-measures can be taken by our Government before those ideas sent out, first, by short-wave and, later, by other forms, become implanted in the minds of people in Latin America, for example, or in the United States or other parts of the world.

"Unless we are able to give our reports literally within a few hours or minutes of the time a given campaign is started, our own people run into the difficulty of having to blast out those notions in the minds of the people affected by this foreign propaganda before we can carry out our own affirmative propaganda."

The bill also contains provision for stationing in the British Broadcasting Corporation's London headquarters two Americans to listen in on Russian, German, Italian and other continental "domestic" broadcasts and telephone a daily report on these to Washington.

The British outpost will be addition to four listening posts already established, including one at Guilford, near Laurel, Md.

Had the proposed new instantaneous communications facilities between Washington and the listening posts been in operation, Mr. Free testified, "we would have been able to report on that (Japanese) situation four days before we were able to under the present plan."

Mr. Free told the Senate Committee that the Portland, Ore. listening post is now recording broadcasts assigned to recording "broadcasts from the Far East, including Japan, China, Saigon, Australia, the new station in the East Indies and Delhi, India."

The Kingsville station in Texas listens in on broadcasts "from South and Central America" and in Puerto Rico "we get the broadcasts to Latin America on the Latin-American beams that we are not able to receive on the Continent."

"And", Mr. Free said, "at Guilford, near Laurel, Md., we get all the rest, amounting chiefly to European and North African transmissions to North America."

"Under the present plan of operation", he said, "we have been sending these recordings into Washington so that all the work is centralized here. It was not until four or five days after the Axis started the campaign in connection with Latin America to the effect that the dispute between Ecuador and Peru was instigated by the United States that we were able to inform the State Department and the Nelson Rockefeller organization of that fact."

"The same thing happened in connection with the Bolivian affair. Once again the Axis started a campaign to the effect that the United States instigated it. We should have been in position in connection with both of those instance to inform the State Department and the Nelson Rockefeller organization, as well as the others, immediately or at least within a few hours after these campaigns had begun."

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IRELAND LISTENERS RENT SETS FOR WAR NEWS

Renting radio sets is becoming popular in Ireland so that listeners may hear the war news.

The number of receiving sets in use in Eire as of Dec. 31, 1940, is estimated by the U. S. Commerce Department at 180,000, or about one set for every 16 people. No accurate information is available as to the number of sets sold annually, but it is estimated that, up to 1940, 30,000 sets were sold each year, consisting largely of replacements. Exports of receiving sets from Great Britain to Eire have been banned since May, 1941, as most of the British radio manufacturers are engaged on work for the Government. Thus Eire must depend upon the United States for imports of radio sets and accessories.

Private users have been forbidden to use transmission equipment since the outbreak of war in Europe.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

NEW HOLLYWOOD AND CHICAGO TELEVISION STATIONS

The television situation showed further signs of life this week when the Federal Communications Commission granted construction permits for two new commercial television broadcast stations, one for Chicago and the other for Hollywood, Calif.

The Zenith Radio Corporation, in the first named city, is authorized to operate unlimited time on Channel No. 1 (50,000-56,000 kilocycles), using special emission for FM (frequency modulation). The applicant proposes to use the facilities of its present experimental station W9XZV for the purpose.

Don Lee Broadcasting System, Hollywood, will use the same channel. It, too, contemplates utilizing the equipment of its experimental television station, W6XAO.

Station W9XBT, Balaban & Katz Corp., Portable-Mobile, Chicago, was granted reinstatement of construction permit for a new relay television station to operate on frequencies: Channel #11, 204000-210000 and Channel #12, 210000-216000 kilocycles. Emission: A5, 40 watts night and day.

The Commission also granted consent to transfer control of experimental television Stations W3XE and W3XP, Philadelphia, from stockholders of Philco Radio and Television Corp. to Philco Corporation. The transferers agreed to exchange all the issued and outstanding capital stock of the licensee (13,826 shares, common, par value \$100 per share) for an equal number of shares of the common voting stock of the transferee (par value \$100 per share).

The Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, was likewise granted renewal of experimental television licenses; W3XP to operate on frequencies 230,000-242,000 kilocycles 15 watts, portable-mobile relay. W3XE 66,000-72,000 kilocycles, 10000 watts visual and aural.

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DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD SUGGESTS FREQUENCY CHANGE

On recommendation of the Defense Communications Board, the Federal Communications Commission has withdrawn the frequency 3105 kilocycles from use by scheduled aircraft and substituted the frequency 3117.5 for such use. This action, prompted by congestion on 3105 kilocycles and communication needs for off route flights of aircraft in connection with defense, necessitates the withdrawal of the frequency 3120 kilocycles from availability for assignment to aircraft. However, the latter is little used at the present time and the private flyer will benefit materially by now having exclusive use of 3105 kilocycles.

Section 9.72 of the Commission's Aviation Rules and Appendix B of Part 2 of the General Rules are amended accordingly. The change does not involve modification of existing aircraft licenses.

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NEW HALLS AND CHURCH TWENTY SEVENTH

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and for the use of the Bureau in connection with the investigation of the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and its branches and affiliates in the United States.

The United States Department of Justice, in the first instance, is authorized to conduct an investigation of the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and its branches and affiliates in the United States, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary to prevent the same.

For the purpose of this investigation, the Department of Justice is authorized to conduct an investigation of the activities of the Communist Party, U.S.A., and its branches and affiliates in the United States, and to take such action as may be deemed necessary to prevent the same.

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Section 2 of the Espionage Act, U.S.C. 1801, provides that it is unlawful for any person to communicate information relating to the national defense to any unauthorized person.

PHILIPS ACTIVITIES NOTED IN ARGENTINA

The great increase in shipments of radio sets and accessories from Argentina in 1940 is believed, according to the Industrial Reference Service of the U. S. Department of Commerce, to be due largely to the activities of the Philips Company (the Netherlands), which is now reported to be supplying South American markets from its Argentine plant.

Radio tubes are not classified separately in Argentine export shipments; therefore it is difficult to estimate the number of tubes exported to Brazil and other markets which receive a large proportion of Argentina's exports of radio sets. The local trade believes that a large part of the reported exports comprise radio sets, including the necessary tubes; although separate shipments of tubes have also been made.

The exports of the leading countries of radio receiving sets from Argentina were:

| | <u>1939</u> | <u>1940</u> |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Brazil | \$10,509 | \$288,690 |
| Chile | 226 | 159,480 |
| Uruguay | 2,302 | 30,879 |
| Peru | 164 | 28,113 |
| Bolivia | 3,437 | 21,906 |
| Paraguay | 5,339 | 14,627 |
| Netherlands West Indies | 447 | 11,662 |
| Other | 3,753 | 10,428 |
| The total radio set exports
were | \$26,207 | \$565,785 |

Argentina is one of the leading foreign markets for United States radio materials. While the value of such exports decreased in 1939 from those of 1938, the figures for 1940 are slightly higher, with a combined value of \$1,306,827.

Competition is active in all phases of the Argentine radio market. The Argentine industry is now well established, and the majority of the receiving sets, chassis, cabinets, loudspeakers, transmitting equipment and various other components and accessories are now made within the country. A large number of receiving sets are still sold under their original United States brands, but most of them now rely on the domestic industry for at least a part of their components and accessories, and few are still assembled from 100 percent United States parts.

Another feature of the radio market is the large number of sets which are assembled and sold by amateurs (including those assembled in small factories as well as in homes) and dealers. It has been estimated that this non-factory output in past years amounted to almost half of the total number of sets sold annually. Aside

RESEARCH REPORT ON THE

The first section of the report is a summary of the work done during the year. It is divided into two parts: a general summary and a detailed summary. The general summary is a brief statement of the work done, and the detailed summary is a more complete statement of the work done, including a list of the papers published and a list of the papers in preparation.

The second section of the report is a list of the papers published during the year. It is divided into two parts: a list of the papers published in the United States and a list of the papers published in foreign countries. The list of the papers published in the United States is divided into two parts: a list of the papers published in the United States and a list of the papers published in foreign countries.

The third section of the report is a list of the papers in preparation during the year. It is divided into two parts: a list of the papers in preparation in the United States and a list of the papers in preparation in foreign countries.

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The fourth section of the report is a list of the papers in preparation during the year. It is divided into two parts: a list of the papers in preparation in the United States and a list of the papers in preparation in foreign countries.

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from the Philips Company and a branch of a well-known United States company, 10 or 12 companies account for the remaining production of radio sets by local factories. The Philips Company is the principal competitor of United States radio manufacturers.

Price cutting is so prevalent in the tube business that Argentina is a relatively unprofitable market. There is seldom more than a 15-percent margin between retail prices and the importer's (or local manufacturer's) set quotations. It is said that, in their effort to lead the Argentine radio market, the local branch of the Philips Company has granted exceedingly long credits to numerous retail outlets. This practice has had an unsettling effect on the industry as a whole, and has tended to place reliable independent importers and distributors at a disadvantage.

Estimates place the number of sets sold annually at 200,000. The number of sets in use is estimated roughly by the trade at 1,050,000. Over two-thirds of all receiving sets sold are believed to be home receivers of the standard socket-power types. Most of these operate on both alternating and direct current.

The largest seller is the five-tube medium-and-short-wave model, with 6-inch speaker of popular design and style manufactured in the United States. Band-spreaders for short-wave tuning are now offered on a wider range of sets, and it is expected that this feature will be extended to low-priced models during the coming year. One or two local laboratories have developed their own band-spreader devices independently of American designs.

During the last 4 months of 1940, permits were denied on most radio materials from the United States. Current regulations provide that importers may bring in radio materials from the United States up to 50 percent of their corresponding imports during the first quarter of 1940. This applies to tubes and most radio accessories and components, but does not cover complete receiving sets, permits on which have not been available since the beginning of 1939. A former provision allowing each importer to bring in a small annual quota of merchandise outside the scope of the exchange-control lists (a privilege used by some firms to import radio receiving sets) has been rescinded.

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This interesting item appears in the August issue of Relay, the family magazine of R.C.A. Communications, Inc.:

"A historic event took place in Room 404 of the Main Office between 10:08 and 10:21 A.M. on July 8. During those thirteen minutes, Technician Matty Rehm received the first radiophoto ever sent from Russia. Transmitting station RYG, in Moscow, is 4,614 miles away. To equal our delivery time, an airplane would have had to fly at a rate of 21,300 miles per hour.

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The above information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and is being furnished to you for your information.

FCC HEAD WILL OPPOSE BROADCAST TAX

Heading the list of witnesses who will oppose the proposed \$12,500,000 tax in the Revenue Defense Bill on broadcast time before the Senate Finance Committee Monday, August 18, will be Chairman, J. L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission. Commissioner Fly has expressed himself as being against such a high tax. Others who will testify at the hearing will be Ellsworth C. Alvord, Jr., nationally known tax expert in behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters, Harold A. Lafount, President of the Independent Broadcasters' Association, Maurice Lynch, Station WCFL, Chicago Federation of Labor, Miss Emily Holt, American Federation of Radio Artists, and Lawson Wimberly, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

Charles E. Murphy of New York City, General Counsel of the Advertising Federation of America, told the Senate Committee last Thursday that "any tax on advertising, regardless of the media affected, is harmful to the economy of our Nation and detrimental to our well-established system of distributing consumer goods."

Senator Danaher, Republican, of Connecticut, asked whether, if radio and outdoor advertising were to be taxed, levies should not also be placed on newspaper and magazine advertising.

"We hope you won't tax any advertising", Mr. Murphy replied.

Adoption of a general manufacturers' sales tax as a substitute for the list of special excises in present law and the pending tax bill, and as a means for adding several hundred million dollars to the yield of the latter, was urged repeatedly before the Senate Finance Committee.

Despite these recommendations, and the feeling expressed by Senator Barkley, of Kentucky, Senate majority leader, that Congress might have to come to it sooner or later, Senator George of Georgia, Chairman, said the majority sentiment of the committee appeared to be against a sales tax, even if levied on manufacturers alone. Even Senator Barkley indicated that he did not believe it necessary at this time.

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FCC ACTION

WMBG, Havens & Martin, Inc., granted construction permit to make changes in directional antenna system for night use only. Present assignment: 1380 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, unlimited time. DA night and day (Under ML granted subject to installation of DA for night use only, using 5 kilowatts night and day; Western Radio Corporation, Pendleton, Oregon, granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1240 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

YOU WILL BE REPORTED

Reporting the first of witnesses who will appear at the trial of the German High Command will be General Guderian, who will be followed by General von Rundstedt, and then General von Braunsbach. The first of the German High Command will be General Guderian, who will be followed by General von Rundstedt, and then General von Braunsbach. The first of the German High Command will be General Guderian, who will be followed by General von Rundstedt, and then General von Braunsbach.

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THE FIRST OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND

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Also, W67NT, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N.Y., has applied for modification of C.P. for new H.F.B. station for extension of completion date to 3/28/42; W67C, CBS, Chicago, Ill., has applied for modification of construction permit for new HFB station, for extension of completion date to 3/14/42; WKAL, Inc. applied for construction permit for a new station to be operated on 1080 kc., 1 kw, daytime hours of operation; James F. Hopkins, Inc. Ann Arbor, Mich., construction permit for a new station to be operated on 1050 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt power, daytime hours of operation; Etowah Broadcasting Co., construction permit for a new station to be operated on 860 kilocycles, 250 watts power, unlimited time; Kennebec Broadcasting Co., Augusta, Maine, construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1400 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time, requesting facilities of WDRO.

Also, WGAR, The WGAR Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, has asked that its application for construction permit to make changes in equipment and directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency from 1480 to 1220 kc., and change power from 1 KW night and 5 KW day to 50 KW day and night; amended: redirection of antenna and move of transmitter from Cuyahoga Heights to Broadview Heights Village, Ohio.

Also B. S. Sadler, New Bern, N. C., has applied for construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; The Continental Broadcasting Co., Salt Lake City, Utah, has applied for construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 610 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, directional antenna, unlimited time.

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FCC GETS CLOSE-UP OF ALERT RECEIVER

The Radio Corporation of America demonstrated its new "Alert Receiver" to members of the Defense Communications Board, Federal Communications Commissioners and staff at the FCC offices in Washington yesterday (Thursday), the brass hats at 10:30 and the staff, plus newsmen, at noon.

This is a type of receiver that is turned on automatically by subaudible frequencies, and can be used to signal fire wardens and others on call in the civilian defense program. It had a thrilling debut last month when David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, and Mayor LaGuardia, National Director of Civilian Defense gave it a try-out in a two-way short-wave conversation from New York with Major F.W. Jackson of the London Fire Brigade and W. B. Breet of the London Civil Defense in London.

Finally the British were allowed to hear exactly how the new radio air raid warning sounded, first with the bell only and then as Mayor LaGuardia said: "With the bell, the siren and all of the works." The noise almost took the roof off the place. Mayor

LaGuardia seemed to be as excited and pleased over the new device as the proverbial little boy with his first pair of red-topped boots. LaGuardia went so far as to say the "alert" might replace all other air raid warnings. Mr. Sarnoff called it the modern "Paul Revere".

The low frequency of the Alert Receiver, sent out simultaneously with the regular broadcast, will not be heard on ordinary receivers but will ring a bell, siren, or light a light in the special set and so have the defense worker on the alert. Any spoken message would have to come via regular broadcast. The set is very simple, being made up of parts from a \$9 set, but with a special relay system.

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COURT ORDERS NEWSPAPER WITNESS TO TESTIFY

Deciding that the Federal Communications Commission had the power to require a witness to appear before it, Judge James W. Morris of the District Supreme Court last Friday ordered James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner to accept a subpoena issued by the Commission. The case had been argued earlier in the week.

The court test came in the Commission's inquiry into newspaper ownership of radio stations. Elisha Hanson, Counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, expressing the belief that the Commission was conducting an unlawful and illegal investigation, ordered Mr. Stahlman and several other newspaper witnesses not to appear. Whereupon Chairman Fly took legal steps.

The other witnesses summoned were Edwin S. Friendly, Business Manager of the New York Sun, Arthur T. Robb, editor of the Editor & Publisher, and William Thomson, Director of the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It is assumed that now they will all appear to testify at the continuation of the FCC radio newspaper inquiry September 17th.

Mr. Hanson asserted that a possible purpose of the investigators was to bar persons or firms engaged in the newspaper publishing business from taking part in the radio broadcasting business, which, he maintained, would be an unlawful enlargement of the Commission's powers.

In a three-page typewritten memorandum opinion, Justice Morris said:

"The act (creating the FCC) authorizes the Commission to make recommendations for proposed legislation germane to the field which the Act gives it the power to regulate. Certainly such recommendations should not be made without diligently undertaking to secure relevant data and the informed thought of those likely to be affected.

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"The surest safeguard against uninformed and arbitrary action is to be found in securing information from those best qualified to know the results of any governmental action. Certainly, until such action, if any, be taken, its constitutionality cannot be weighed and determined by a court and, indeed, no presumption is to be indulged in that any action will be taken that is unconstitutional; nor is it to be presumed that the respondent will be required to give testimony of an irrelevant or privileged nature. The inquiry should be conducted fairly and reasonably and it must be presumed that it will be."

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ARMY WANTS STILL MORE RADIO OPERATORS

The Army's demand for more radio men is still urgent. There is an opportunity for commissions as Second Lieutenants for 500 civilians and soldiers who can qualify as operators of the Army's new radio beam devices for detecting enemy bombers.

It was said the opportunity to win commissions quickly might not be offered again and that it was a good time for properly qualified applicants to enter military service.

Any unmarried male citizen between the ages of 21 and 36 who meets the requirements is eligible for the appointments, whether he is a civilian, a member of the organized reserve on active or inactive status, an enlisted man of the Regular Army or National Guard or a trainee taken into the Army under the provisions of the Selective Service Act.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Still another major city will soon be able to enjoy FM reception when Station W47P of the Walker-Downing Radio Corporation (WWSW) in Pittsburgh begins daily operation on August 28.

Two new programs will be beamed to England by NBC short-wave stations WRCA and WNBI, powered by the two new 50,000-watt transmitters and augmented by directional beam antennas.

One of these, on Fridays at 12:45 P.M. EST, "Resistance in Europe" will be devoted to the factual details of resistance in currently conquered countries and occupied territories.

The other, "Comments on Current Events", on Mondays at 10:45 A.M. EST, will feature an objective and factual script.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Applications of attorneys Randolph E. Bell, Miami, Fla., David W. Louisell and Ernest L. Wilkinson, of Washington, D.C., and J. D. Merrill, Safford, Arizona, were approved to practice before the Federal Communications Commission.

Philco Corp. reported net income for the first half of 1941 of \$919,108, or 67 cents a common share, compared with \$519,394 or 38 cents a share, in the like period 1940.

William Dow Boutwell, Chief of the Division of Radio, Publications and Exhibits in the U. S. Office of Education, has written, in collaboration with five other authors, a 612-page compendium entitled, "America Prepares for Tomorrow: The Story of Our Total Defense Effort." It will be published by Harper & Brothers.

Out of the 22 men killed in a flying accident last Sunday in Britain, the Royal Air Force Ferry Command announced that 10 of the fatalities were radio officers.

Harry A. Woodman has been appointed Traffic Manager of the National Broadcasting Company, according to an order issued by Frank E. Mullen, Executive Vice President of NBC. Mr. Woodman, who has been in Station Relations, succeeds B. F. McClancy, who resigned to join the Eaton Manufacturing Company, Cleveland.

"This is a radio war, and the winner may well be the one making the best use of radio", Fred D. Wilson, of Camden, N.J., RCA Manufacturing Co. field sales manager, told the 14th annual Radio & Appliance dinner in San Francisco.

Princeton University, long the Ivy League's last stronghold against radio broadcasting, will air its football games commercially this season over WOR.

FCC Chairman Fly, accompanied by Commissioners Walker and Wakefield will attend the convention of National Railroad Utilities Commission in St. Paul, Sept. 26.

Decca Records, Inc., and Subsidiaries - Six months to June 30: Consolidated net income before provision for Federal excess profits tax \$383,591, equal to \$1.02 a share on stock outstanding, compared with \$170,571, or 45 cents a share, last year. Earnings for 1940 were \$433,713, or \$1.15 a share.

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CROSLEY REPORTS NEW STEEL PROCESS

The Crosley Corporation of Cincinnati has announced development of a process whereby ordinary steel may be substituted for aluminum and special alloy steel in certain airplane parts with no added weight and in some cases a slight saving.

Lewis M. Clement, engineering director, said the process was being used on Army Air Corps contract work. Essentially, he said, it is a method of joining pieces of shaped steel so that they have the same strength as aluminum die castings or chrome molybdenum steel forgings in certain bearing assemblies. The weight saving results from the smaller size of the steel pieces needed as compared with the aluminum or chrome molybdenum.

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NATIONAL INTEREST INVENTIONS BILL AMENDED

The following amendment was added to the Bill (H.R. 4784) to amend the act relating to preventing the publication of inventions in the national interest:

"Sec. 5. Whoever, during the period or periods of time an invention has been ordered to be kept secret and the grant of a patent thereon withheld pursuant to the act approved July 1, 1940, (Public No. 700, 76th Cong. 3d sess., ch. 501), shall, with knowledge of such order and without due authorization, willfully publish or disclose or authorize or cause to be published or disclosed such invention, or any material information with respect thereto, or whoever in violation of the provisions of section 3 hereof, shall file or cause or authorize to be filed in any foreign country an application for patent or for the registration of a utility model, industrial design, or model in respect of any invention made in the United States, shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned for not more than 2 years, or both."

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The Commission is unable to help a New Yorker who claims his invention "for the development of music" has been suppressed by certain business interests. And the only thing the Commission can do with a sample of corn remover sent to it is to turn it over to the Federal Trade Commission, to which it should have been addressed.

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URGENT REPORT NEW YORK 5/13/45

The Greater Organization of Americans for the Defense of the United States is a national organization which has been established for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of all patriotic Americans in the defense of the United States against the forces of aggression.

Lewis H. Brown, President, Greater Organization of Americans for the Defense of the United States, is a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and is a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. He is a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship and is a member of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship.

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NATIONAL COUNCIL OF AMERICAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP

The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship is a national organization which has been established for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of all patriotic Americans in the defense of the United States against the forces of aggression.

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No. 1356 ✓

INDUSTRY REGISTERS STRONG PROTEST AGAINST BROADCAST TAX

Led by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the broadcasting industry solidly voiced its disapproval of the proposed tax on broadcasting time at the hearing on the Defense Revenue bill before the Senate Finance Committee last Monday morning. In the absence of Senator Walter George (D) of Georgia, Chairman, Senator Josiah Bailey (D) of North Carolina presided.

Among the other senators present were Champ Clark (D) of Missouri, Peter Gerry (D) of Rhode Island, Edwin C. Johnson (D) of Kansas, Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan, James J. Davis (R) of Pennsylvania, John A. Donaher (R) of Connecticut, and Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio.

There were indications that some of the Senate committee members were themselves far from being satisfied with the proposed tax on broadcasting time. At one stage of the proceedings the acting chairman, Senator Bailey, said, "I don't like this tax but we have to do some thing to raise the money." Senator Vandenberg, a former Michigan newspaper publisher, declared the tax was unfair, discriminatory and indefensible." There were those among the observers at the hearing who thought the proposed tax on time sales might be dropped in favor of some sort of a franchise tax to raise enough revenue - say \$2,000,000 annually - to pay for the operating expenses of the Federal Communications Commission. Mr. Fly had said it now took about two million a year to run the Commission.

Chairman Fly seemed to favor a franchise tax but believed it should also be borne by the other branches of the communications industry - telephone, telegraph and cable. He explained that only a portion of the Commission's time was taken up by radio. Mr. Fly said it might be difficult to know how much to charge for a radio station franchise but that this might better be on a basis of coverage rather than power. Senator Bailey remarked that the broadcasting industry "enjoying the franchise given to it to operate in the public domain" should be willing to pay well for it. Mr. Fly said he thought that might be true.

Ellsworth C. Alvord, tax expert, speaking in behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters, said he assumed the radio industry wouldn't object to a non-discriminatory franchise tax. Mr. Alvord however suggested if the government is to embark on a policy of making industries pay for their own regulation that radio should not be the first industry picked out for the experiment. Mentioning railroads and some others, he said radio should really be the last.

Remarking that a franchise to broadcast in the public domain must be a very valuable thing, Senator Bailey asked what the NBC franchise was probably worth.

"Probably depends upon who tried to buy it" Senator Clark broke in. "In the case of Noble it was probably less," Senator Clark referred to the sale of Station WJCA of N.Y. not long ago to Edward J. Noble, former Under Secretary of Commerce who was reported to have grabbed it off on account of his political influence at a bargain price. Chairman Fly explained that Mr. Noble had two options, one for \$875,000 for the station with Don Flamm, the latter agreeing not to go into the broadcasting industry for a period years, or \$850,000 without any restrictions. The witness said Noble accepted the latter proposition and that there was therefore adequate ground for him going this.

When asked by Senator Vandenberg if he was opposed to the proposed tax on radio time sales, Chairman Fly replied, "I think it is a pretty dubious tax." Senator Johnson wanted to know if it really wasn't a tax on the freedom of expression. The witness seemed to be of this opinion. Mr. Fly called attention to the amount of time devoted to public service and to carrying the speeches of senators and congressmen. Mr. Alvord later went so far as to say that the government takes two-thirds of the radio time leaving the industry only one-third of the time for commercials.

"When you spoke of the free time which radio gives to the government you omitted any mention of the President's 'Fireside Chats'." Senator Bailey said, bringing a laugh. Senator Vandenberg asked Harold A. Lafount, President of the Independent Broadcasters Association if he had ever figured up what one of these Fireside broadcasts would cost if the President had to pay for it.

"Several thousand dollars" was the reply. Evidently not satisfied with the answer, Senator Vandenberg got at it a different way when he later asked Mr. Alvord how much a half an hour's time would cost on every station in the United States.

"If that is related to the question you asked Mr. LaFount", Mr. Alvord replied, "I should say \$50,000."

I hear the government has set up a station for broadcasting its own praises," Senator Clark remarked. "No sir," Mr. Fly answered, "but they have the nicest little broadcasting studio you ever saw at the Interior Department." Mr. Fly said the additional expense and burden would be placed on the broadcasting industry by national defense. He explained that stations might have to keep on the air long hours for air raid warnings. Also that they would have to go to the extra expense of putting in emergency transmitters in case the regular power was bombed. The witness also pointed out the possibility of loss of revenue by the stations from clients as the oil, aluminum, automobile and silk industries ceased advertising. Broadcasting, he added, would have to go on whether these advertising returns came in or not.

Mr. Fly said the industry felt that this tax on advertising might be a burden on distribution and that conceivably might be important in a time of business recovery. The witness also pointed to the fact that newspapers and magazines - competing media - were not taxed.

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In addition he said the latter media were favored by the heavy second class mail subsidiary privilege.

The FCC chairman said some of the smaller stations would be hard hit. "Take the Don Lee system", he went on, "this is an extensive and important regional network on the West Coast. Yet it is not composed entirely of big and profitable stations. The proposed tax in the Defense revenue bill might cause the abandonment of some of the stations in this network." Mr. Lafount asserted that 300 broadcasters already operated at a loss in which case the new levy would have the effect of taxing a loss. Maurice Lynch, of the Chicago Federation of Labor, opposing the tax, told the Senators that his station WCFL in Chicago was operating at a loss.

Senator Davis inquired into the charges of the long-lines telephone service for connecting the broadcasting stations. Mr. Fly said this varied with the location of the studios and the distance covered. Mr. Alvord said he had had to advocate all sorts of taxes in his long experience, but that he hoped the state of the treasury would never be so low that he would have to favor a tax such as this on gross receipts. "That sort of a tax is unsound because it is based solely on dollars received and has nothing to do with profit and loss" the tax expert argued. "Also there is no justification in taxing one important advertising medium without taxing all of them." This again referred to the advertising in newspapers and magazines for which no tax is provided in the Defense Revenue bill. "An advertising tax is nothing but a tax on the dissemination of news and on a free press," Alvord declared.

Testimony was given the committee to the effect that the gross yield of the new tax would be more than \$12,000,000, but that its net addition to Federal receipts would not exceed \$5,000,000.

Mr. Fly said that is not a large amount, but would have a substantial effect on the broadcasting industry. He said it is not a big industry "in a money sense."

Senator Clark pointed out that in a Louisiana case the Supreme Court held a tax on newspaper advertising of doubtful constitutionality. He said he understood the contention of the radio industry is that, since radio and newspapers are competing media, radio ought not to face this tax.

Others appearing in opposition to the tax were Mrs. Emily Holt of New York, for the American Federation of Radio Artists, and by Lawson Wimberly of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

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PUBLISHERS TAKE FIGHT TO HIGHER COURT

Continuing the fight despite the adverse ruling of Justice James W. Morris of the U. S. District Court of the District of Columbia, Elisha Hanson, counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers Association, will go up to the District Court of Appeals in an effort to keep James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, from testifying in the radio station newspaper ownership hearings which reconvene before the Federal Communications Commission, September 17. Judge Morris had backed up the Communications Commission by ordering Mr. Stahlman to appear.

Mr. Hanson said the appeal would contain about the same arguments as he used with Judge Morris maintaining that the Commission has no authority to discriminate in favor of or against newspaper ownership of broadcasting.

"There is nothing before the court on the question of power to make recommendations to Congress," Mr. Hanson emphasized in his argument before Judge Morris. "If the Commission has the power to disqualify newspaper interests from obtaining radio facilities it has the power to conduct these hearings; if it hasn't the power it has no right to inquire."

The statute enumerates with preciseness the classes to whom radio facilities may be denied, and because newspapers are not in the prescribed class, the Commission has no power to take an action the effect of which would be to expand the act, the publisher's counsel continued.

Mr. Hanson cited local and Supreme Court decisions delimiting the power of the Federal Communications Commission. One of these was the Sanders Brothers Radio Corporation case in which the FCC was instructed to confine its inquiry to questions of equipment, competence, financial ability, and interference with the transmission of existing stations.

To lay down a policy that "newspaper interests" were to be denied licenses would violate the due process guarantee of the United States Constitution, the lawyer argued.

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CHARLES TRAVIS, RADIO ENGINEER, DIES

Charles Travis, geologist and radio engineer, died of a heart ailment last Saturday night in Germantown Hospital in Philadelphia after an illness of three months. He was 58 years old.

Mr. Travis had been a consultant for the Philco Corporation since 1935 and was the inventor of many radio devices, including an automatic frequency control radio. He had served at various times as consultant for the A. Atwater Kent Manufacturing Co., RCA Manufacturing Co., and the Tacony Steel Company, and the arsenal at Rock Island, Ill.

Mr. Travis was the author of many papers on geology and radio engineering.

MAUBORGNE MENTIONED FOR COMMISSION

Spoken of as a possibility in the selection of a new Federal Communications Commissioner to succeed Frederick I. Thompson is Major General Joseph O. Mauborgne, chief of the U.S. Army Signal Corps, who is to retire the latter part of September.

Gen. Mauborgne is an old timer in radio, holding many patents of his own. He joined the Army in 1903 and serving from 1917 to 1921 as chief of engineering and research of the Signal Corps under Gen. Squier, the inventor of wired wireless. During that time he served in Paris with the American delegation to the International Radio Conference. Subsequently he was commanding officer of the Signal Corps Laboratory at the Bureau of Standards, director of the Aircraft Radio Laboratory at Wright Field, O., and radio expert with the War Claims Commission.

Others in the service who have been named commissioners are Commander T. A. M. Craven, Major General Charles Saltzman and the late Admiral Bullard. Admiral S. C. Hooper also once served the Commission in an advisory capacity.

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LET MRS. R. TRY IT UNDER ANOTHER NAME, WRITER SUGGESTS

Considerable comment has been occasioned in the Capitol by an article written by Frank Kent, whose column "The Great Game of Politics" is printed in the Baltimore Sun, the Washington Star and other leading newspapers, taking Mrs. Roosevelt to task for her forthcoming series of commercial broadcasts.

"It is a strange thing that Mrs. Roosevelt has never been able to appreciate the basic argument against her money-making activities - to wit, that the important thing is not what she does with the money, but how she gets it," Mr. Kent writes. "She gets it solely because she is the wife of the President. That is why her publishers, sponsors and managers pay her prices. If she wants to be convinced of this she might try selling an article or a column or a broadcast under an assumed name, or anonymous, sometime.

"Mrs. Roosevelt does not sell her services cheaply. She gets top prices. For example, last year, when she radioed for the Little Sweetheart Toilet Soap Co., it was stated that she received \$2,500 for each broadcast. That, as General Johnson would say, is not hay. In her new role, Mrs. Roosevelt undoubtedly will exude the same sort of sweetness and light, interspersed with cunning little eulogies of her special proteges, projects and policies, which mark her lectures, syndicated columns and magazine articles. There will be nothing remotely offensive in what she says. There never is. She is the most consistent and articulate advocate of the true, the good and the beautiful in the country today.

"Nevertheless, her broadcasts will not promote national unity because the unfortunate truth is that while Mrs. Roosevelt has a very large following which thinks she is perfectly splendid and

regards her as the embodiment of all virtue and wisdom, it is equally true that there are several million men and women whom she irritates very much and who think she is unpleasantly self-satisfied. And, whether the money is given to charity or not, they always will resent the use of her White House connection to extract large sums from commercial enterprises. To them, it is a revolting thought that any concern can bid high enough to buy the services of the wife of the President of the United States."

"A great proportion of these people are patriotic Americans who have been strongly anti-New Deal but are now in favor of the President's foreign policy, anxious to support him in international affairs and to aid in the defense job. These will not be pleased with Mrs. Roosevelt's new venture. They will not like having her interpreting the news and instructing them as to the facts. It is true she has her millions who cannot get enough of her, and will welcome her back on the air, but there are these other millions who already have had too much. Another weekly dose for a three-month period will not go down with them very well.

"It will revive their resentment about the whole White House commercial capitalization business. It will recall to them other activities of Mrs. Roosevelt, such, for example, as her recent encouragement of strikes, her former coddling of young Communists at the White House and her membership in the Communistic Newspaper Guild. Of course, it will not change their feeling about the President's foreign policy, nor cause them to withdraw their support. That would be silly. But it is bound to dampen their enthusiasm. It will chill the spirit with which they would like to support the President at a time like this. It will make them think of things they would rather forget. It will not promote good feeling."

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NEW WEST COAST TELEVISION STATION SOUGHT

Earle C. Anthony, Inc., of Los Angeles, Calif., has applied for a construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station (formerly W6XEA) to be operated on Channel #6 - 96000-102000 kilocycles; A5 and special emission for frequency modulation; unlimited time; Coverage: 2215 square miles; Population: 2,645,521.

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FTC CITES KTSA FOR OVERSTATING POWER

Sunshine Broadcasting Co., San Antonio, Texas, engaged in interstate commerce in communication by radio and dissemination of such communications, including commercial and other programs, by and through its broadcasting station designated by the call letters "KTSA", has entered into a stipulation with the Federal Trade Commission in which it agrees that in selling the facilities and services of its station, it will cease and desist from using the slogan or words "KTSA San Antonio, Texas, 5,000 WATTS, DOING A 50,000 WATT JOB." According to the stipulation, Station KTSA operates on 5,000 watts in the daytime and on 1,000 watts at night.

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WARTIME CENSORSHIP PLAN DISAPPROVED

President Roosevelt has disapproved an Army-Navy proposal for a war-time censorship, Stephen T. Early, White House secretary, told a press conference today. The disapproval, Mr. Early said, was expressed some time ago to a plan which would not require legislative sanction and which would be invoked only if this country became actually involved in war.

At the same time, the secretary said he had never heard of the reported draft of censorship legislation which is supposed to be before the Chief Executive on recommendation of the War and Navy Departments.

"I don't know the source of that report," Mr. Early said, "but I don't believe it. I never heard of any bill presented for approval of the President.

"I know that some time ago he disapproved an Army-Navy plan, but that was one that did not call for legislation and was for use in war time only."

Plans for Navy censorship on all outgoing communications from the United States, to be imposed as soon as the necessary legislation is enacted, were disclosed sometime ago in a House Appropriations Committee report.

The Navy sought \$796,500 to establish the necessary offices, the largest of which would be in New York, but the committee rejected the item pending the passage of enabling legislation which a Navy spokesman said the Justice Department was preparing with President Roosevelt's approval.

The proposed censorship presumably would cover commercial wireless messages as well as cables. Although the testimony did not refer specifically to wireless messages, reference was made to an "international censorship on outgoing communications."

At the time Mr. Early said: "I can't imagine that it is anything more than a precautionary move to apply the censorship that the Army and Navy do and always use when certain eventualities take place."

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James F. Buckley, president of Philco, is one of fifteen executives of industries with large plants chosen by O.P.M. to consult with fifteen leaders of labor for a conference on common problems, the first of which will be the diversion of idle silk workers into other industries.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company has compiled current rate information in a folder helpful at this time in sending business communications. The rates are included for Europe, and other parts of the world, ships at sea, and also the lower per word radiotelegraph rates between New York, Chicago, Washington, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Detroit, New Orleans, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, and Seattle.

Among the 135 leaders from many sections of American life who will serve as sponsors of the Williamstown, Mass. Institute of Human Relations which opens at Williams College, August 24, will be David Sarnoff, president of the Radio Corporation of America.

Bice Clemow, president of Hartford (Conn.) Newsdailies, Inc., and editor of the former Hartford Newsdaily, offset tabloid, announced that all physical assets of the paper had been sold to the Hemisphere Publishing Company headed by Herbert Moore, president of Transradio Press Service, New York. Mr. Moore made it clear that the purchase was a personal venture and not connected with Transradio.

Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation -- Year to April 30: Net loss, after depreciation and amortization of \$194,322, \$181,858, compared with \$749,741 loss in preceding fiscal year after depreciation and amortization charges of \$118,795.

Nathan H. David has resigned from the Law Department of the Federal Communications Commission to join the staff of Coordinator of Information William J. Donovan. Mr. Davis, who is 28 years old and a native of Massachusetts, joined the Commission in 1939 as Assistant to the Chairman. Subsequently transferring to the legal staff, his most recent assignment has been as Chief of the Litigation Section.

Silent or supersonic sounds so powerful that they can scorch wood, kill germs, scrape soot from the inside of chimneys or make oil and water mix will be discussed by Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell during his "Radio Magic" program over the NBC-Blue Network, Friday, Aug. 22, at 7:15 p.m., EDT.

The National Broadcasting Company is making special arrangements to carry daily by William Hillman and Earl Godwin direct from the annual convention of the National Wholesale Druggists Convention at White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia, September 29 to October 2.

WAGA, Blue Atlanta Outlet of the National Broadcasting Company, has been granted a construction permit to change its frequency to 590 kc and to increase day power to 5000 watts.

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I. S. Becker, vice president of Columbia Artists, Inc., will join the Columbia Broadcasting System's operating department as general assistant to Lawrence W. Lowman, CBS vice president in charge of operations.

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James Bell Company, Inc., 36 Green St., Newark, N.J., engaged in the sale and distribution of aluminum ware, enamel ware, radios and other articles of merchandise, is charged, in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, with using lottery methods in the sale and distribution of its products.

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FCC ACTION

WBEN, Inc., Buffalo, N.Y., granted license to cover construction permit for increase in power to 5 kilowatts day and night, installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use and move of transmitter.

General Electric Company, Schenectady, N.Y., granted license to cover construction permit which authorized increase in power, new equipment and additional frequencies in international broadcast station; frequencies 6190, 9559, 15330, 21500 and 21590 kilocycles; 50 kilowatts.

Edwin H. Armstrong, Alpine, N.J., granted special temporary authority to operate an additional transmitter on 43 megacycles with power not in excess of 40 kilowatts, using FM for a period ending no later than September 8, in order to conduct further experiments on adjacent channel operation of FM broadcast stations and demonstrate such operation to certain engineering committees of the RMA.

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York City, granted extension of special temporary authority to Sept. 17, to use a 25-watt test transmitter on 330.4, 333.4 and 336.4 megacycles in order to conduct tests.

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York City, granted extension of special temporary authority to operate on 9670 kilocycles, with effective power of 100 kilowatts using separate power amplifiers feeding separate directional antennas, to Sept. 17.

Edwin A. Kraft, Kodiak, Alaska, has applied for construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

B. S. Sadler, New Bern, N.C., has applied for construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

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8/19/41

OUR SOUTH AMERICAN PROGRAMS RAPPED

States Quite a whack is taken by Variety in the programs which the United/short-wave stations are beaming to Latin-America.

"One annoyed New York listener has recently said of an international 'good will' program he heard on the U.S. radio that it sounded like a 1904 Edison disc," the entertainment trade journal states. "This was picturesque imagery suggesting that a lot of time-wasting, piffle-saturated radio nonsense is being passed off from north to south and from south to north. It just isn't creating, and it just won't create, good will. Because this kind of radio program is too often dull and phoney and so unnaturally polite, it hurts to hear.

"What Latin American good will relations apparently needs is not a sudden burst of serenading, but some patient study of the history of the U.S.A. as taught in, and believed by, the Latin republics. Charm has definite limitations and showmanship provides no magic in overcoming generations of teaching. Big Stick Uncle Sam is not runner-up to Santa Claus in the minds of Latins. So why kid ourselves? And why not stop thinking that miracles are going to be achieved in weeks or months? Any genuine, deep-rooted improvement in good feeling may take a decade or more. In particular, the Latins are not going to be convinced until the good will stuff is a normal feature of Yankee policy in normal times. These are not normal times and the serenading is tuned in with that reservation in mind.

"There seems too little blunt speaking about this good-neighbor business. Until the resentments on both sides are talked out in the open they cannot be answered and neutralized. It takes a lot more than a change of heart and personnel at the State Department; it also takes a change of attitude among the run-of-mill Yankees.

"An occasional Chilean, Brazilian or Argentinian has also been heard speaking the language of sensible men, not of fatuous Alphonses and Gastons. Excessive bowing may be good for the waistline, but not for much else. Let's have some good healthy, frank talk on the radio. Our radio first.

"Let's face the facts! A lot of South Americans don't like us on any basis; a lot more don't trust our recent protestations. Against this a lot of Yanks are underestimating the culture, the memories and the shrewdness at the other end."

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1945

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GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

1357

OK

RECEIVED

AUG 25 1941

FRANK E. MULLEN

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THE BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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SENATE URGED TO DOUBLE BROADCASTING TAX

Far from backing down John B. Haggerty, Chairman of the International Allied Printing Trades association, held by many to be responsible for the proposed levy on broadcasting urged the Senate Finance Committee to double the House tax of \$12,500,000.

The indications at this writing were that the controversial paragraphs in the Defence Revenue Bill would not be voted upon for a week or more and that the bill would not be reported to the Senate until after Labor Day, probably Tuesday, September 2.

Mr. Haggerty's recommendations to the Senate Finance Committee were, in part:

"This presentation, in behalf of the International Allied Printing Trades Association, comprising the five international unions in the printing industry, representing almost 200,000 skilled workers, favors the doubling of the taxes voted by the House on net time sales of radio broadcasters. It is our understanding that this Revenue Bill is to be based ON THE ABILITY OF THE TAXPAYER TO PAY. The presentation of the opposition carefully avoids this question of the ability to pay. The Printing Trades Association advocated the levying on the net time sales of radio broadcasters with two purposes in mind. First, the ability of the broadcasters, based upon their own reports to the Federal Communications Commission, to pay, and, secondly, to protect the job opportunities of printing trades workers.

"The opposition to the levying of this tax presented no figures to disprove the contention we made of the ability to pay. They raise the cry that this is a tax on advertising. No one has advocated a tax on advertising. The first question is the ability to pay. It is worthy of note that the two major networks, with a combined total investment of \$4,614,000 had net profits of \$59,509,549 for the ten year period 1931-1940 inclusive. Also, the net profits for the years 1931-1935 inclusive, were \$19,017,613, while the net profits for the five year period following, 1936-1940 inclusive, were \$40,491,736, an increase in net profits of some 213 per cent. These net profits are after stated deductions for depreciation of some \$10,182,021 (1931-1940) inclusive, and the payment of taxes, including Federal Income and all other operating costs.

"In addition to these unusually high net profits, mainly in depression years, the networks principally and the larger radio stations allowed to be deducted, by advertising agencies, in the form of rebates and discounts, an additional twenty millions of dollars yearly. These figures do not show in the financial reports of the networks or the radio broadcast stations, as the deduction is allowed before the presentation of the bills. Whether the broadcasters' attorney was fearful that your committee might seek to tax such rebates

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

The House of Commons is the lower house of the British Parliament. It is composed of members elected by the people of the United Kingdom. The House has the power to pass laws, to approve or reject the government's budget, and to hold the government accountable.

The House of Commons is a democratic institution. Its members are elected by the people of the United Kingdom. The House has the power to pass laws, to approve or reject the government's budget, and to hold the government accountable.

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or discounts or possibly having in mind that the Treasury or Federal Trade Commission might see the wisdom of questioning such practices I do not know. However, you will note he sought to justify the continuance of these rebates and discounts of taxation. We are opposed to the lowering of the income tax base until such time as those with proven ability to pay are properly taxed. The taxes which the Printing Trades have advocated will collect more net revenue than the total amount which the Treasury will receive from taxes received through the lowering of the income tax base. We understand that through the lowering of the income tax base it is expected that the Treasury will collect some nineteen millions of dollars and the cost of collecting will be some fifteen millions of dollars.

"The taxes which we suggest will raise at least twenty-five millions of dollars. Of this amount some twenty millions of dollars could accrue through the elimination of these rebates and discounts, which do not show in the receipts of the radio broadcasting companies and the networks, and the payment of this money into the Treasury as taxes. The networks, with their increased net profits of 213 per cent for the period 1936-1940, inclusive, alone can pay an additional five million dollars yearly. They would still have according to the Federal Communications Commission, for 1939 and for 1940 some four millions of dollars yearly as net profits, after all taxes, on their investment of \$4,614,000. In addition, there are a number of other stations, the net profits of which range from 63 per cent to 133 per cent.

"The net profits of the entire industry as shown by the reports of the Federal Communications Commission, 1939, was some \$24,000,000 on a declared value of properties worth \$28,000,000. Radio broadcasters would have you believe the proposed tax on radio broadcasting stations is a tax on advertising. That they do not believe such themselves is best evidenced in the brief of the National Association of Broadcasters. You will find on page 18 they say 'radio broadcasting is the principal source of entertainment in America'." On the same page they emphasize their insistence that radio broadcasting is an amusement and entertainment enterprise as you will note they say that radio broadcasting "enjoys the favor of half again as many people as its closest competitor, the motion picture."

"Surely, no one will contend that the motion pictures, radio broadcasting's closest competitor, is advertising. During the Finance Committee Hearings, in response to a query as to placing a tax on advertising, Senator Bennett Clark said: 'You cannot conceivably tax newspaper advertising under the Supreme Court decision in the Louisiana case.'

"Reference was made before the committee that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor had voted to oppose this tax. The A. F. of L. was not consulted by the Printing Trades Unions as to whether or not such tax should be levied."

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FCC MOVES TO IMPROVE OUR FOREIGN BROADCASTS

In an effort to make our foreign short-wave service second to none in the world the Federal Communications Commission has relaxed one of its stringent rules governing the shortwave broadcasts of stations in the United States to Central and South America, to Europe and the Far East.

The shortwave stations of other countries such as Great Britain, Italy or Germany are either government-owned or controlled whereas the shortwave stations of this country are privately owned. They are: WCBX, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City; WNBI and WRCA, National Broadcasting Company, New York City; WGEA and WGEO, Schenectady, and KGLI, San Francisco, all owned by the General Electric Company; WBOS, Westinghouse Company, Boston; WCAB, Columbia Broadcasting System, Philadelphia, WLWO, Crosley Radio Corporation, Cincinnati; and WRUL, World Wide Broadcasting Company, Boston.

As a short-cut to improving reception abroad of shortwave broadcasts emanating from this country, the Communications Commission modified a section of its rules governing international broadcast stations to permit greater flexibility in the choice of operating frequencies available for this purpose.

"International broadcasting has passed through its experimental stage and has developed into a service of the utmost importance," the Commission states. "Existing world conditions demonstrate the necessity of the United States being well represented in the international broadcast band, and of maintaining an adequate service to the people of foreign nations. At the present time the expansion of international broadcast facilities in other countries has resulted in considerable and increased interference to the transmissions of United States stations engaged in international broadcasting."

The changes made in the rule will make it possible to assign more than one frequency in the international broadcast band to a single domestic licensee. This will enable the licensee, should interference be experienced on one frequency, to shift operations to another frequency not subject to the same degree of interference. In addition, due to the time differential in foreign lands served by our international broadcast stations it is possible to assign the same frequency to two or more stations broadcasting to different portions of the world without confusion.

The Commission's requirement of a minimum power of 50 kilowatts insures transmissions of reasonable strength reaching the countries for which they are intended. Technically, the new order of the Commission reads:

"The revision of Rule 4.44(a) brings the frequencies listed in this sub-section up to date with current assignments and notifications to the Bureau of the International Telecommunications Union. Included therein are the so-called "Pan American" frequencies which have been in the past authorized for use subject to a number of restrictions.

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"Revision of present sub-sections (b) and (c) provides for a greater flexibility in the choice of operating frequencies, permitting more efficient use of the limited number of frequencies available, making it possible to assign more than one frequency in any band to a single licensee, and should interference be experienced, that licensee may shift operations to another frequency not subject to the same degree of interference. In addition, due to the time differential of various foreign countries served by our international broadcast stations, it is possible to assign the same frequency to two or more stations without conflict or interference."

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ST. LOUIS GETS A NEW FM STATION

The Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., has been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission for a new high frequency (FM) station at St. Louis, Mo., to serve 13,000 square miles with more than 1,800,000 population. The proposed site of the transmitter is the Mart Building, 12th and Spruce Streets. The station will operate on 45,900 kilocycles. Its assigned channel is 45.9 megacycles.

CBS now holds construction permits for FM outlets in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and St. Louis. A fifth station is planned at Boston, although permission has not yet been given. Several months ago the FCC also approved construction of another FM station for St. Louis, to be operated by St. Louis University. This makes a total of 54 commercial FM transmitters now granted throughout the country. Some 55 applications still await FCC approval at Washington.

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ELLIOTT RECEIVES \$25,486 FROM HIS RADIO

Captain Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President, received \$25,486 out of 63,715 distributed to Class A stockholders in settling the affairs of the Transcontinental Broadcasting System, it was disclosed by the report of Daniel F. Wolcott and Harry H. Stehman, receivers, filed last Wednesday in the Court of Chancery in Wilmington, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Fees, payments to stockholders and other claims amounted to \$70,345, leaving \$24,528 now held by the receivers out of cash assets of 94,874.

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8/22/41

FTC RAPS RADIO SERVICING COURSE

The Federal Trade Commission accepted from Morris N. Beitman, trading as Supreme Publications, 3727 West 13th St., Chicago, a stipulation to cease certain representations in the sale of a book entitled "Complete Authorized Radio Servicing Course."

Under his stipulation the respondent agrees to cease advertising that publication of his book as authorized or approved by any competent authority, or accepted or backed by the radio industry; that the book is a complete course, or a course of study, instruction, education or training in radio service, electricity, or television, and that it is an exact reprint of a course of lessons sold by the Radio Technical Institute for \$39 or any other price.

The respondent further agrees to cease representing that the quantity of the books is limited; or that the price is an amazing or unusual bargain. The respondent agrees to cease disseminating any advertisement containing a testimonial written and signed by himself, which advertisement fails to disclose that he is an interested party in the sale of the book.

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ACCESS TO COMMUNICATION PLANTS AND STATIONS RESTRICTED

Chairman James Lawrence Fly of the Defense Communications Board has addressed notices to all persons engaged in the wire or radiocommunications industry, including manufacturing, directing attention to a resolution adopted by the Defense Communications Board restricting access to communication plants and stations, to employees, federal, state or local government officers acting in their official capacity, and other persons considered necessary by the management in the conduct of its business.

Also that the industry be requested to exclude representatives of any foreign government, persons, associations or corporations, from access to the premises containing communications equipment or facilities except only upon express permission granted by the Defense Communications Board.

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TELEVISION AT ONCE FOR PHILADELPHIA

To enable the Philadelphia area to have scheduled television program broadcasts as soon as possible, the Commission has given the Philco Radio and Television Corporation special authorization to so operate its present experimental television station W3XE for a period of 60 days on television Channel No. 3 (66,000-72,000 kilocycles) pending the furnishing of additional engineering data required by the Commission to pass on that company's pending application for a construction permit for a full-fledged commercial television station in Philadelphia.

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8/22/41

FIRST DEAF, DUMB AND BLIND AMATEUR IS NEW YORKER

The enthusiastic interest which radio holds for the amateur equals, if not transcends, that of any other hobby. Unlike some pursuits, there is no pecuniary motive for the radio amateur; he functions solely for his own entertainment and enlightenment. His ardor has built up an exemplary fraternal spirit which has contributed much to the advancement of radio in general. In flood, hurricane, or other localized emergency the "ham" can be depended upon to establish communication when wire service is temporarily disrupted. And from the patriotic amateur ranks Uncle Sam is now obtaining many operators and other technicians urgently needed for the national defense. In the theatrical profession the term "ham" is more or less derogatory, but among radio amateurs it is a coveted honor. Amateur licenses are eagerly sought, and proudly cherished. It is a personal distinction to be a "ham"!

Therefore, there was nothing singular that Leo Sadousky, a Brooklyn youth living at 482 Ashford Street, was among the many who of late applied to the Commission for an amateur radio operator's license. But remarkable is the fact that this particular applicant is deaf, dumb, and blind! Despite his handicaps, Leo took the prescribed written examination at the Commission's nearest field office. To 10 pages of questions and problems, he submitted 30 pages of answers written by himself on a Braille typewriter. In the practical tests the candidate demonstrated that he could "hear" radio-telegraph signals through vibrations produced by special devices. The result is that this aspiring 21-year-old is, according to Commission records, the first deaf, dumb and blind licensed amateur radio operator.

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JAP WAS PIONEER SPONSOR

In his book, "Men of Great Wealth", John T. Flynn writes describing Mitsui the great Japanese merchant back in 1673:

"On rainy days he would lend customers umbrellas flaunting on their roofs the name of Mitsui. He used billboards printing the name of Mitsui in large black letters. He subsidized producers and actors to work the name of Mitsui into the lines of dramas so popular in that day thus becoming a sponsor and by 250 years anticipating the radio commercial of today."

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"The Treasury Hour" for selling Defense Bonds will make its debut over a 100 station hookup on the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company on Tuesday, September 30, at 8:00 p.m. EST. for 13 weeks under the sponsorship of the Bendix Aviation Corporation.

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8/22/41

PHILCO ELECTS GUBB CHAIRMAN

Larry E. Gubb, well-known to the industry, was elected chairman of the board of the Philco Corporation in Philadelphia last Thursday. Mr. Gubb has been connected with Philco since 1920. He was elected president of the Philco Radio and Television Corporation in July, 1934. Mr. Gubb has been executive vice president of the Philco Corporation since April, 1940, when Philco Radio and Television became a subsidiary.

Other Philco elections include that of John Ballantyne, who was raised from treasurer to vice president in charge of operations, Thomas A. Kennally from general sales manager to vice president in charge of sales, W. R. Wilson from controller to treasurer, and James H. Carmine, former general sales manager, to general sales manager. James T. Buckley, president since 1939, continues in that office.

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APPROVE MRS. ROOSEVELT'S CONTRACT

This letter was written to the editor of the Washington Star by a reader F.G.S. from Kitty Hawk, N.C.:

"I read Frank Kent's column on Mrs. Roosevelt's new radio program. After thinking about it, I decided that Mr. Kent and the "several million men and women" whom he says Mrs. Roosevelt "irritates very much" should have pointed out to them the main point of the broadcasts, which they evidently missed -- namely, to encourage better and more extensive economic relations with our neighbors, which she, as the President's wife, can certainly do.

"Of course, Mr. Kent had no thought of bringing about disunity by rekindling for and against Eleanor Roosevelt factions by enumerating past criticisms of her, but in suggesting that she "try selling an article or a column or a broadcast under an assumed name, or anonymous", he did bring up an interesting question. I wonder just how many columnists could sell an article or a column under an assumed or anonymous name."

Mrs. Roosevelt's new series of weekly 15 minute broadcasts will begin over 122 NBC-Blue Network stations at 6:45 p.m. EST under the sponsorship of the Pan-American Coffee Bureau composed of the coffee growers in seven South and Central American countries.

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More than twenty advertisers in as many cities already have contracted for the second annual edition of Touchdown Tips with Sam Hayes, recorded football series syndicated by the NBC Radio-Recording Division and to be ready for the air.

8/22/41

WWDC DISSOLUTION ASKED FOR

A petition for dissolution of the Capital Broadcasting Co., which operates Station WWDC, Washington, D. C.'s newest outlet, was filed at District Court by Dyke Cullum of Silver Spring, Md., vice president and one of the three trustees of the firm.

On May 2 Mr. Cullum filed a complaint for accounting and for appointment of a receiver for the firm. Stanley H. Horner and Edwin M. Spence, the company's two other trustees, are president and secretary-treasurer, respectively.

In his petition filed yesterday Mr. Cullum told the court that the property and effects of the company have been "so far reduced by wasteful expenditures, losses or otherwise, that it will not be able to pay all just demands against it or offer a reasonable security to those who deal with it."

The plaintiff said he thought it would be "beneficial" to the interests of the stockholders if the firm were dissolved.

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ADVERTISERS APPARENTLY PLEASED WITH TELEVISION

One of the most important commercial television broadcasting contracts ever entered into was made this week by Adam Hat Stores, Inc., with the National Broadcasting Company for exclusive rights to sponsor all sporting events televised by NBC.

The agreement also calls for broadcasting of sports events to be televised by NBC's new television station in Washington, D.C., which is scheduled to begin operation, and from the NBC television station in Philadelphia, Penna., due to take the air on July 1, 1942. Adam Hat Stores, Inc., is already sponsoring boxing bouts staged by "Chick" Meehan at Ebbets Field, Brooklyn.

It was the success of the televising of the Ebbets Field fights and the audience response that led to the present agreement, according to Alfred H. Morton, Vice President in charge of television for the National Broadcasting Company.

John David, Inc., retailers of men's wear, also signed a contract with the National Broadcasting Company for a half hour weekly television program, on Wednesday nights at 9:00, EDST. The program will be called "Men's Wear Highlights of Television."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers in 1607 to a world power in 1944. It is a story of the struggle for freedom and the triumph of the American spirit.

The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity and a chance to build a new society based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

Over the years, the United States has grown from a small colony to a great nation. It has fought wars, won wars, and emerged as a world leader. It has been a beacon of hope and a source of inspiration for people all over the world.

The history of the United States is a story of the American dream. It is a story of the pursuit of happiness and the quest for a better life. It is a story that has inspired generations and will continue to inspire generations to come.

THE AMERICAN DREAM

THE AMERICAN DREAM

The American dream is the belief that anyone can achieve success and prosperity through hard work and determination. It is the dream of a better life, a life of freedom and opportunity.

The American dream is a dream that has inspired millions of people. It is a dream that has led to the growth of a great nation. It is a dream that has made the United States a world leader.

The American dream is a dream that is within the reach of everyone. It is a dream that can be achieved by anyone who is willing to work hard and pursue their dreams.

The American dream is a dream that is the heart of the American spirit. It is a dream that has made the United States a great nation. It is a dream that will continue to inspire generations to come.

THE AMERICAN DREAM

8/22/41

FOREIGN LANGUAGE PROGRAMS OLD STUFF FOR NBC

We are indebted to Bill Neel, of the Press Department of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington for the following correction:

"I noticed in your August 12 Letter a note on United States shortwave programs being printed in three languages for distribution outside the United States.

"I thought you might be interested in the enclosed - NBC has been printing short-wave programs in foreign languages for some years, and mailing them all over the world."

The enclosure Mr. Neel sent was a copy of the "Short Wave News" containing the programs of NBC-RCA short-wave stations WRCA and WNBI for the month of July. These programs were printed in English, French, Spanish, Portuguese, and German. Furthermore, as Mr. Neel correctly states, and this writer in his lucid moments well knows, these programs have been sent out by NBC for several years.

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AMATEURS COOPERATE IN WAR GAMES

The Army is trying for the first time, apparently with success, the voluntary mobilization of amateur radio operators for defensive aid in the current West Coast war maneuvers of 100,000 men.

Two hundred operators are cooperating in a secret radio espionage network by which the defending forces learn of troop, mechanized and motorized movements long before they could be ascertained by normal channels. The radio plan was developed by Maj. Gen. Kenyon A. Joyce, commander of the 9th Corps Army, and has proved particularly valuable in the wild Olympic peninsula forest area. The civilian operators include farmers, forest rangers, State patrolmen, water patrolmen, fishermen, Coast Guardsmen and others.

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FOURTH ANNIVERSARY OF BROADCASTS TO EUROPE OBSERVED

The fourth anniversary of regularly scheduled daily programs in German, French and Italian, heard by European Short-Wave listeners over stations WRCA and WNBI, was observed last Wednesday by NBC's International Division, which recently celebrated its tenth birthday.

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8/22/41

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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The Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., Hull, Mass., have been granted a construction permit for a new developmental broadcast station to operate on frequency 9570 kilocycles, with power of 700 watts, for the purpose of furnishing a signal for the National Bureau of Standards in Washington, in connection with radio wave propagation studios made by the Bureau.

K45LA, the FM outlet of the Don Lee network on the West Coast which began operations August 11, now lists 18 different sponsors, some of them national accounts, FM Broadcasters, Inc., report. W55M in Milwaukee has eight accounts, while W51R, Rochester, airs two commercial half-hour programs daily. W47A of Schenectady, at last report, had 26 sponsors.

Programs of music will be exchanged once a month by a network of Brazilian stations and WOR-Mutual, according to an arrangement completed by Dr. Julio Barata, director of the radio division of the Departamento De Imprensa E Propaganda of Brazil, and Adolph Opfinger, program manager of Mutual.

The Farnsworth Television and Radio Corporation reported from San Francisco a net loss of \$181,857 for the fiscal year ended on April 30, against one of \$749,741 in the preceding year. Sales rose to \$5,165,905 from \$2,922,576, while orders on file increased about \$7,000,000 from \$550,469. Almost a third of the company's current production is going to defense equipment.

The applications of the following attorneys were approved to practice before the Federal Communications Commission: Edward H. Degroot, Washington; Fred Felty, San Antonio; Harry Ossen, Torrington, Conn.; N. L. Schoenfeld, Hot Springs, Ark.; Joseph C. Suraci, Washington; and Kenneth L. Yourd, Washington.

An Asheville resident requests copies of Commission "regulations" requiring written scripts of programs to be submitted to broadcast stations 24 hours in advance of their presentation. The Commission has adopted no such regulations; it is within the discretion of the individual broadcast station whether or not to require submission of written scripts in advance so long as the license retains full control over programs.

A Boston broadcast listener has written the Commission suggesting that an arrangement be made whereby dramas be transmitted over one network, symphonic music over another, and that varied programs be carried over a third network. But the Commission has no authority to direct this or other programming.

8/22/41

TWENTY-ONE MEXICAN STATIONS JOIN NBS NETWORK

Mexico's largest network - 21 radio stations - Thursday became affiliated with the Pan-American Network of the National Broadcasting Company, as another major step in the development of a unified inter-continental broadcasting service, Frank E. Mullen, NBC vice president and general manager announced.

Mr. Mullen made this known following a radiophone conversation with John F. Royal, vice president of NBC's International Relations Department. Mr. Royal is on a 20,000 mile air tour of Pan-American republics, visiting many of the South American stations affiliated with the National Broadcasting Company and arranging to expand NBC's broadcasting activities throughout the Americas. Mr. Royal telephoned Mr. Mullen from Colon, Panama, where Charles W. Horn, assistant vice president of the department, joined him after completing details of the contracts in Mexico City.

In his announcement Mr. Mullen said that arrangements for the Mexican Network affiliation had been made with Don Emilio Azcarraga, president of XEW, Mexico's largest broadcasting station. XEW now operates with 100,000 watts, but its power will soon be increased to 200,000 watts, making it the most powerful radio station in the Western Hemisphere.

"This is another step," Mr. Mullen said, "on the part of the National Broadcasting Company to cooperate with our government in its 'Good Neighbor' policy to promote further understanding, friendship and cultural relations between the people of the United States and its neighbors - the people of the Pan-American Republics.

"We are pleased to have this great Mexican Network join us in another forward step in the extension of our Pan-American Network, which the National Broadcasting Company has been developing for more than ten years.

"In serving the vast Mexican audience, the National Broadcasting Company will pursue its policy of providing unbiased information and the best of entertainment over its two international short wave stations, WRCA and WNBI, under the direction of Mr. John Elwood. In addition, many of the popular entertainment and public service programs regularly broadcast in this country over both NBC's Red and Blue networks will be made available. A series of exchange programs is included in the plans."

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2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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SAY RADIO SET SALES UNHURT BY INSTALLMENT CURB

The new regulations requiring down payments of 20% on radio sets on installment sales and balance payment required in 18 months are not expected to affect radio receiving set sales, the Radio Manufacturers Association advises, explaining that few installment contracts for radio extend beyond 15 months. The maximum amount of the purchase price which may be paid in installments is 80 percent. The same terms that apply to radio sets hold good for mechanical refrigerators and musical instruments.

Present installment contracts will not be affected, nor would credit extensions to wholesalers or retailers to finance the purchase of such articles. More rigorous credit terms on automobile sales, with one-third down payment, and slightly more lenient restrictions of 15% down payments in the case of oil burners, air conditioning, plumbing and sanitary supplies would be required under the tentative Federal regulations, announced August 15th.

Restrictions on future consumer purchasing of durable goods using "critical" defense metals are the principal objectives of the new installment sales restrictions promulgated by the Federal Reserve Board under President Roosevelt's Order based on his World War powers. The regulations are now scheduled to become effective September 15.

For the radio industry, the principal effect would be upon dealers and particularly smaller concerns. The radio interests involved have been discussed with Federal Reserve officials by Bond Geddes, RMA Executive Vice Pres., under directions of Chairman Paul Galvin of Chicago of the Association's Set Division. The officials were advised of the sharp reduction in radio manufacture and the industry's curtailed use of defense materials voluntarily and also already ordered by OPM. Interests of radio dealers in the new installment credit restrictions were especially detailed to officials, but the 20% down payment requirements on radios and the other consumer goods covered in the official order will be general. It has not yet been determined when the credit restrictions will become effective.

Calculating the 20% down payment on radio sets, refrigerators and other household articles, the down payment will be calculated on a "basis" price. This is defined as the "bonafide cash purchase price of such article, minus the amount of any allowance made by the seller for any article traded in by the purchaser (including as such a trade-in anything which the seller buys from the purchaser at about the time of the purchase of the listed article)."

The proposed credit regulations apply to sales under \$1,000 and do not affect open or outstanding accounts nor the present credit arrangements of department and furniture stores. The proposed regulations also would exempt "any extension of credit to a dealer in any listed article, whether wholesaler or retailer, to finance the purchase of any such article (including radio sets) for resale." Registration and licensing of installment credit organizations is proposed, to enforce the Federal Reserve Board's future regulations.

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AMATEURS GIVE UP BAND FOR MILITARY TRAINING

Showing the proper spirit in cooperating with the War Department in national defense the radio amateurs have agreed to temporary cessation of amateur activities in the 3800-3900 kilocycle band, as ordered by the Federal Communications Commission to make those frequencies available for the training of many thousands of additional aircraft pilots in the large number of new airfields throughout the United States. An essential part of such training involves a large-scale use of radio communications.

The order was entered subsequent to a hearing from which it appeared that the amateurs recognized the necessity of the withdrawal for defense purposes and refrained from entering any protest against such military use. At this hearing it was indicated that there was objection to the elimination of the exclusive Class A privileges for amateurs and the order has been modified to retain such privileges.

The War Department has carefully studied the progress of the pilot training program, which will eventually require exclusive use on a temporary basis of the 3650-3950 kilocycle portion of the amateur band, with a view to determining the extent to which it may be possible to defer cessation of amateur operations in various portions of this band. As a result of this study it appears that it will be necessary to initiate partial use of the band 3800-3900 kilocycles about October 1, 1941, but that it may be possible to use this band jointly with the amateurs until about December 20, 1941.

"The importance of listening-in on foreign transmissions is attested in the fact that all propaganda instigated abroad almost invariably follows the example set in short-wave broadcasts, but follows it with a lag. Consequently, it is necessary for our Government to have knowledge of the short wave "model". Speed here is the essence, in order that counter-measures may be taken.

"At the same time, a considerable amount of news and intelligence information comes over the short-wave which is not available from other sources, and which must be transmitted immediately to the proper Government officials.

"Today almost every move is presaged by shifts in propaganda treatment. Consequently, through study of propaganda trends it is often possible to predict such moves. A new course in policy can be reflected in broadcasts long before it is announced officially, or rumored in the press. Indeed, the altered tone of certain foreign broadcasts gave the first indication that Germany was about to invade Russia, and that Japan intended to occupy Indo-China.

"With foreign censorship becoming sterner and ordinary news sources abroad drying up to an alarming degree, it is pertinent that the Monitoring Service probe the great volume of recorded foreign radio pronouncements for clues to transpiring events.

"The Foreign Broadcast Service operates in a sort of "belt line" process, which can be described in the following steps:

"Four 'listening posts' of the FCC's National Defense Operations Section are exclusively attuned to foreign broadcasts. They are so located that each may hear transmissions from a particular region of the world. Thus, a listening post at Portland, Oregon, concerns itself with Far Eastern broadcasts; another at Kingsville, Texas, has to do with Latin American events; the third, at Santurce, Puerto Rico, watches Eastern European trends, while the fourth, at Guilford, Maryland, covers the rest of Europe and all of Africa and the Near East.

"Monitors listen to all of the major broadcasts, and information about content significant either from the intelligence or propaganda point of view is flashed immediately to appropriate Government officials. In the case of the field offices, such items are transmitted first to the Washington office, from whence they are relayed to other Federal units. In the case of the adjacent listening post, telephonic lines can 'pipe' a short-wave broadcast as received there direct to the Washington office, where the same is scanned for significant developments to flash various Government offices by teletypewriter.

"Concurrently, broadcasts are recorded in the field offices. As each cylinder is finished, if it is in a foreign language, it is turned over to the Translation Section. When the translators have made a rough draft, such transcript is typed and duplicated. If the broadcast is in English, the cylinder goes to transcribers who similarly prepare verbatim copy on duplicating sheets.

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MORE COMMISSIONERSHIP NAMES

Two more names were mentioned in connection with the FCC Commissionership vacancy Clifford Durr, assistant general consul of the Reconstruction Finance Committee and former Representative Charles West of Ohio. Both are active New Dealers but Durr, who hails from Alabama and is a brother-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, is said to have turned down a previous offer to the FCC, stating at that time that he preferred to remain with the RFC. Mr. Durr is 42 years old and has strong political backing.

President Roosevelt has been trying to find a place for ex-Congressman West, who for a time served as a White House secretary incognito, but didn't make a success of it. Later Mr. Roosevelt named him for a railroad inquiry commission, but withdrew the nomination in the face of Senate opposition.

A story that the President will hold off naming the new FCC Commissioner until he can revamp the entire Commission has been heard on Capitol Hill.

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FCC LISTENS TO FOREIGN PROPAGANDA IN EARNEST

For the first time in history the United States Government, through special national defense units of the Federal Communications Commission, is officially "listening in" and dissecting foreign short-wave broadcasts. The Commission has just given out a detailed explanation of this work.

The Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service is now actively translating, transcribing, analyzing, and reporting on from 600,000 to 900,000 words transmitted daily by foreign broadcast stations throughout the entire world as recorded by the Commission's National Defense Operations Sections.

Working in three shifts of eight hours each, a special force of technicians, translators, analysts, and other experts is keeping abreast of all international broadcasts which emanate outside of this country, 24 hours of the day, 7 days a week. Speeches, newscasts, and entertainment to the inclusion of some musical programs, are carefully watched for intelligence and trends, which are reported immediately to Government officials responsible for counter-propaganda or other action, if necessary. The FCC statement continues, in part:

"For obvious reasons, the reports of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service are confidential.

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23,000 pounds of aluminum for such purposes until November 30th. This supplements the recent OPM detailed allocation of aluminum for electrolytic and fixed paper condensers in the program beginning with 40,000 pounds of prime aluminum in July, reduced gradually but extending through December.

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CALLS RADIO SERVICING GYPPERY

Lashing out at radio repairmen the Reader's Digest for August says:

"When the average American takes his radio set into a repair shop, his profound ignorance of the set's workings will be fully rewarded, for he will be cheated 64 out of every 100 times by repair men who will sell him tubes, batteries and service which his set doesn't need, or charge him for new parts they didn't put in. In some cases they will even remove good parts and add them to the supply on their shelves, substituting inferior equipment.

"Such is the conclusive evidence produced by The Readers Digest investigation which tested 304 radio repair shops of every type, in 48 states from coast to coast, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf.

"The investigators (the same two, John Patric and Miss Lily May, who conducted the automobile inquiry) started out with brand-new portable radios of two nationally known makes, in flawless condition. A few minutes before each shop was entered, the radio had been playing perfectly, but was deliberately put out of order by the investigators, sometimes by disconnecting a snap-on wire, usually by loosening a tube. When the backs of the sets were taken off - which could be done with the fingers - even a layman would not fail to notice either the dangling wire or the wobbly, projecting tube. A repair man who didn't see them, and speak up, was taking the first step toward petty thievery.

"That the test was fair is proved by the 76 repair men who spotted the trouble as soon as they opened the back of the set, and made no charge; 33 others made a charge so trifling as to class them also as honest. But these 109 honest men were in a sad minority.

"Of the 304 shops tested, 195 tried by one dodge or another to take advantage of the customer. That's a score of 64 per cent in favor of gyppery."

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Consequently, today's order is issued with the understanding that it may become necessary to advance the date specified, and it is recognized that in the interim, a certain amount of interference may result from the joint use of the frequencies within this band by the War Department and the amateurs.

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MANUFACTURERS AGAIN IN JAM ON PRIORITIES

New OPM priority troubles for radio manufacturers are being faced in connection with recent mandatory controls ordered over copper, steel and plastics. The Radio Manufacturers Association Priorities Committee, which recently secured special allocations of aluminum and nickel for reduced civilian radio production, is advising members in connection with the procedure now necessary to secure copper and other materials. Steel priority control becomes effective September 1 and will involve further procedure by the RMA Priorities Committee, of which Paul V. Galvin, of Chicago, is chairman. Difficulties in securing copper have already been encountered by radio manufacturers. The copper supply situation is becoming as difficult as that of aluminum, with only about 20% of normal capacity production reported available for civilian industries.

An OPM order just issued prohibits delivery of plastics for radio cabinets, escutcheons and also many other plastic products. This serious situation for the industry has immediate attention of the Priorities Committee, which has arranged for a conference today (Tuesday, August 26) with the OPM Chemical Priorities Committee. An effort then will be made to secure a preferential rating and exemption for plastic cabinets and other plastic radio parts.

OPM also has issued a general order for priority of maintenance and repair parts in a few essential industries, including utilities, transportation, mining, fire and police, and similar services. This will be extended to radio transmission service in the near future, and its application to repair parts for receiving sets in general public ownership is being urged by industry interests in behalf of parts manufacturers.

Specific allocations of metals for manufacture of replacement tubes and also of aluminum for replacement electrolytic condensers were announced yesterday by Administrator Leon Henderson of OPACS. The allocations for tube replacements, in substantial quantity, follow the series of recent conferences with OPACS officials by RMA. The metals allocated for tube replacements apply for a period ending November 30th. The OPACS order relating to electrolytic condenser replacements provides for allocation of

"Decentralization of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service force makes each listening post, in effect, a complete unit in itself, with engineers, translators, transcribers, stenographers, and persons who prepare reports. Thus, each can tackle an overseas broadcast as quickly as it is recorded. From the far-flung listening posts, master reports are speeded by air mail to Washington, where all analysis work is done.

"In Washington, as the master sheets covering each broadcast are finished, they go to another section, which prepares copies of the transcript on duplicating machines.

The transcripts then go to the Report Section, which is able, by noon, to get out a daily summary covering broadcasts over the whole world the night previous. This report describes the content of foreign broadcasts, and analyzes them from the viewpoint of propaganda strategy.

"At the same time, copies of transcripts go to the Analysis Section, which is charged with the work of long-range 'scientific' analysis. This task is also performed on a highly current basis, so that it is possible to study daily trends, and so deduce the intention of foreign propagandists and the probable effect of such propaganda on various audiences throughout the world.

"To take the utmost advantage of such advance information, interested Government officials must have flashes and reports within the shortest time possible. Even an hour's delay may mean the difference between 'tip' and fact. Therefore, the four foreign broadcast monitoring units have almost instantaneous communications by means of radio, telephone, teletype, and telefax with the Washington central office.

"Clearing through the Washington office of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service, pertinent information is dispatched to a selected list of military and other Government officials in the form of spot bulletins, daily reports with over-all content and analysis, weekly summaries of propaganda methods on the long-range basis, and special reports and analyses in particular matters.

"Continuous listening is necessitated by the difference in time throughout the world. What might be the best listening period in one country may be early morning in another. Also, programs which come over different frequencies at the same time must be recorded separately.

"The volume of international broadcasts is tremendous. The German radio bombards the United States alone with nearly 11 hours of emissions daily, the British send us about 6½ hours, Japan 4½ hours, and Italy more than 4 hours, and a score of other nations in lesser proportions. Significant to our Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service are the different treatments accorded the same news by a country in broadcasting to various nations."

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Virtually full control of radio exports, both of receiving and transmitting equipment, has been ordered by the Administrator of Export Control. It becomes effective August 29. A similar order this month covered radio transmitting apparatus. The new radio and other export control orders were published in the "Federal Register", but are not available in quantity.

The Crosley Corp. of Cincinnati seeks to make changes in equipment and increase power of its station W8XO from 100,000 and 500,000 watts to 100,000 and 750,000 watts.

Station WRNL, Richmond Radio Corp., Richmond, Va., has been granted a construction permit to install a new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for night use, only, and increase power to 5 kilowatts.

Life Savers Corporation, Port Chester, N. Y., the president of which is E. J. Noble, president of Station WJCA, New York, is charged in a Federal Trade Commission complaint, with violation of the Robinson-Pitman Act through price discrimination and through allowances made to some of its retailer customers for services and facilities furnished by them in the sale of the respondent's confection product "Life Savers."

"Give Me Your Answer," the Mills number whose title sheet shows the name of "Hollywood" McCosker as lyricist, topped all songs played on the Mutual network last week and definitely entered the hit class. Oddity about the song - which was written by Alfred J. McCosker, president of WOR - is that its success now entitles him to be a writing member of ASCAP as an active songwriter, should he so desire.

The American nations may some day become bilingual as a result of extended use of "Columbia's School of the Air of the Americas," Dr. Luis Sanchez Ponton, Mexican Minister of Education, predicted recently as the air school conference in Mexico City closed.

On Wednesday, September 17, the Colony Opera Guild will put on a television presentation of the second act of "Faust" over station WNBZ of the National Broadcasting Company.

WICC, Bridgeport-New Haven, 600 kilocycles, with 1,000 watts day and 500 night, a member of the Yankee and Colonial networks, will become a full-time Mutual network outlet next June.

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R. C. A. COMMUNICATIONS ALSO ON THE JOB

This letter was received from F. P. Guthrie, of Washington, District Communications Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc.:

"I was interested to read in your letter of August 19 about the MacKay Radio and Telegraph Company compiling some current rate information.

"In order that you may be further informed on such matters, I take pleasure in sending you herewith an R.C.A. Folder giving the rates to all parts of the world as well as a booklet covering restrictions of service, a couple of maps, and a card which will enable you to tell what time it is on the other side of the world."

One of the maps which Mr. Guthrie so kindly sent showed the R.C.A. radio telegraph circuits to foreign countries and different parts of the U.S.A. Another was of the Western Hemisphere also showing R.C.A. telegraph circuits captioned "The Good Neighbor Route to the Americas via the R.C.A." and a sub-caption "The Shortest Distance Between Two Points is a Straight Line."

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\$2,400,000 EXPANSION OF G-E RADIO FACILITIES

Construction of a new \$1,275,000 building for the assembly and testing of radio equipment for the Army and Navy has been started here according to an announcement by Charles E. Wilson, president of the General Electric Company.

The building, to be equipped at an additional cost of \$1,000,000, is part of a \$2,400,000 project of the Defense Plant Corporation for expansion of radio manufacturing facilities at the General Electric Plant in Schenectady. The program includes purchase and renovation of the old Weber Electric Company plant. It will provide employment for approximately 2000 workers.

The new building, a single-story wooden structure 1000 feet long and 200 feet wide with 200,000 square feet of floor space, is expected to be finished by Oct. 1 and all equipment installed by next June. The Weber plant renovations, which will provide approximately 60,000 additional square feet of floor space, are expected to be completed by the first of next month. Production is already under way in part of this space.

The buildings and equipment financed by the Defense Plant Corporation will be operated by the General Electric Company but title will remain with the government.

Last week it was announced that construction will be started soon on another new building to be erected by the General Electric Company in Schenectady for the manufacture of industrial and radio tubes to be ready for operation in February. A single-story manufacturing section will contain 120,000 square feet of floor space while 15,000 square feet of floor space will be available in a two-story office section.

The new facilities will provide greater capacity for the manufacture of the company's lines of vacuum tubes which include air-and water-cooled radio transmitting tubes, ignitrons, hot cathode mercury vapor rectifiers, thyratrons, high vacuum rectifiers, phototubes, cathode ray tubes, special receiver tubes, vacuum capacitors, measurement tubes, vacuum switches, vacuum and ionization gages, ballast tubes, vacuum flasks and similar products.

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NEW FM MONITOR LOUDSPEAKER

A new high-fidelity loudspeaker and high-fidelity amplifier for use in FM broadcast stations is offered by the General Electric Company at Schenectady. The speaker, of single-unit construction, provides high-quality reproduction for the station operating staff and for parts of the station where true high-fidelity reproduction is desirable, such as in audience and sponsor rooms.

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FCC ACTION

Southern Calif. Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Cal., granted construction permit for a new station to operate on 1430 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt, daytime.

Washington Broadcasting Co., Washington, Pa., granted petition for reconsideration and grant without hearing the application for a new station.

Seaboard Radio Broadcasting Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., granted construction permit for a new (FM) station to operate on frequency 48,100 kilocycles for commercial FM broadcasts; coverage 9,300 square miles; population 3,900,000.

Wescoast Broadcasting Co., Wenatchee, Wash., granted construction permit to install a new transmitter and antenna, increase power to 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day, and change frequency to 560 kilocycles.

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WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted modification of special temporary authority to operate frequency modulation (FM) station commercially on 45,900 kilocycles, with power of 3 kilowatts, on a temporary basis only for a period of 60 days.

J. E. Rodman, Fresno, Calif., has applied for construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kilocycles, 250 watts and unlimited hours. (Requests facilities KARM).

WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., has applied for construction permit for increase in nighttime power from 1 to 5 kilowatts.

B3-Z-1210, Wendell Hayes, Joe N
Hossier Broadcasting Co., Indianapolis, Ind., has applied for construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 810 kilocycles, 250 watts daytime.

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FRANCHISE SUGGESTION BECLOUDS TAX VICTORY

The belief that there will be some kind of a working agreement between the Senate Finance Committee and the Federal Communications Committee in an effort to levy a franchise tax on radio stations somewhat dampens the sweeping victory of the elimination from the defense revenue bill of the proposed \$12,500,000 tax on broadcast time. The theory that the broadcasters were still in for something was strengthened by Senator George of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Committee, saying that the senators had not given up the idea of taxing radio stations and the Treasury Department and the Joint Sub-Committee on Revenue taxation had been requested to study some sort of a franchise tax. The idea of such a tax would be to raise approximately \$2,000,000, enough to pay for the operating expenses of the Federal Communications Commission.

In addition to eliminating the tax on broadcast time the Senate Committee also threw out the proposed tax in billboard advertising. Approved without change was the House schedule which doubled the excise tax on radio sets. On long-distance telephone calls, telegrams, radiograms and cables, the Senate Committee levied a flat 10 per cent tax. The House bill provided a 5-cent tax on messages and conversations costing between 24 and 50 cents, and 5 cents per 50-cents charge above 50 cents. The Senate committee approved the House tax of 5 per cent on all telephone bills. It voted a tax of 10 per cent on leased wire talking circuits; and it voted to exempt leased wires and general ticker circuits and burglar alarm systems from the tax on communications.

It was very apparent to those who attended the Senate Finance Committee hearing the day the radio industry presented its case, that some senators were not enthusiastic about the broadcast time-sales tax. Although it is believed there must have been some previous discussion between the Senate Committee and the FCC of the matter, as it is known their experts had been conferring, the first public discussion of a franchise tax was when Chairman James L. Fly, of the Communications Commission, appeared before the Senate Committee as a witness. Senator Vandenberg asked Mr. Fly if he was opposed to the tax on radio time sales.

"I think it is a pretty dubious tax," Chairman Fly replied.

It was then that Mr. Fly expressed a preference for a franchise tax, but said he believed it should be borne by the other branches of the communications industry - telephone, telegraph and cable.

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He explained that only a portion of the Commission's time was taken up by radio, and mentioned the telephone people as those who should carry a considerable portion of the burden. Mr. Fly said it might be difficult to know how much to charge for a radio station franchise but that this might better be on a basis of coverage rather than power. Senator Bailey remarked that the broadcasting industry "enjoying the franchise given to it to operate in the public domain" should be willing to pay well for it." Mr. Fly said he thought that might be true.

Ellsworth C. Alvord, tax expert, speaking in behalf of the National Association of Broadcasters, suggested if the government is to embark on a policy of making industries pay for their own regulation that radio should be one of the first industries picked out for the experiment. Mentioning railroads and some others, he said radio should really be the last. It is almost certain that the broadcasting industry will take this as its cue and put up the hardest kind of a fight to keep from being an initial group for such an action.

Unquestionably the big factors in the defeat of the proposal to tax broadcast time were (a) that it would have set a precedent in the taxing of advertising, inasmuch as a broadcast station revenue is derived from the sale of advertising, and (b) that it would have been a tax on gross income which it was argued would have caused a deterioration in the quality of the service the radio stations are now giving.

Just how soon the Senate sub-committee and the Treasury Department, and as indicated above, the Federal Communications Commission may agree upon recommendations to the Senate Finance Committee with regard to a franchise tax is not known. Senator George remarked if the time were too short for the question of a radio broadcast tax to be considered in the pending bill, it would come up with a later revenue measure.

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A. F. OF L. LEGISLATIVE CHAIRMAN OPPOSED BROADCAST TAX

With the Senate Finance Committee dropping the proposed tax on broadcasting stations from the defense revenue bill attention is called to the fact that though the tax was advocated by John B. Haggerty, President of the Allied Printing Trades Association, whose organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, it was strongly opposed by another representative of the American Federation, W. C. Hushing, Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the A. F. of L.

Testifying before the Senate Committee, Mr. Hushing said:

"The American Federation of Labor, Executive Committee, in its meeting at Chicago this month, adopted the following motion:

"While labor believes that the United States Government

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should levy extra taxes on the people to pay for defense work we do not believe in punitive or discriminatory taxation as a special levy on radio advertising broadcasts."

Now this proposed tax is exactly the type of tax the American Federation of Labor, Executive Council, objects to in that statement. I had no intention of mentioning or in any way referring to in any way those arguments made for or the organizations who advocate this tax. Four of them are affiliates of the American Federation of Labor, and have joined with one organization not an affiliate of the American Federation in advocating this tax. None of the organizations advocating it has a single member employed by the radio stations. It is simply an attempt to deprive the radio industry, a new industry, of some of the work or some of their income and transfer it to an older industry where those who advocate the tax do have members employed.

"On the other hand, we have four organizations directly employed by the radio stations. The radio stations employ approximately 40,000 people. The total membership of the organizations advocating this tax is but 85,000, and it is an interesting thing to note the main point of their contention, which, as I get it, is that it will deprive them of work.

"Of course they do mention the exorbitant profits made by radio stations, but it is not my intent to go into that phase of the question, because I believe that should be and will be taken care of by the excess profits tax.

"Their main idea, apparently, is to transfer work that is secured now by the radio stations, to the newspaper business, and, they contend that their members will lose work as a result.

"Now then, according to official figures submitted by those who advocate the tax, to the American Federation of Labor, since radio stations have come into existence, in the last sixteen years, one of those organizations has increased its membership 11.7 per cent, another 9.25 per cent, still another 37.5 per cent; still another 45.8 per cent, and still another 23.5 per cent.

"This is not a new question to us by any means. In the middle 1890's there was another new industry coming into existence and in one of the Central Labor Unions on the West Coast, which was located in the largest West Coast city, there was an organization which came in with a proposal that no member of the organization of organized labor, ride in an automobile, even to a funeral, and the motion was adopted. This proposal here is on all-fours with and is made for the same reason that that motion was passed through that central body over 45 years ago; and in the future you will probably look back on this proposal in the same manner that you do on the one I have just mentioned."

Here Senator Vandenberg of Michigan inquired:

"Isn't it true that these unions who are suggesting these punitive taxes at the present time may be opening the way for a tax on all advertising by suggesting such a dangerous precedent?"

"That is true," Mr. Hushing replied. "There is some advertising, outdoor advertising, being taxed, but I have left those organizations to speak about that. Now a new industry does make what may be called excess profits, because the pioneers in the field have things pretty much to themselves, but as others see that it is a good thing, they enter that field and competition becomes great with profits correspondingly decreased.

"That happened I think in the automobile industry. The proposal in this bill could well have been made against electric lights, because they put the manufacturers of oil lamps out of business, or could have been made by the candlemakers with the same force when the oil lamp came into use.

"Now that is our view in regard to this broadcast tax section, and we hope you will wipe it out of existence when you report the bill."

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RADIO SALES SOAR AFTER NEW RECORD LAST YEAR

As a news-hungry public grows more and more eager to follow latest war developments sales of radio receivers have been soaring to new highs, Dun and Bradstreet report. Retail sales, after setting an all-time record for unit volume in 1940, were running about 20 per cent ahead of last year during the first half of 1941. The expanding demand has outpaced production and dealers have been finding it increasingly difficult to secure merchandise as manufacturers have been forced to allot supplies to distributors on the basis of past orders. Delivery dates have been pushed further and further ahead while backlogs of unfilled orders have piled up at factories.

Producers have been seriously hampered by raw material shortages although no formal reduction in output has been introduced. As defense requirements have tightened supplies the industry has found it necessary to seek substitutes for aluminum, steel, tungsten, nickel, and other materials for civilian production.

Many manufacturers have been able to maintain operations at a high rate through work on defense contracts. It is estimated that Government orders accounted for about 15 per cent of output in August as the industry worked on over \$200,000,000 worth of defense contracts.

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Manufacturers have advanced prices from 5 to 10 per cent on many models and have moved to curb the price cutting which has been prevalent in retail channels. Profit margins have been widened by these policies, as well as by a general trading-up tendency on the part of consumers, and earnings of leading manufacturers were well above last year during the early months of 1941. These were some of the recent developments disclosed in a survey of the radio industry which has just been completed by Dun and Bradstreet, Inc.

Manufacturing activity, as evidenced by employment statistics, has continued at a good rate since last Fall although it has not reached the 1936-1937 peaks. Employment in radio factories advanced contra-seasonally during the early months of 1941 and in July was at the best level since October, 1937.

Sales have made an even better showing than production and unit volume has exceeded all past performances.

Retail sales of receivers in 1940 totalled 11,750,000 sets, 12 per cent above the 1939 peak of 10,538,000 (Radio Today). Dollar volume, reflecting lower unit prices, did not reach 1937 levels although it exceeded both 1938 and 1939.

Sales of all types of sets increased last year with the exception of console models. Auto radios and portables continued to gain wide consumer acceptance, accounting in part for the increase in total sets in use in this country from 45,200,000 in 1940 to 50,197,000 in 1941.

The broadcasting division of the industry continued its steady advance last year with radio advertising showing a faster rate of growth than any other major media. Gross time sales of stations and networks set another record in 1940, reaching \$207,956,000 which represented an increase of 22 per cent over a year ago. Time sales of national networks were running about 10 per cent ahead of last year during the first six months of 1941.

Broadcasters' profits have not kept pace with the marked sales expansion. During 1940 increases in operating costs, higher taxes, and expenditures for the development of frequency modulation, among other factors, were responsible for a 5 per cent decline from 1939 levels in the earnings of the three major networks.

The average retail price of radio receivers in 1940 held at the 1939 low of \$34, compared with \$135 in 1929.

Television has suffered a temporary setback due to the defense program despite the FCC order permitting commercialization this Summer. Priorities on metals, particularly aluminum, affect television receivers more seriously than other types.

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In the first six months of this year exports totalled \$12,076,000 as against \$11,054,000 in 1940, a gain of 9 per cent (U.S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce).

All branches of the radio industry showed an improvement in the failure record in 1940 and this trend was continued in the first seven months of 1941. Failures among manufacturers, wholesalers, and retailers totalled 76 last year as against 99 in the previous year, a decrease of 23 per cent.

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EXPECTS DEFENSE SUBSTITUTES TO IMPROVE SETS

Stating that he had visited more than 100 plants in 12 states, Lewis Winner expresses the opinion that changes in radio manufacture designed to release essential defense metals, will result in the improvement of 1942 radio sets.

"Variable condensers, which consumed over 50 per cent of the 2,000 tons of aluminum used by the radio industry last year, are being replaced with lead-coated steel condensers," he discloses in the September issue of Radio News. By treatment with special liquids, corrosion is entirely averted and there will be less drift and less microphonics, two difficulties that have previously stumped engineers.

Aluminum pieces will be absent from many other portions of the 1942 receiver, Winner adds. Shield cans will be of steel or powdered iron. Impregnated kraft paper, cardboard containers or plastic tubes will cover electrolytics.

"With the pronouncement that nickel was on the critical list, came the fear that tube production would be stopped," he reveals in the Radio News article. "Thus far, production has been reduced, but not sufficiently to cause shortages. Some substitutions that have been affected have to an extent eased the situation. Whether or not metal tube manufacture will be curtailed soon is problematical."

The chassis of 1942 will be of steel or iron, copper flashed or scrap metal sprayed, Winner reports, explaining that plastic chassis for full production do not seem a probability because of die problems and present fragility of the structure.

Because of the shortage of chromium he says, the beautiful mirror-like finish found on many parts will not appear in 1942, but new designs will actually be an improvement.

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NOTE - Due to the fact that the Government offices will be closed Labor Day there will be no issue of this service Tuesday, September 2.

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HAGGERTY HITS DROPPING OF RADIO TAX

John B. Haggerty, chairman of the board of governors of the Allied Printing Trades Council, criticized the committee's elimination of the radio broadcasting time sales tax. He said:

"It is difficult to understand how the members of the Finance Committee can justify levying taxes on millions of wage workers earning less than \$1,000 yearly, those least able to pay, and exempt from excise taxes the privileged few who operate radio networks and who are yearly deriving millions in wage profits, which profits represent more than 200 per cent and 300 per cent yearly on their investment.

"We have every reason to believe that the Treasury Department and committee experts, as well as the subcommittee appointed by Senator George, will find that the radio networks after payment of rebates and discounts in addition to agency commissions have deprived 25,000 printing trades workers of their jobs and have received net profits of \$40,000,000 in the period 1931-40 inclusive, while the profits for the 1931-35 period were less than \$20,000,000. The printing trades are right and righteousness will prevail."

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PAN AMERICAN NET NOW 35 STATIONS

The National Broadcasting Company has added 14 stations in six Central American Republics to its Pan American network, Frank E. Mullen, vice president and general manager of the company announced.

Covering Costa Rica, Panama, El Salvador, Nicaragua, Guatemala, and Honduras, this new extension assures complete short-wave coverage by NBC's International Division of all the Central American countries and Mexico. Affiliation with Mexico's largest network, 21 stations, was announced by NBC last week, making a total now of thirty-five stations just added to the Pan-American network.

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OPM LIFTS BAN ON PLASTIC CABINETS

The OPM, following representations of the Radio Manufacturers Association last Thursday, modified its August 23 order prohibiting plastics for radio cabinets. Following a conference with OPM and OPACS officials, the OPM yesterday removed its complete prohibition of plastics for radio cabinets and authorized reduced quotas of 75% during September of receiving set manufacturers' orders for plastic cabinets. For October and future months, the OPM in mid-September will review the situation and make further orders.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of the great principles of the American Revolution was the right of the people to alter or to abolish their government, and to institute a new one, when it was found to be destructive of the ends for which it was established.

The second principle was the right of the people to be represented in their government, and to have their representatives elected by the people, and to be subject to their control.

The third principle was the right of the people to have a government which should be limited in its powers, and which should be subject to the control of the people.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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While the OPM relief ruling on plastics is temporary and is designed to reduce gradually the production of plastic cabinets, it is expected that plastics for the September 75% quotas of set manufacturers will be substantially available. Also the OPM order of August 23 does not freeze stocks on hand of plastics for radio cabinet production and their use for current orders was also authorized by Deputy Administrator Arthur E. Peterson of the OPM chemical section. The OPM withheld action regarding re-classification of phonographs, escutcheons and other radio parts, which also was urged by RMA. The prohibition of plastics for their manufacture still remains.

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FCC ATTORNEY MARRIES SENATOR WHEELER'S DAUGHTER

Allen Sayler, 31 years old, supervising investigator of the Inquiry Section of the Federal Communications Commission, was married August 15 to Miss Frances Wheeler, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler of Montana. The marriage, just announced, took place while the bride's parents were out of town.

Mr. Sayler, an attorney from Illinois, was the FCC's chief witness in the recent press-radio hearing. Miss Wheeler had recently had a position with the National Labor Relations Board at St. Louis.

Senator Wheeler is chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee which passes upon all FCC matters in the upper House. The marriage of the daughter of another member of Interstate Commerce Committee took place when Miss Francelia Fobey was wed to Dr. Edward Ten Eyck Munson, a physician of Rochester, N.Y. The ceremony took place at the ancestral home of Senator and Mrs. Charles W. Tobey, built in 1789 in Temple, N.H.

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The Seaboard Broadcasting Corporation (WIBG) of Glenside, Pa. was granted a construction permit for an FM transmitter serving the Philadelphia area. Using the call letters W81PH, the new station makes the fifth FM transmitter approved for Philadelphia,

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Station WWVA, Wheeling, West Virginia, an NBC Blue Network outlet, has been granted a construction permit to increase its power from 5000 to 50,000 watts, unlimited time.

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:::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Listeners in Latin America and throughout the Orient report greatly improved reception of KGEI, General Electric shortwave broadcasting station in San Francisco, since the recent increase in the station's power from 20 to 50 kilowatts.

"Better than local" read a cablegram from Shanghai. Trade Commissioner Williams in Tokio reported "Reception excellent." The Dutch East Indies gave the same report "Employees Royal Dutch Shell this city compliment you on initial broadcast. Reception excellent."

In Singapore KGEI comes in equally well.

A report on "Furniture Manufacturing Corporations" in the Federal Trade Commission's project for the collection of annual financial reports from a large number of industrial corporations operating in many of the principal industries of the United States was issued last Thursday. The fifteen manufacturers of furniture, whose financial reports are combined, represent fifteen of the more important concerns in this industry from the standpoint of investment and value of goods sold. The classification of "Furniture", refers to corporations primarily engaged in the manufacture of household furniture made of wood commonly used in dwellings, including cases and cabinets for radios and numerous other uses.

Roxie Thorson, trading as Thorson's Soap Lake Products Co., according to Federal Trade Commission findings, represented by circular matter and radio broadcasts that her packaged mineral salt preparations will prevent or cure or be beneficial in the treatment of some 30 ailments, when in fact the therapeutic benefits, if any, of the preparations, are limited to those resulting from their laxative, diuretic and cleansing properties and the products will not accomplish the results claimed.

The O.P.M. Fair Employment Practice Committee to eliminate colored discrimination against colored persons in government jobs, the chairman of which is Mark Ethridge, former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, and a member is David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, reported personally to President Roosevelt at the White House last Wednesday. Ethridge told the President that the committee thus far had received only scattered complaints.

More than 20,000 employees of the RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., will inaugurate publicly at noon on Sept. 2 a campaign "to beat the promise" made several months ago to meet national defense production requirements.

Recommendations for civilian defense for Washington, D. C., include an emergency air raid precaution equipment \$17,550, and emergency radio for fire department \$13,625.

FCC AGAIN DELAYS NEW RULES: CBS PREPARES TO SUE

Following notification from the Columbia Broadcasting System that it intended filing suit the Federal Communications Commission postponed indefinitely the effective date of its new chain-broadcasting regulations, which grew out of its two-year investigation of alleged monopolistic practices in radio broadcasting. The new regulations, the effective date of which had already been twice postponed, had been set for September 12.

It was expected at the Commission that the National Broadcasting Company would join CBS in the court appeal.

Through Commissioner T. A. M. Craven, who is himself a one-man commission, all other commissions being away over Labor Day, the FCC announced, in the following statement, that it would hold still another hearing in the bitterly contested matter:

"On August 14, Mutual Broadcasting System, filed with the Commission a petition requesting it to amend its regulations dealing with network option time and the term of affiliation contracts. This petition has been set for oral arguments before the Commission en banc on Friday, September 12, at 10 A.M. At that time the Commission will hear oral argument by Mutual Broadcasting System, and by any other licensees and network organizations who desire to be heard with respect to the chain broadcasting regulations as promulgated, the Mutual petition, or any other modification of any of the chain broadcasting regulations which those appearing desire to propose. All persons wishing to be heard are requested to file appearances with the Secretary of the Commission on or before September 10th. Written briefs may be filed on or before September 12th.

"Broadcast licensees will be afforded opportunity to adjust their operations to accord with rules with respect to chain broadcasting following the Commission's scheduled September 12th oral argument on petition of the Mutual Broadcasting System, Inc., to amend the same. Reasonable time will elapse after disposal of this, and any other petition offered on that occasion, before making such rules effective.

The chain broadcasting regulations will not be placed in effect with respect to existing affiliation contracts, or network organization station licenses, or the maintenance of more than one network by a single network organization, until after the disposition of the Mutual petition and of any other which may be filed."

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FIDLER CBS ROW REACHES CONGRESS

The switching of Jimmie Fidler, Hollywood commentator, from Columbia to Mutual, who claimed that his radio talks had been censored has been brought to the attention of Congress by Senator Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota. CBS had previously issued the following statement

in connection with the affair:

"Columbia has often differed with Mr. Fidler as to what is legitimate motion picture criticism. If he has found a network which will wholly accept his views on this subject, we are pleased."

Senator Nye addressing the Senate, said:

"Those who are at all conversant with the radio know who is Jimmie Fidler, a radio commentator of wide renown, who, with his sponsors, has recently seen fit to transfer his program from one chain to another because of what appears very obviously to be a control in some manner over radio broadcasting by the moving-picture industry. Mr. Fidler issued a statement entitled 'Radio Censorship Unbearable.' I ask that it may be printed in its entirety in the Record."

Mr. Fidler's statement read, in part, as follows:

"Due to a policy of censorship of speech imposed by the Columbia Broadcasting Co. on me and which has proved oppressive to me, I have asked my radio sponsor (the Tayton Co., manufacturer and distributor of cosmetics) to cancel its contract, or obtain a release of its contract, with that network and permit me to carry on my program over another broadcasting system.

"Despite the fact that I am a recognized motion-picture authority and critic with 21 years' experience, the Columbia Broadcasting Co. insisted that I must give a 'favorable' notice (three or more bells) to all so-called 'big pictures' reviewed by me, and no less than two bells and favorable notice to any 'B' product reviewed by me.

"In other words, even though a picture was downright bad, I was not permitted to say so. If I reviewed it at all, I had to give it good bell ratings and praising reviews. In such cases I chose the only other path left open; I refused to review bad films.

"The only motion pictures the Columbia network would permit me to review honestly (if they deserved panning) were movies produced by independent or small companies, or in other countries.

"My Hollywood column is published in well over a hundred daily and sunday papers from coast to coast. Certainly they are not going to jeopardize their good reputations by publishing editorial matter that is dishonest, malicious, or unfair.

"I am sending a copy of this statement to the Federal Communications Commission. It seems to me members of that Commission will be interested in Columbia's attitude concerning the rights of fair comment and free speech. Broadcasting systems are not a public utility, but they certainly must owe their public a reasonable responsibility."

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SEP 8 1941

FRANK E. MULLEN

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FCC PLANS FRANCHISE TAX ON ALL COMMUNICATIONS

That the Federal Communications Commission would expand the defense tax levy to the telephone and telegraph companies and not confine it to the broadcasting industry was stated by Chairman James L. Fly in discussing the proposed plan of a franchise tax now being worked out by the Commission in cooperation with the Treasury Department and the Joint Committee on Internal Revenue. The study was undertaken at the request of Senator George, of Georgia, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee in lieu of the proposed tax on radio time sales which was thrown out of the first 1941 Defense Revenue Bill. With the franchise tax every branch of the communications service would be called upon to help pay the freight instead of the broadcasting alone being called upon to contribute.

Mr. Fly said that telephone and telegraph companies as well as point-to-point radio telegraph companies were to be made subject of the proposed tax when the plan is finally completed. In effect the chairman disclosed "the whole works" would be taxed. From one source came the report that the telephone and telegraph companies might have to pay about half of the new tax.

Mr. Fly said that the commission at this time did not have the tax plan in any concrete form but in view of the indications that Congress might not approve proposed tax on time sales of the radio broadcasting companies he would start work on the tax scheme within a short time. He said the broadcasters had indicated a sympathetic interest toward the proposed franchise tax but that he had not yet talked over the matter with the representatives of the telephone and telegraph companies. However, he didn't seem to anticipate any great difficulty.

The tax plan would include, he said, practically every phase of the radio branch of the industry except, perhaps, the amateur stations. Mr. Fly said that after the commission experts have worked out tentative formula for the proposed tax, that it is his plan to call in all of the representatives of the communications companies which would be affected by the tax for a round-table discussion.

Mr. Fly said that the franchise tax proposal has nothing comparable in revenue to the provision struck out of the Defense Bill

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which called for \$12,500,000. At the Senate hearing Mr. Fly said the annual operating expenses of the FCC were about \$2,000,000 a year and it is the belief that this is approximately the amount he had in mind raising by means of the franchise tax, with the broadcasters paying half or about \$1,000,000, since only about half of the Commission's time is taken up by radio. He seemed to think the stations tax should be based upon coverage instead of power. A subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee - Senator Prentiss Brown of Michigan and Senator Donaher of Connecticut studying the radio question are said to be working on a proposition basing the tax on the time sales rate of the individual station.

Mr. Fly said that the study of the franchise tax was moving along without further loss of time. It is therefore expected that the House will approve the Senate's action in deleting the radio time sales tax when the differences in the House and Senate bills must be reconciled in conference. When the Senate itself took up the tax bill last Thursday it almost immediately approved the Senate Finance Committee's elimination of the taxes on radio time sales and billboards.

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SOUTHEAST PROBABLY IN DAYLIGHT TIME INDEFINITELY

Although other daylight saving zones will go back to standard time Sunday, September 28, it looks as if the Southeast portion of the United States will have to stay on daylight time indefinitely. Due to drouth the Federal Power Commission has declared a power emergency and has requested advanced time as an electric energy save. That area is a center of aluminum production requiring huge amounts of electricity and the Southeast has had a drought.

How long the Southeast stays on daylight time depends upon how much rain they have down there between now and Christmas. If there is sufficient water to fill up the hydro-power reservoirs then there is less danger of a power shortage. In that case the Power Commission would probably go off daylight time. It is apparent, however, that the FPC is not going to give up daylight time until dead sure that they will not need it later.

That this is a matter of apprehension to broadcasters is an inquiry from the head of an important radio station in that section who writes:

"I am sure that the South is rather unanimous in its opposition to remaining on daylight saving time if the balance of the country is to operate on standard time."

While the power situation in the Southeast has been improved by the summer rains it will have to await Fall showers before a decision as to changing time is reached.

Mr. Roosevelt has asked Congress for authority to blanket regions with daylight saving time whenever it becomes essential to conserve electric energy needed for defense purposes, and a bill to confer such power is now before Congress.

Under the bill introduced by Representative Clarence F. Lea, of California, the President could order clocks throughout the country, or in any part of the country, to be turned as much as two hours forward for the whole year. It was not expected, however, that Mr. Roosevelt at any time would order a blanket advance for the whole country.

The bill is now being considered by the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and is expected to be favorably reported at an early date.

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DCB PRIORITIES LIASISON COMMITTEE FORMED

A priorities Liaison Committee has been created by the Defense Communications Board to study material and equipment requirements for all types of wire and radio communications, and to make reports relative to priorities for these services. This action is primarily for the purpose of affording cooperation and assistance which may be required by the office of Production Management.

The Board has already planned for utilization of existing communication facilities in the coordinated interest of military industry, and civilian activities. The need of materials for extensions, interconnections, and alternate circuits constitutes an important related problem. The Board has been greatly concerned about the availability of such equipment. While it is gratified to know that a priority status has been assigned to repair and maintenance materials, it feels that it is equally, and in many cases more, important to provide a high order of priority for new materials and equipment. This is particularly true of new and supplementary facilities directly or indirectly related to national defense expansion.

Consequently, the new committee (which will be known as Committee XIII) has been assigned to this task. It will consist of a representative each to be appointed by the Telephone, Telegraph, Cable, Radiocommunications, Domestic Broadcasting, International

There has been a significant increase in the number of people who are interested in the study of the history of the United States. This is due to the fact that the study of the history of the United States is now considered to be one of the most important subjects in the curriculum of the schools.

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Broadcasting, Aviation Communications, Amateur Radio, and State and Municipal Facilities committees.

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WILLKIE APPEARANCE DELAYS RADIO PROPAGANDA HEARING

Wendell L. Willkie being called in by the motion picture people and asking for more time to prepare his case caused the inquiry into whether the motion picture and the radio industries have disseminated pro-war propaganda to be delayed until next Tuesday (Sept. 9). This means that it may be considerably longer before the radio representatives will be heard as the motion picture phase of the investigation comes first and nobody seems to know how long that will take.

It was said at the office of Senator Clark of Idaho, Chairman of the Subcommittee holding the hearing that as yet the radio witnesses had not yet been summoned and it was not known who they would be. One of the names mentioned was Walter Winchell. Also other commentators the isolationist senators have had their axes out for.

Unquestionably an enjoyable time will be had by all when Mr. Willkie faces such isolation senators as Wheeler of Montana, Tobey, of New Hampshire, and others. Senator Wheeler will no doubt particularly welcome putting Mr. Willkie on the grill as he had repeatedly jibed him not only for siding with the President in his war views, but as a representative of Wall Street. At a Senate radio hearing not long ago, evidently having Willkie in mind, Mr. Wheeler remarked: "We ought to get some of these Presidential candidates down here to see what they think about this radio situation."

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FCC WON'T UNDULY TRAMP ON BROADCASTERS' TOES

Although it was denied that the FCC was softening in its stand in the chain monopoly regulations, Chairman James L. Fly declared that every consideration would be given to the networks. Mr. Fly said that the Federal Communications Commission intends to move expeditiously, but will not unduly step on the toes of the broadcasters in so doing.

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8/5/41

Mr. Fly reiterated that the broadcasters would be given a reasonable time to do what needs to be done. But first the Commission must dispose of the matter now pending and give due notice to the industry. The chairman said that may run into weeks. He concluded that it was not the Commission's inclination to have any unnecessary extension of time.

An editorial in the New York Times criticizing the action of the majority members of the FCC in the sweeping new rules read, in part, as follows:

"No abler analysis of the harm that the Commission's order may do to the radio industry has come from any source than from the minority report of two members of the Commission itself, T. A. M. Craven and Norman S. Case. Their analysis deserves considerably more attention than it has yet received. They declare, first, that the Commission is without jurisdiction to promulgate regulations which undertake indirectly to control the business arrangements of broadcasting licensees. And they contend that the proposals of the majority 'will result inevitably in impaired efficiency of the existing broadcast organization of the country.'

"While the minority does not condone any form of monopoly which concentrates power contrary to the public interest, it points out that the majority is apparently trying to force a sort of academic 'unlimited' competition in broadcasting which cannot in any case be wholly achieved because the number of air channels is physically limited.

"The undisputed fact, declares the minority, is that 'radio broadcasting has been utilized as an open forum.' "No one has complained officially to the Commission of any abuses arising from' the existing network systems. But if there were monopoly or restraint of trade, then, declares the minority, the Commission would still have no jurisdiction under the law. It would be its duty either to ask the Department of Justice to investigate the matter, or to ask specifically for more power by referring the entire question to Congress.

"The subject of radio regulation is a very complex one. Apart from the question of the FCC's legal authority, some of the recommendations which the majority make may be in the direction of desirable changes. But there seems little doubt that if all the proposed new regulations are forced through in the present form, their main effect will be what the minority fears."

At the moment everything seems to remain in status quo pending the forthcoming oral arguments on the petition of the Mutual Broadcasting Company at the public hearing Friday, September 12.

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8/5/41

MRS. ROOSEVELT DEFENDS EARNINGS OF HERSELF AND FAMILY

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, whose new series of commercial broadcasts for the Pan American Coffee Bureau, over NBC begin Sunday, September 28, was asked the following questions by a reader of her column "If You Ask Me" in the September issue of the Ladies Home Journal:

"We have read that you and your family have cleaned up a cool two and a half million out of writing, lecturing, broadcasting, fat insurance commissions, and so on, since Mr. Roosevelt was elected President. How can you defend this commercialization of the White House to those of us who have been taught to die for our country, not make money out of it?"

To which Mrs. Roosevelt replied:

"I have no idea on what information this statement which you have read is based. I know that as far as my husband is concerned, he has spent, in fulfilling the obligations of his office as President, somewhat more than his salary.

"Where I am concerned, I earned money by working for it before my husband was President and I have gone on doing so. I have made more money, but I haven't as much principal as I had before my husband went into office; and when I am not in the White House I live simply.

"The demands on anyone in the White House are very great. One could, of course, refuse them all. If one could not do anything to earn money and did not have a large personal fortune, the demands would have to be ignored.

"It wearies me a little to hear criticism of what the children do and make. They have to work in any case, or be supported by their families, and no good American who is able to earn a living desires to be supported by his or her family. Because their father happens to be in the White House, they are not commercializing the White House or their father's position. If their father were not in the White House, they would not have lacked opportunities or contacts.

"I personally do not think that earning a small or a large amount is commercializing the White House. When you make money and help to employ people, you make money for your country. The point in making money is to earn it honorably and always to feel an obligation to use your work and what you make out of it for the benefit of the community as a whole as well as for yourself.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The history of the United States of America is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a wilderness. It is a story of a people who have fought for freedom and justice, and who have shown the world that a better way of life is possible.

The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World. They were men and women who were seeking a new life, a new home. They found a land of opportunity, a land where they could build a better future for themselves and their children.

THE FOUNDING OF THE NATION

The story of the founding of the United States is a story of a people who were united by a common purpose. They were men and women who were determined to create a new nation, a nation that would be based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

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"When it comes to being taught to die for your country, I doubt if that has been left out of the education of the children in any branch of the Roosevelt family."

Asked "What is your favorite radio program?" Mrs. Roosevelt answered:

"The news of the day, Information Please, and Raymond Gram Swing."

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RCA STARTS "BEAT THE PROMISE" DEFENSE CAMPAIGN

Inaugurating a "Beat the Promise" campaign aimed to give national defense orders a fast right of way throughout the entire organization of the Radio Corporation of America, David Sarnoff, President of RCA, tapped off the letter "B" in the radio code with a key on his desk in Radio City last Tuesday. It was a signal to the world that the men and women in the RCA plants, offices and communication centers are doing, and will continue to do, with intensified effort, all within their power to beat the promise of delivery of products needed for the nation's defense program.

While Mr. Sarnoff was sending the "B" - a dash and three dots - the same combination in reverse of the "V" for victory - three dots and a dash - the factory whistles at Camden, N.J., the home of the RCA Manufacturing Company, tooted the "B" in code. It was part of the ceremonies held in Johnson Park, at Camden, where the RCA Victor Band played "The Stars and Stripes Forever"; Barry Wood sang "Gonna Beat the Promise" and Lucy Monroe sang "The Star Spangled Banner." Similar ceremonies were held in the RCA plants at Harrison, N.J., Indianapolis and Bloomington, Indiana; and Hollywood, California.

Enthusiastically, the RCA Manufacturing Company's 19,000 workers patriotically have taken up the challenge "Beat the Promise". Most of them have signed pledges to avert waste of materials, gain the fullest productive use of every tool and machine, and through efficient operation rush the work in radio that is so vital to defense on land, sea, and in the air. To date, the RCA has met and beaten most of its delivery dates on equipment for the armed services. Now the all-out effort will be to surpass the records already established.

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DEFENSE BRINGS NEW WAR ON INTERFERENCE

Technical experts of the Department of Commerce, the Federal Communications Commission, the National Bureau of Standards, and other government agencies are uniting in a defense effort to eliminate man-made interference with international broadcast stations which have assumed a new importance in carrying messages abroad during the present emergency. The automobile or motor truck in ordinary operation is a rough-and-ready broadcasting station and interferes seriously with short wave radio communications, according to radio experts of the Department of Commerce.

"Most motorists are unaware of the annoyance they cause as they drive along city streets. However, radio broadcasting companies, radio manufacturers, government experts in the communications field and automotive engineers are fully alive to the problem," a communique from the Commerce Department states.

One leading broadcasting company has conducted a series of tests and made a large number of measurements to determine the extent of interference from different types of ignition systems installed in motor vehicles.

"A special committee set up by the American Standards Association is giving the problem close attention. A committee of engineers appointed by the Radio Manufacturers Association also is actively at work and a committee of automotive engineers is cooperating.

"One way to eliminate interference of this kind is to place a shield over the spark plugs and other exposed parts of motor vehicle ignition systems. Experiments along this line are understood to have eliminated the interference at least to a large extent. Other means have been devised.

"This type of interference is understood to be especially serious in television operations. Even frequency modulation, designed to eliminate much of the interference normally encountered in radio communications, is said to be affected under certain conditions.

"Technical experts of the Federal Communications Commission, the National Bureau of Standards and other interested government agencies are keeping in touch with developments.

"The automobile is by no means the only offender. Electrical paraphernalia used by the medical profession in the treatment of human ills creates similar interference. That is especially noticeable in a building where a considerable number of physicians have such equipment installed, although certain types of equipment in which bulbs are used are understood not to create this type of interference with short wave radio."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a better life. They found a land of vast resources and a people who were eager to learn from them. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream.

The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story of the people who have built this nation and the challenges they have faced. The story of the United States is a story of the people who have built this nation and the challenges they have faced.

The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story of the people who have built this nation and the challenges they have faced. The story of the United States is a story of the people who have built this nation and the challenges they have faced.

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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A new radio transmitting tube especially designed for high-frequency applications has been announced by the Vacuum Tube Department, General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. Designated GL-8009, this water-cooled tube is similar to the GL-880, but has a six-pole terminal mount, and can be used as a Class B modulator, a radio frequency amplifier, and an oscillator.

Seventeen new accounts, taking the air in late summer and early fall, have started WABC on its best advertising season in history, Arthur Hull Hayes, manager of the CBS key station, reported today. He described increasing business on all fronts, with veteran WABC clients renewing -- and adding broadcast periods -- and a troop of advertisers using the station for the first time.

WABC records show a doubling in number of sponsors since September 1, 1940. At that time, WABC served seven clients, with nine more signed and ready to broadcast, making a total of 16; September 1 this year found WABC with 25 advertisers and nine about to start, for a total of 32.

Dr. John R. Brinkley, 56-year-old gland specialist and former radio celebrity of Del Rio, Tex., was reported in good condition after surgeons amputated his left leg because of a blood clot.

Dr. Brinkley has been confined to the hospital in Kansas City, Mo., since he suffered a heart attack last June. He suffers also from arterio sclerosis and the amputation became necessary when a blood clot formed in the main artery of his leg.

A new General Electric publication (GEA-3570) "FM Police and Utility Radio" tells how FM is succeeding in three typical installations, Douglas County, Neb., Watertown, Mass., and Riverside, Ill.

EMPC, "The Station of the Stars", Beverly Hills, Cal., has been granted a modification of construction permit to install transmitter, increase power to 10 kilowatts, for approval of directional antenna for day and night use, and for approval of transmitter site between Whitsett and Coldwater Canyon, Van Nuys, Cal.

The following stipulation (#02871) was issued by the Federal Trade Commission:

"Thomas Patrick, Inc., St. Louis, engaged in the radio broadcasting business and in preparing and disseminating advertisements for various commodities, disseminated advertisements over its Radio Station KWK for a good designated 'Colonial Bread' on behalf of Colonial Baking Company, St. Louis. The respondent stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission that in disseminating such advertising it will cease representing that Colonial Bread is not fattening or is necessary in a reducing diet; that it helps burn up body fat or helps to reduce safely, and that six slices of Colonial bread in a reducing diet will give one pep and energy and prevent one from becoming tired, fatigued, irritable or experiencing nervous strain."

RESPONSIBILITY GRANTING CONVICT LICENSE IS COMMISSION'S

"Has a person who has been convicted of a felony and has served the prison sentence imposed the right to make application for a radio operator's license?" a Californian asks. The Commission replies:

"Section 303(1) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, provides that the Commission shall 'have authority to prescribe the qualifications of station operators, to classify them according to the duties to be performed, to fix the forms of such licenses, and to issue them to such citizens of the United States as the Commission finds qualified.' The Act does not specifically prohibit the issuance of a radio operator's license to one convicted of a felony, unless, of course, loss of the individual's United States citizenship resulted from such conviction. The duty of determining the qualifications of any applicant for any operator's license is, however, imposed upon the Commission, and in the fulfillment of that duty all of the facts concerning any particular application must be weighed. In any event, there is no statutory bar to the filing of an application for license by such person."

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RADIO ISN'T THE ONLY ONE

That radio isn't the only industry hit by the national emergency is seen in Fanshawe Lindsley, editor and publisher of Golf magazine, announcing that due to impossible conditions existing in the golf field he had been forced to cease publication. Rubber and steel priorities have thrown the golf industry into confusion, he said, with the result that the 1942 advertising outlook is so bad that it would require at least \$75,000 in additional working capital to see Golf magazine through the crisis. Up to July the magazine showed a 78 per cent gain in advertising over last year.

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VICTORY SYMBOL HIS IDEA SAYS RADIO EVANGELIST

Elder Lightfoot Solomon Michaux, Washington's "Happy Am I" colored radio evangelist has staked claims to having originated the "V" symbol which now is giving hope to oppressed Europeans.

8/5/41

Elder Michaux was discovered and first put on the radio by Harry C. Butcher, then manager of Station WJSV, now Washington vice-president of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Elder Michaux maintains that on September 18, 1938, the V was set into motion in his broadcast to the British Empire.

"We styled Jesus Christ as the Leader of the largest army the world has ever known, made up of men who had once been the enemies of His form of government. . . . We offered as the war cry the slogan 'W.J.S.V.', which means W for willingly, J for Jesus, S for suffered and V for victory.

"Through our broadcast, the 'V for victory' found its way into the minds of the British people and now is being used to a great advantage to arouse the spirit of the people of the occupied countries," the Elder said.

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TELLS HER TO GET WAVE TRAP

Radio interference is bothersome to a District of Columbia woman. The Commission advises:

"Ordinarily, a frequency separation of 50 kilocycles or more, such as is employed in Washington, is sufficient to prevent objectionable cross-talk interference even when the receiver is operated at a location in the immediate vicinity of the transmitter. Unfortunately, receivers of certain designs, when operated near the transmitter of one station, are not capable of separating the signals of that station from those of another station even when the latter is 50 kilocycles removed. The performance of such sets so located may be improved materially by employing a 'wave trap', a simple and inexpensive device which is easily installed and operated."

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FCC's Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service has translators to dissect most foreign broadcasts. But when Berlin recently started to shortwave to Iceland in the latter's own lingo, Uncle Sam's propaganda analysts seemed momentarily stumped. The Monitoring Service was just about to SOS the State Department when one of the former's own translators, Miss Dema Westman, mentioned that she talked Icelandic to her parents in their own home. Result: German "bombcasts" in Icelandic are now also being thawed out.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OK

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PL.

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September 9, 1941

NEW PRIORITY ORDER ON RADIO PARTS PROMISED

A new priority order giving all divisions of the communications industry a priority rating is scheduled to be issued by the OPM Priorities Division this week.

This order is expected to ease somewhat restrictions on the allocation of scarce materials to the radio manufacturing industry.

Meanwhile, OPM Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson, promised more prompt handling of all priority requests under the reorganized OPM set-up.

Thousands of pieces of mail and thousands of applications for preference ratings which had become "bottlenecked" during the last several weeks were cleaned up over the week-end, completely processed, and are now on their way back to industry.

New techniques were used to cut through normal procedure, and top members of the Priorities Division's staff worked until the early morning hours several nights to clean up the accumulated paper work.

As a result of this clean-up, Mr. Nelson said, the Division of Priorities is back on nearly normal schedule.

Hereafter it is expected that all ordinary applications or mail inquiries will be handled within forty-eight hours. This will make it possible for business men to get prompt answers to questions without coming to Washington.

"When a business man files an application or sends us an inquiry", said Mr. Nelson, "he deserves a prompt answer. Even if we cannot give him what he wants, he has a right to know where he stands without undue delay. We think we have broken the bottleneck and that from here on we can handle all routine expeditiously.

Steps taken during the last few days to solve the problem included:

(1) Thousands of pending applications for preference ratings were processed by means of a special stamp which turned each approved application into a legal preference rating. Instead of having the usual priority certificate made out, which takes considerable time, the application blanks themselves have been officially stamped with preference ratings on their face, carrying the signature of the Director of Priorities, and are being returned to the applicants, who can use them just as they would an ordinary certificate.

Wednesday, 11, 1941

NEW PATENT OFFICE IN HANCO TOWN

A new building is being planned for the Hanco Town Patent Office. The building is to be located on the corner of the main road and the river. The building is to be a two-story building. The building is to be built on a plot of land which is 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep. The building is to be built on a plot of land which is 100 feet wide and 100 feet deep.

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(2) A crew of experts at handling mail and paper work was borrowed from private industry for special duty. Working with top officials of the Priorities Division, these experts cleaned up thousands of pending letters. The emergency work was carried on in the Board Room of the Social Security Building and also in the Old Police Station at 462 Indiana Avenue, where some of the operating sections of the Priorities Division have recently been relocated.

(3) A new routing system has been set up so that applications coming into the Social Security Building can be sent without delay to the proper Commodity Section. Routing slips will be colored - a different color for each day - so that applications close to the forty-eight-hour deadline can be expedited.

During the past several weeks a number of factors combined to build up a large back log of applications for preference ratings which it was impossible to process promptly. Lack of space, lack of sufficient personnel and a marked rise in the number of applications received were all responsible.

In May preference rating applications were being received at the rate of 600 a week. Recently this rate has risen to between 4,000 and 5,000 a week. As a result, the number of applications "in process" has increased.

With insufficient personnel and lack of space hampering normal operations, the back log was growing more rapidly in size every day.

However, this special plan for granting preference ratings and the new handling system for mail will bring all operations up to date this week and operations hereafter, said Mr. Nelson, can be kept on schedule. Applications will be handled in the usual way in most cases, but the special stamp system can be used whenever there is danger of delay.

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MBS TO HAVE WHOLE SHOW FRIDAY

The Mutual Broadcasting System is the only radio representative to request time for the Friday hearing, FCC Chairman Fly stated Monday.

The hearing, before the full Commission, is on the petition filed by MBS requesting amendment of FCC regulations dealing with network option time and the term of affiliation contracts.

Chairman Fly said that the hearing will be in Room 6121 and apologized that there will be so little space for spectators.

Other networks have until Wednesday to file appearances and until Friday to file briefs in the controversy.

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(2) A group of experts at handling mail and paper work was
formed from private industry for special duty. Working with the
officials of the Post Office Division, these experts advised on
the handling of special letters. The emergency mail was handled in
the Post Office of the Post Office Division and also in the
Post Office at 444 Indiana Avenue, which was one of the main
offices of the Post Office Division have recently been reopened.

(3) A new system of sorting mail has been set up in the Post Office
which into the special security building can be sent without delay.
The proper security building. Sorting also will be followed -
different before the end of the day - no more applications. Also in the
special security building can be expedited.

During the past several weeks a number of letters and
mail has been sent out of applications for emergency letters.
and it was impossible to process them. Lack of space, lack of
official personnel and a number of other factors in the handling of applications
delayed them and were not expedited.

It may be noted that applications were being received
at the rate of 600 a week. Recently this rate has risen to between
600 and 1,000 a week. As a result, the number of applications
has increased and is increasing.

With increased personnel and lack of space and
mail operations, the Post Office is unable to handle the mail
in a day.

However, a special plan for handling emergency mail
the new building which the mail will be sent to the Post Office
in this week and next week. Recently, mail is being sent to the
Post Office. Applications will be handled in the mail room in the
Post Office. The special security building can be used for mail in
the Post Office.

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LETTER TO HAVE WHOLE SHOW TRUCK

The Bureau of Investigation System in the only media report
active be received from the United States, FBI Chicago, FBI
and FBI New York.

The Bureau of Investigation and FBI Chicago, in the past
in the FBI Chicago, in the past, in the past, in the past, in the past,
in the past, in the past, in the past, in the past, in the past,

Chicago FBI said that the Bureau will be in the past
applications that will be in the past, in the past, in the past,

Other reports have been received by the Bureau
will be in the past, in the past, in the past, in the past, in the past,
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9/9/41

MELLETT WOULD NOT DISTURB RADIO

Lowell Mellett, Administrative Aide to President Roosevelt, believes the radio and the press are doing a splendid job for the United States and that they will be more effective if left alone by the Government.

Writing in the September issue of The Atlantic Monthly, Mr. Mellett, who is Chief of the Office of Government Reports, praises both the radio and the press.

In virtually every country, he said, the press associations and the American radio "have set a standard of truthful reporting that has caused their reports to be believed, particularly the nations of South and Central America.

"Nothing save a sudden switch to dishonesty on our part can take this advantage from us", he said.

"Some would have us out-Hitler Hitler or out-Gabble Goebbels. The American people have been exposed freely to practically every trick in the Berlin bag for several years, and the net result is nothing to make Berlin happy. The net result of it all is that America is lining up solidly and effectively against all that German propaganda represents. The softening-up process apparently has served only to make America hard."

Discussing possible propaganda media, Mr. Mellett said it was a curious fact that, "notwithstanding that it takes months to make a picture as against minutes to write an editorial", the motion picture industry has been first to sense the deep determination of the American people and to respond to it.

Second in response, he said, has been the radio, "an industry wise beyond its years in its understanding to popular feeling."

Third, but rapidly catching up with the other two, he said, is the press - "and we can leave it to the press itself to explain why it elected to be the laggard."

"What would or could the Government do better in the matter of pictures (or radio)", he continued, "if it were the kind of government that wanted to try it? And what would or could it do better than the press will be doing when it finally dawns on the publishers - as it has on very many of them - that if Hitler wins this war on democracy there will be no freedom of the press."

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

James Earl Ray, Administrative Agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, advised that he had been advised by the Bureau that the Bureau was interested in the activities of the Black Panther Party and that he was being assigned to the Bureau to assist in the investigation of the activities of the Black Panther Party.

10. With all very honestly, he said, the press considered one and the American radio "have not a reputation of honesty" and that the case of their radio to be believed "without the signs of doubt and control" and that.

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17 COMPANIES NOW MAKE FM SETS

Manufacturers of FM receivers planning to put models on the market this Fall, other than those already producing them, are The Crosley Corporation, Fada Radio & Electric Co., Brunswick Radio & Television, and Howard Radio Company.

A total of 17 concerns are now making radio sets equipped for satisfactory FM reception. Among others are Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co.; General Electric Co.; Zenith Radio Corp.; Pilot Radio Corp.; Espey Mfg. Co.; Ansley Radio Corp.; The Magnavox Co.; Meissner Mfg. Co.; Stewart-Warner Corp.; Scott Radio Laboratories; Farnsworth Radio & Television Corp.; Freed Radio Corp.; and Halli-crafters, Inc.

In addition, a few other receivers are being offered to the public that do not incorporate the basic principles of noise-free FM reception established under the Armstrong frequency modulation patents.

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LATINS WANT MORE U.S. NEWS, SAYS ROYAL

The Average Latin American wants news broadcasts of the objective kind prepared by The Associated Press and The United Press, but is getting instead a preponderance of Axis propaganda programs and bulletins issued by the British Broadcasting Corporation because not enough money is being spent for sponsoring rebroadcasts of American news, according to John F. Royal, Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company in charge of international relations.

Mr. Royal, who arrived in New York last week after a 20,000-mile trip to most of the South and Central American countries, was interviewed in the RCA Building. He declined to offer any opinion as to how money should be provided for sponsorship of rebroadcast programs of news.

"The Axis powers are spending money, and the United States must spend money to compete with them", Mr. Royal declared. "Germany and Britain are buying space in South American newspapers calling attention to short-wave programs. The United States is not."

The problem is not in getting news to South America, he explained, for his company devotes fifty-six hours a week to broadcasting to Latin America, but in getting it rebroadcast through sponsored programs.

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9/9/41

RADIO "ESSENTIAL TO MORALE", SAYS OPA

Leon Henderson, Administrator of the Office of Price Administration, believes maintenance of the broadcasting system in the United States is important to national defense.

A recent OPA release on the allocation of scarce metals to manufacturers of replacement tubes and condensers, stated:

"Since the maintenance of existing communications is considered essential to morale, the replacement of burned-out radio tubes and defective condensers in radio sets is a matter of prime importance. Manufacturers of tubes and condensers have found it difficult to obtain metals in the face of increasing demands from the defense program and competing civilian industry."

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RADIO SPOTS USED IN WASTEPAPER CAMPAIGN

Radio spot announcements in 33 of the Nation's largest cities will be used in the wastepaper salvage campaign opened this week under the auspices of the Office of Price Administration and the Office of Production Management.

The campaign is being financed by the Wastepaper Consuming Industries which have raised \$228,000 for a four-months' trial campaign. If successful, the drive will be extended for a year or more.

Defense agencies are backing the campaign because paper board boxes are needed to pack and transport defense food, clothing, and materials.

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ENGLES RESIGNS AS NBC VICE PRESIDENT

George Engles, Vice President of the National Broadcasting Company, announced last week his resignation of that post, and also of the Managing Directorship of the NBC Concert Service and presidency of the Civic Concert Service, NBC affiliates. He had been associated with the broadcasting company since 1928.

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PART: "PROTEST TO MORALE", 20th 1941

Dear Henderson, Administrator of the United States
Administration, believe maintenance of the American spirit in
the United States is important to national defense.

A report of the Secretary of the Department of the Interior
regarding the maintenance of morale and confidence, morale

"Since the maintenance of morale and confidence is
essential to the maintenance of the American spirit, the
maintenance of morale and confidence is essential to the
maintenance of the American spirit. The maintenance of morale
and confidence is essential to the maintenance of the
American spirit. The maintenance of morale and confidence
is essential to the maintenance of the American spirit.

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RADIO 20th 1941 IN WASHINGTON

Radio 20th 1941 in Washington. The maintenance of morale
and confidence is essential to the maintenance of the
American spirit. The maintenance of morale and confidence
is essential to the maintenance of the American spirit.

The maintenance of morale and confidence is essential
to the maintenance of the American spirit. The maintenance
of morale and confidence is essential to the maintenance
of the American spirit.

Further details regarding the maintenance of morale
and confidence are being furnished to the Department of
the Interior. The maintenance of morale and confidence
is essential to the maintenance of the American spirit.

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PROTEST TO MORALE, 20th 1941

George H. W. Bush, President of the United States
Administration, believe maintenance of the American spirit
in the United States is important to national defense.
The maintenance of morale and confidence is essential
to the maintenance of the American spirit.

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9/9/41

BOMB DROPS IN "INDUSTRIAL PARADISE"

Under the heading "Trouble in Paradise", Time Magazine carried the following on September 1st:

"Radio manufacturing has recently looked like the first U.S. consumer industry to take the guns-v.-butter dilemma in its stride. Although it faced a 75% cut in its normal business and already felt the metals shortage, Bond P. Geddes, Executive Vice President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, last fortnight said the industry had 'no squawks'. But last week he was squawking as hard as the rest.

"As long ago as last April, OPM had told radio manufacturers, with no trimmings, to count on little or no magnesium, aluminum, other scarce materials. Their own leaders said the same, warned them to 'get out and dig' for defense business to survive. The radiomakers paid good heed. Already they are about 25% engaged in defense work (ammunition and machine-gun parts, wartime radio devices, including the 'walky-talky', a two-way battery set for field use).

"By mid-1942 Mr. Geddes expects his industry to be 75% occupied with defense. In the meantime, its good-soldierliness had caused OPM and OPACS to give it enough materials to keep going while the change-over takes place. The manufacturers were reconciled to making only 2,500,000 sets for the civilian market next year (v. 11,600,000 in 1940). They began 'upgrading' sets in quality and price, to cut down demand, increase longevity (and unit profits).

"Last week a bomb dropped on this comparative industrial paradise. OPM still remained, precariously, in the 'no squawks' category, but OPACS was now, according to one radio bigwig, 'a bunch of goddam, nit-witted, half-baked college graduates.' Reason, a new civilian allocation order for plastics raw materials (induced by an OPM priorities order on formaldehyde, other chemicals, and their synthetic resins). The order eliminated their use for radio cabinets, 40% of which are now made of plastics.

"If the order sticks, radio manufacturers face a painful, costly switch to wood cabinets to house even 2,500,000 sets. It would also mean a 20% jump in radio prices, additional layoffs and losses, and a possibly ruinous scramble for lumber. It would mean still more trouble for radio dealers, already understocked, and for the small manufacturers (30-40% of the industry) who cannot switch over to defense business so readily.

"This week radiomakers were still swearing gently, still pinning their hopes on a change of OPACS' heart."

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ROLE OF RADIO IN INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS CITED

An extensive program of local long-wave news broadcasts in Latin America, based on the news reports of the United Press and the Associated Press has been inaugurated, under the auspices of Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, a report just issued states.

"United States industrial concerns are sponsoring these programs locally", the report explains. "In addition, arrangements have been made for recording in this country of special programs using talent from the other Republics. The recordings are then distributed to local stations in Central and South America. Arrangements have also been completed for a substantial increase in long-wave re-broadcasts in the United States of programs originating in the other American Republics.

"In the field of short-wave broadcasts, arrangements have been made for better editing of news broadcasts by all short-wave stations in the United States, and one of the country's most powerful short-wave stations has agreed to broadcast 700 hours a year of special short-wave news, entertainment, and educational programs to the other American Republics."

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RADIO MANUFACTURER EXPLAINS PRIORITY PLIGHT

As an example of the plight of small business men in the Defense program, the following letter was published in the September 5th issue of the Congressional Record upon request of Senator O'Mahoney (D.), of Wyoming:

Gray Radio Co.,
West Palm Beach, Fla., August 23, 1941.

Senator O'Mahoney,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

We have tried everywhere we can think of to get consideration for defense work as a small manufacturer.

Unless we get a Government order, we are going to be out of business, and soon.

Our specialty is the manufacture of light two-way radio equipment for use in aircraft and small boats. We have been doing all right up until a few months ago. Now we can't get materials, even though we could sell enough equipment commercially to stay in business. Without priority certificates the big parts manufacturers simply ignore our orders.

ROLE OF MEDIA IN INTER-AMERICAN RELATIONS

An extensive review of local foreign news coverage in the Americas, based on the news reports of the United States and Associated Press, has been inaugurated, under the auspices of the American Association of International Journalists, a not just limited scope.

The review is a statistical summary of news coverage in the Americas, based on the news reports of the United States and Associated Press, has been inaugurated, under the auspices of the American Association of International Journalists, a not just limited scope. The review is a statistical summary of news coverage in the Americas, based on the news reports of the United States and Associated Press, has been inaugurated, under the auspices of the American Association of International Journalists, a not just limited scope.

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RADIO MANUFACTURES EXHAUSTIVE PRIORITY LIST

As an example of the kind of radio manufacturing, the following list is given, based on the news reports of the United States and Associated Press, has been inaugurated, under the auspices of the American Association of International Journalists, a not just limited scope.

Radio Manufacturing, Inc., 1947

Radio Manufacturing, Inc., 1947

Radio Manufacturing, Inc., 1947

Radio Manufacturing, Inc., 1947

Radio Manufacturing, Inc., 1947

Radio Manufacturing, Inc., 1947

We are really small, about 10 employees, but we have built hundreds of radio units and we could build thousands, for we have the nucleus of trained men and the "know how". But all the orders are going to the big radio concerns.

We have written O.P.M., the Army, Navy, Defense Contract Service, etc., all without getting even a chance to bid on contracts.

Unless the small manufacturer gets some consideration - and we represent at least 40 percent of this country's production capacity - the conclusion will be: "National emergency, hell! just a grab bag for the big outfits." And what effect will that have on national morale?

What do you suggest?

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) Gray Radio Co.
F. E. Gray, President

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PRESIDENT PRAISES ETHRIDGE REPORT

The report of the Committee on Fair Employment Practices was praised last week by President Roosevelt.

The report cited racial discriminations in Federal employment. Mark Ethridge, prominent in broadcasting, is Chairman of the Committee. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, is a member.

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RADIO'S ROLE IN WAR HELD UNDETERMINED

"War on the Short Wave", by Harold N. Graves, Jr. (Foreign Policy Association, 25 cents) has been published recently.

Radio, as a weapon of war, is still in the experimental stage and it may be many years before any definite conclusions can be reached concerning its value and importance in the dissemination of propaganda and in the influencing of civilian and national morale, the author asserts. This pamphlet, written by a former director of the Princeton Listening Center, an organization established in 1939 to study international broadcasting in wartime, may serve as a prospectus of some of the more academic works which are certain to follow upon the close of war. It does not pretend to be an analysis of the problem of radio in relation to war, but merely a summary of the part it has played in the present conflict. But it permits the reader to reach some understanding of the problem, and gives him some idea of the potential value of this new weapon. As the United States is at present the world target of short wave propaganda, this volume carries a message to all who listen to foreign stations.

:::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
 :::

The National Broadcasting Company has signed a contract with Dan Topping, President of the Brooklyn Dodgers Football Team to televise all the Dodgers home games over NBC's television station WNBT.

 Alexander Woollcott will go to London soon to make exclusive broadcasts for the Columbia network. Woollcott is to report conditions in England in a series of programs - short-waved directly to this country - which are expected to start early in October.

 Tom Hargis, member of the NBC Central Division production staff, Chicago, has resigned to join the Russel M. Seeds Advertising Agency as producer-director of the Brown and Williamson Tobacco Corporation's "Renfro Valley Enterprises" program.

 Five new stations become available to NBC Blue Network advertisers within the next sixty days, William S. Hedges, Vice President in charge of Station Relations, has announced.

KCMO, Kansas City, Mo., is immediately available to advertisers purchasing time on the Basic Blue; effective October 1, WAYS, Charlotte, N.C. will become available to Blue Southeastern Group advertisers; WJHL, Johnson City, Tenn. will become available to Blue Southeastern advertisers on October 15 as a "package" outlet; On October 1 WMRC, Greenville, S.C., joins the Blue Southeastern Group; WCHV, Charlottesville, Va. has become a supplementary outlet for the Basic Blue Network; WSYR, Syracuse, N.Y. has notified NBC that it now expects to start operation with 5000 watts day and night the latter part of September; WMUR, Manchester, N.H., will join the Blue Network as a basic supplementary outlet on the opening of business September 14.

 The U.S. Government assumed operation of the nineteen story St. Louis Mart Building, home of KMOX - CBS fifty-thousand watt key station in the Mississippi Valley, August 31 at midnight. Plans call for the Army to move in more than eight hundred civilian employees to take over the entire building with the exception of KMOX studios which occupy approximately 40,000 sq. ft. of space on the second and third floors.

 At least 25 radio stations throughout the Midwest are expected to rebroadcast the programs which WLW will air from the gigantic U.S. Army Maneuvers in Louisiana starting tentatively on September 15. The programs will be heard nightly at 6 P.M., EST. Six members of the WLW staff will make their headquarters at Winfield, La., and will make mobile unit expeditions to points throughout the war game territory. All programs will be by transcription.

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SECRET

The following information was obtained from the files of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, and the Bureau of Reclamation, and is being furnished to you for your information.

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SECRET

KOSTKA QUILTS AS NBC PRESS CHIEF

William Kostka, Publicity Director of the National Broadcasting Company, has resigned, effective September 26, to accept a position with the Institute of Public Relations. Mr. Kostka joined the staff of the Press Department in September 1938. In May, 1939, he became Manager of the Magazine Section and, in August, 1939, he was appointed NBC Press Manager.

A native of Chicago, Mr. Kostka, after being graduated from Knox College at Galesburg, Ill. in 1927, became telegraph editor of the Chicago Daily Drovers Journal. Later he joined International News Service in New York, and returned to Chicago as Central Division Manager.

Mr. Kostka also was active for several years in the magazine field, serving as Managing Editor of Fawcett Publications, magazine editor for the Frank A. Munsey Company, and publisher of Everyday Photography Magazine. He is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of Sigma Delta Chi, the professional journalistic fraternity.

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RCA TRAINS EMPLOYEES FOR DEFENSE

The RCA Manufacturing Company has more than 300 employees enrolled in special instruction courses designed for production in defense equipment. Additional courses for employees, who will study defense problems along electrical and radio engineering lines, will be instituted in September, in collaboration with the Federal Office of Education and the Engineering Training for Defense Program. These classes will be held at the RCA Plant in Camden and at the University of Pennsylvania.

More than 300 RCA employees were graduated from a similar 20-weeks course during the past season, and when the instruction is resumed it is expected that from 600 to 700 new employee-students will be enrolled. There is also a course in job-training known as the "OPM Training for Defense", from which 120 RCA employees recently were graduated. Sixty now are enrolled in a new class with expansion in membership expected.

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Station WCRS, Greenwood, S. C., has become a bonus outlet of the NBC-Red Network Southeastern Group, as of September 1st.

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KATYKA BUTTS AND HER THREE CHILDREN

William Katzyka, President, Director of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, was assigned, effective September 1, 1935, to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A letter to Chicago, Mr. Katzyka, after being presented to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Mr. Katzyka also was active for several years in the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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FOR TRAINING EMPLOYEES FOR RESEARCH

The National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

Now that 100 new employees were graduated from a similar course during the past year, and that the institution is now in a position to accept 100 new employees, it is expected that there is also a course in training for the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. He was assigned to the position of Public Relations Officer, National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1200 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

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DEFENSE THEME OF EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS

Emphasis on National Defense in broadcasting was reflected in action taken last Friday by the CBS Adult Education Board in approving the experiment represented by the program "Report to the Nation."

Convening at Columbia's New York City headquarters, under the chairmanship of Lyman Bryson, of Teachers College, Columbia University, the Board voted to place the "Report" in one of the important evening periods originally withheld from network sales for the development of adult education programs.

After careful review of two other programs, "People's Platform" and "Invitation to Learning", the Board decided that both should be continued. Those series were put on the air - the "Platform" on July 20, 1938, and "Invitation to Learning" on May 26, 1940 - on the Board's recommendation.

"Report to the Nation", which continues in its Tuesday at 9:30 P.M. spot as the result of the Board's action, was first heard last November 30. The program was developed as an experiment in civics education by radio, along lines suggested at an earlier Education Board meeting.

Although the series was originally designed to present all aspects of non-political activity of the "biggest business on earth" -- the United States Government -- in recent months it has been devoted principally to depicting various aspects of preparations for National Defense.

Sterling Fisher, CBS Director of Talks and Education, reported on three other new programs in the interest of National Defense. He told how "Proudly We Hail" each week signalizes the achievements of the humbler production line defense workers in American industry; how "Spirit of '41" is designed to bring listeners dramatic, first-hand information about the United States fighting forces, and how "You Decide" was aimed to impress children of high school age.

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R.C.A. COMMUNICATIONS RETURN HIGHER

R.C.A. Communications, Inc., reports net income of \$917,241 for the seven months of 1941 through July. The corresponding return in 1940 was \$893,521.

The July gross was \$806,788 against \$657,116 last year. The seven months gross was \$5,584,045 as against \$4,457,010.

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1950-1951 1952-1953 1954-1955 1956-1957 1958-1959 1960-1961 1962-1963 1964-1965 1966-1967 1968-1969 1970-1971 1972-1973 1974-1975 1976-1977 1978-1979 1980-1981 1982-1983 1984-1985 1986-1987 1988-1989 1990-1991 1992-1993 1994-1995 1996-1997 1998-1999 2000-2001 2002-2003 2004-2005 2006-2007 2008-2009 2010-2011 2012-2013 2014-2015 2016-2017 2018-2019 2020-2021 2022-2023 2024-2025 2026-2027 2028-2029 2030-2031 2032-2033 2034-2035 2036-2037 2038-2039 2040-2041 2042-2043 2044-2045 2046-2047 2048-2049 2050-2051 2052-2053 2054-2055 2056-2057 2058-2059 2060-2061 2062-2063 2064-2065 2066-2067 2068-2069 2070-2071 2072-2073 2074-2075 2076-2077 2078-2079 2080-2081 2082-2083 2084-2085 2086-2087 2088-2089 2090-2091 2092-2093 2094-2095 2096-2097 2098-2099 2100-2101 2102-2103 2104-2105 2106-2107 2108-2109 2110-2111 2112-2113 2114-2115 2116-2117 2118-2119 2120-2121 2122-2123 2124-2125 2126-2127 2128-2129 2130-2131 2132-2133 2134-2135 2136-2137 2138-2139 2140-2141 2142-2143 2144-2145 2146-2147 2148-2149 2150-2151 2152-2153 2154-2155 2156-2157 2158-2159 2160-2161 2162-2163 2164-2165 2166-2167 2168-2169 2170-2171 2172-2173 2174-2175 2176-2177 2178-2179 2180-2181 2182-2183 2184-2185 2186-2187 2188-2189 2190-2191 2192-2193 2194-2195 2196-2197 2198-2199 2200-2201 2202-2203 2204-2205 2206-2207 2208-2209 2210-2211 2212-2213 2214-2215 2216-2217 2218-2219 2220-2221 2222-2223 2224-2225 2226-2227 2228-2229 2230-2231 2232-2233 2234-2235 2236-2237 2238-2239 2240-2241 2242-2243 2244-2245 2246-2247 2248-2249 2250-2251 2252-2253 2254-2255 2256-2257 2258-2259 2260-2261 2262-2263 2264-2265 2266-2267 2268-2269 2270-2271 2272-2273 2274-2275 2276-2277 2278-2279 2280-2281 2282-2283 2284-2285 2286-2287 2288-2289 2290-2291 2292-2293 2294-2295 2296-2297 2298-2299 2300-2301 2302-2303 2304-2305 2306-2307 2308-2309 2310-2311 2312-2313 2314-2315 2316-2317 2318-2319 2320-2321 2322-2323 2324-2325 2326-2327 2328-2329 2330-2331 2332-2333 2334-2335 2336-2337 2338-2339 2340-2341 2342-2343 2344-2345 2346-2347 2348-2349 2350-2351 2352-2353 2354-2355 2356-2357 2358-2359 2360-2361 2362-2363 2364-2365 2366-2367 2368-2369 2370-2371 2372-2373 2374-2375 2376-2377 2378-2379 2380-2381 2382-2383 2384-2385 2386-2387 2388-2389 2390-2391 2392-2393 2394-2395 2396-2397 2398-2399 2400-2401 2402-2403 2404-2405 2406-2407 2408-2409 2410-2411 2412-2413 2414-2415 2416-2417 2418-2419 2420-2421 2422-2423 2424-2425 2426-2427 2428-2429 2430-2431 2432-2433 2434-2435 2436-2437 2438-2439 2440-2441 2442-2443 2444-2445 2446-2447 2448-2449 2450-2451 2452-2453 2454-2455 2456-2457 2458-2459 2460-2461 2462-2463 2464-2465 2466-2467 2468-2469 2470-2471 2472-2473 2474-2475 2476-2477 2478-2479 2480-2481 2482-2483 2484-2485 2486-2487 2488-2489 2490-2491 2492-2493 2494-2495 2496-2497 2498-2499 2500-2501 2502-2503 2504-2505 2506-2507 2508-2509 2510-2511 2512-2513 2514-2515 2516-2517 2518-2519 2520-2521 2522-2523 2524-2525 2526-2527 2528-2529 2530-2531 2532-2533 2534-2535 2536-2537 2538-2539 2540-2541 2542-2543 2544-2545 2546-2547 2548-2549 2550-2551 2552-2553 2554-2555 2556-2557 2558-2559 2560-2561 2562-2563 2564-2565 2566-2567 2568-2569 2570-2571 2572-2573 2574-2575 2576-2577 2578-2579 2580-2581 2582-2583 2584-2585 2586-2587 2588-2589 2590-2591 2592-2593 2594-2595 2596-2597 2598-2599 2600-2601 2602-2603 2604-2605 2606-2607 2608-2609 2610-2611 2612-2613 2614-2615 2616-2617 2618-2619 2620-2621 2622-2623 2624-2625 2626-2627 2628-2629 2630-2631 2632-2633 2634-2635 2636-2637 2638-2639 2640-2641 2642-2643 2644-2645 2646-2647 2648-2649 2650-2651 2652-2653 2654-2655 2656-2657 2658-2659 2660-2661 2662-2663 2664-2665 2666-2667 2668-2669 2670-2671 2672-2673 2674-2675 2676-2677 2678-2679 2680-2681 2682-2683 2684-2685 2686-2687 2688-2689 2690-2691 2692-2693 2694-2695 2696-2697 2698-2699 2700-2701 2702-2703 2704-2705 2706-2707 2708-2709 2710-2711 2712-2713 2714-2715 2716-2717 2718-2719 2720-2721 2722-2723 2724-2725 2726-2727 2728-2729 2730-2731 2732-2733 2734-2735 2736-2737 2738-2739 2740-2741 2742-2743 2744-2745 2746-2747 2748-2749 2750-2751 2752-2753 2754-2755 2756-2757 2758-2759 2760-2761 2762-2763 2764-2765 2766-2767 2768

The results are expected to be published by the end of the year.

On 10/10/68, the following information was received from the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) regarding the activities of the Black Panther Party (BPP) in the United States:

1. The review of the "History of the United States" by the author, which was published in 1961, is a very good example of the author's style. The book is written in a clear and concise manner, and it is easy to read. The author's use of language is very effective, and it is a pleasure to read his work. The book is a very good example of the author's style, and it is a pleasure to read his work.

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[illegible]

YOUNG & RUBICAM Chicago 312.526.2000 New York 212.697.2000
San Francisco 415.774.2000 Los Angeles 213.696.2000

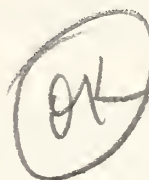
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
GENERAL LIBRARY
HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER
COMPANY, INC.



RECEIVED

SEP 15 1941

FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1362

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

1. The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine and the health of the people of the United States.
2. The Association is composed of all American physicians who are members of one of the national medical organizations or of a state medical society.
3. The Association is organized into a national body and into state and local branches.
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RADIO INCLUDED IN PRIORITY REPAIR ORDER

Radio communication and broadcasting equipment, but not home receiving sets, were included in a plan to keep defense and civilian industries going full speed as announced by OPM Priorities Director Donald M. Nelson this week.

The plan grants immediately a preference rating of A-10 for repair parts required by twenty industries without the necessity of an application to the OPM for a preference rating certificate, since the purchaser may simply note on his order that the commodity, equipment, accessory, part, assembly or other product is required to fill a repair order of an industry classified as essential. It affects tens of thousands of business concerns.

Mr. Nelson said that the plan displaced the Maintenance and Repair Order announced by E. R. Stettinius, Jr., former OPM Priorities Director, on Aug. 8, "but which was never actually issued because of administrative difficulties in handling the paper work it would have involved."

"The present order is designed primarily to protect industry against sudden breakdowns and is regarded as an interim measure", Mr. Nelson said. "The entire inventory problem is to be studied further with a view to providing broader priority assistance."

"It is felt, however, that the present plan will keep the essential industries covered running on their normal basis and will prevent serious interruption to defense production by giving producers a simple method for obtaining vital repair parts."

It was said that the list of essential industries might be expanded from time to time. The order, effective immediately, will expire Feb. 28, 1942, unless it is revoked sooner or extended by administrative action.

As the order does not solve the problem of providing materials for new manufacturing by the radio industry, the Defense Communications Board will continue its study of the critical situation.

Like other DCB subordinate units, the new committee will be limited in its scope to studies for DCB itself and will function through the main coordinating committee headed by Lieut. E. K. Jett, FCC Chief Engineer, a strong advocate of prompt remedial action. When organized about a fortnight hence, the new committee probably will be asked to plan, study and report on particular situations involving priorities so that OPM and the new SPAB - super defense steering agency headed by Vice President Wallace - can be advised through OCB of minimum requirements.

TABLE SHOWING THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

The following table shows the results of the investigation conducted by the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, during the year 1904. The table is divided into two main sections, one for the year 1904 and one for the year 1905. The first section, for the year 1904, is divided into three sub-sections, one for each of the three main divisions of the Bureau, and the second section, for the year 1905, is divided into two sub-sections, one for each of the two main divisions of the Bureau.

The first section, for the year 1904, is divided into three sub-sections, one for each of the three main divisions of the Bureau. The first sub-section, for the Division of Land Management, shows that the total number of acres of land managed by the Bureau was 1,000,000, and that the total number of acres of land sold by the Bureau was 100,000. The second sub-section, for the Division of Surveying, shows that the total number of miles of surveying was 1,000, and that the total number of miles of land surveyed was 100. The third sub-section, for the Division of Reclamation, shows that the total number of acres of land reclaimed was 1,000,000, and that the total number of acres of land sold by the Bureau was 100,000.

The second section, for the year 1905, is divided into two sub-sections, one for each of the two main divisions of the Bureau. The first sub-section, for the Division of Land Management, shows that the total number of acres of land managed by the Bureau was 1,000,000, and that the total number of acres of land sold by the Bureau was 100,000. The second sub-section, for the Division of Surveying, shows that the total number of miles of surveying was 1,000, and that the total number of miles of land surveyed was 100.

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9/11/41

Membership of the Committee is being drawn, one each, from the following DCB subcommittees; Domestic broadcasting, international broadcasting, amateur, aviation, cable, radio communication, state and municipal facilities, telegraph and telephone. Excluded will be the three purely government subcommittees.

Through the individual members representing industrial groups, the Priorities Committee would be enabled to advise DCB of manufacturers' requirements and of replacement needs. The immediate effort, of course, will be to secure preference ratings in emergent situations, such as broadcasting, and to insure so far as possible that adequate materials will be given essential defense activities.

In an announcement last Friday DCB said it has already planned for utilization of existing communication facilities in the coordinated interest of military, industry, and civilian activities. The need of materials for extension, interconnections, and alternate circuits constitutes an important related problem, it added.

"The board has been greatly concerned about the availability of such equipment. While it is gratified to know that a priority status has been assigned to repair and maintenance materials, it feels that it is equally, and in many cases more, important to provide a high order of priority for new materials and equipment. This is particularly true of new and supplementary facilities directly or indirectly related to national defense expansion."

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PAUL PORTER, OPM HOST TO BRITISH VISITORS

Paul Porter, energetic young attorney for the Columbia Broadcasting System in Washington, has been loaned temporarily to the Office of Production Management to play official host to a small delegation of British visitors.

The Britishers, representing both management and labor, were invited to the United States by OPM to inspect defense industries. The first party was due in New York today.

Mr. Porter will accompany the visitors on a flying tour of the Nation's defense centers. Army planes will be used.

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PRESS-RADIO HEARINGS MAY RUN SIX WEEKS

Another month or six weeks of testimony in the Federal Communications Commission's investigation of newspaper-radio tie-ups is in prospect.

The hearings are to resume on September 17th and continue until the inquiry is concluded, with only brief recesses for FCC meetings and the October 6 hearing on multiple ownership.

The FCC investigating staff is still in the field examining station correspondence and files, to ferret out data for the inquiry. This work is being carried on under the direction of David D. Lloyd, chief of the Inquiry Section of the FCC's Law Department. Mr. Lloyd, along with Mr. Harris, conducted all of the Commission's examination of witnesses during the five days of hearing in latter July and Aug. 1.

The hearings will be resumed in Room 6121, New Post Office Building, which is little longer than a conference chamber.

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RADIO RESEARCH, TECHNICAL JOBS OPEN

Two Civil Service examinations were announced this week - one for radio mechanic-technician positions, and the other for technical and scientific aid positions.

The need for radio mechanic-technicians is so pressing that the Commission called for applications even before the formal announcement was off the press. Technical and scientific aid positions in many Government agencies will be filled by persons who are qualified, under the terms of that announcement, to do research and testing in radio, explosives, chemistry, physics, metallurgy, and fuels.

Men and women are needed to do research and testing in radio, explosives, chemistry, physics, metallurgy, and fuels. The jobs pay from \$1,440 to \$2,000 a year.

Among the Government agencies that are expected to utilize the employment lists set up as a result of this examination are: Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering, Department of Agriculture; Bureau of Mines, the Department of the Interior; and the Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce. The War and Navy Departments also have vacancies - the War Department in its Quartermaster Corps, and the Navy Department in its laboratories.

Applications will be rated as soon as possible after they are received at the Commission's Washington office until June 30, 1942. However, since many of these positions are connected with

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
ON THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE
ANTI-TRUST ACTS BY THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The following is a summary of the findings of the National Bureau of Investigation in its investigation of the alleged violation of the Anti-Trust Acts by the United States of America.

The National Bureau of Investigation has conducted a thorough investigation of the alleged violation of the Anti-Trust Acts by the United States of America. The results of this investigation are set forth in the following report.

The National Bureau of Investigation has found that the United States of America has violated the Anti-Trust Acts in the following manner:

1. The United States of America has entered into an agreement with the following companies:

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

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the National Defense Program, persons who are qualified for and interested in these positions are urged to apply at once.

Radio mechanic-technicians will be paid salaries ranging from \$1,400 to \$2,300 a year. They may file their applications until November 6, 1941. In their applications they must show that they have had appropriate training or experience in one or more of the following:

1. Paid experience in technical radio work such as radio repairman, operator, or electrician.
2. Technical study in residence at a radio school.
3. Resident study including courses in radio in a school of engineering or technology.
4. Completion of an approved Defense Training Course in any branch of radio work.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the Civil Service Commission's representative at any first- or second-class Post Office, from any District office, or from the U.S. Civil Service Commission in Washington, D. C.

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NETS REPORTED SPENDING \$1,500,000 ON TELEVISION

NBC and Columbia are now spending between \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000 a year on television, according to Variety. NBC, operating on a commercial license, has a budget of nearly \$1,000,000 and, with five regular sponsors, has a gross income of around \$50,000-\$75,000 a year from commercial programs, the weekly states.

CBS declines to reveal how much it is spending a year, but indicates the amount is not much less than NBC's budget. Since it has only a construction permit for commercial operation, CBS has no sponsors as yet and therefore no income. But it claims to have several sponsorship requests.

There is still wide divergence in estimates of the number of television receivers in actual operation in the New York area. NBC officials say their surveys have shown there are 4,500 sets in private homes and 600-odd in public places, mostly cafes and bars. They expect these figures to be doubled by next Jan. 1, they assert.

CBS officials estimate there are between 3,000 and 5,000 sets in the area, inclusive of private homes and public spots, but that not many of these are adjusted to the new television channels. CBS men are pessimistic about future sales, at least for some time, mostly because of the situation in metal priorities.

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NBC, CBS JOIN ARGUMENT ON NET RULES

The National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System at the last minute announced they would participate in oral arguments before the Federal Communications Commission today on a suggested revision of the stringent chain broadcast rules recently issued.

The arguments which opened in the Commission's hearing room in the new Post Office Building, were ordered on the petition filed by the Mutual Broadcasting System suggesting certain changes in the rules originally laid down by the Commission as a result of its long investigation of alleged monopoly in broadcasting.

MBS asked the Commission to change its rules so as to permit the chains to make two or three year contracts with their affiliates. The regulations, which have been held in abeyance for some time, permit only one-year contracts whereas it has been the practice for major chains to make contracts for as long a period as five years.

MBS also asked that the call period under which the chains may exercise their option of time on affiliated stations be made 42 days. The option time now in practice by the large chains is 28 days.

Neither CBS nor NBC accompanied their notice of appearance with briefs.

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FCC ACTION

Independent Broadcasting Co., Springfield, Mo., granted construction permit for new standard broadcast station to operate on 1400 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time; Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif. granted construction permit for new standard broadcast station to operate on 1110 kilocycles, 10 kilowatts power, unlimited time, using directional antenna day and night, subject to whatever action the Commission may finally adopt with respect to Order No. 84 (multiple ownership), and approval of antenna site.

National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., granted extension of authority to transmit recorded programs to all broadcast stations in Canada licensed to operate by the Canadian Government, which may be heard consistently in the United States, thereby continuing the exchange of goodwill programs.

WSXFM, The Crosley Corp., Cincinnati, Ohio, granted extension of special temporary authority to operate a high frequency experimental broadcast station on 43200 kilocycles, 1000 watts power, special emission for frequency modulation for the period beginning September 29, 1941, and ending not later than December 27, 1941,

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The following is a list of the books in the collection of the New York Public Library, which were purchased by the Library from the estate of the late Mr. J. M. Smith, who died in 1880.

The books in the collection are as follows: 1. A History of the United States, by J. M. Smith, 1880. 2. A History of the United States, by J. M. Smith, 1880. 3. A History of the United States, by J. M. Smith, 1880.

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NAB APPROVES ASCAP-NET CONTRACTS

The way was cleared for resumption of general broadcasting of ASCAP music and conclusion of the radio-music war this week in New York.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Broadcasters endorsed the contract forms negotiated between ASCAP and the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Committee's action brought to an end, officially, the war between these two interests which started in March, 1939, and which resulted in the absence of ASCAP music on the major portion of America's broadcasting facilities since Jan. 1, 1941. Along with the Committee's endorsement came an announcement that Columbia, like NBC, had agreed to terms and conditions with ASCAP.

As for the date of the resumption of ASCAP music, NBC is planning on Sept. 28 and the indications are that the opening of NBC and Columbia facilities to ASCAP music will be simultaneous.

With the signing of contract, ASCAP will release the networks and affiliate stations of all infringement violations from January 1, 1941, to date. It is understood that before the contract forms receive the actual signatures of NBC, Columbia and ASCAP they will have been gone over by Thurman Arnold, Assistant U. S. Attorney General.

Neville Miller, President of the NAB, issued a statement recommending that members accept the new NBC licensing contracts.

The Executive Committee of the NAB, he declared, "has had ample opportunity to study, through a series of meetings, the terms and conditions of the proposed ASCAP contract. It is the concensus of the Executive Committee that these terms in their present form are highly satisfactory and also broadcasters who desire to use ASCAP music, an eminently fair and equitable basis for such use, provision having been made for the various operating problems which confront the industry. The NAB therefor recommends favorable consideration of that form of contract which best suits the station's individual operating need.

"The contract in its present form", continued the statement, "achieves principles for which broadcasters have been contending for many years. It enables broadcasters to take their choice of a blanket contract for all ASCAP music, or to purchase this music for the programs on which it is played. Moreover, the contract reduces substantially the basis which our industry has hitherto been compelled to pay."

"The proposed contracts with ASCAP, in their final form", said Mr. Miller, "will be mailed to all stations within the next few days and will be subjected to the scrutiny and approval of the

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN

The National Association of Women was organized in 1848 at Seneca Falls, New York, and has since that time been the leading organization of women in the United States.

The Association has been instrumental in the passage of many laws, and has been the leading organization of women in the United States.

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individual broadcaster." Mr. Miller added that the terms and conditions of the proposed contracts were acceptable, he had been informed, to NBC and CBS. Signaturing by these networks, it is understood, is contingent upon the agreement of affiliated stations to bear their portion of the cost of the license."

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FCC BELIEVED AWARE OF FBI STATION

FCC officials are believed to have been aware of the operations of the Federal Bureau of Investigation short-wave station which is said to have been in constant communication with Nazi secret service in Hamburg, Germany.

While officials declined to comment on the case during the trial in New York by 16 persons accused of espionage, it is known that the FCC has worked closely with the FBI in the past.

As one FCC official said: "We hardly could have not known about the station's operations if it actually existed."

The FCC has maintained a constant lookout for outlaw short-wave stations since the war began.

For sixteen months the FBI exchanged worthless "information" about the American defense program for accurate reports on the activities of Nazi spies in this country by means of a short-wave station on Long Island, according to testimony at the Federal trial in New York.

As related by William G. Sebold, 42-year-old naturalized American citizen, it was the German espionage system itself that had conceived the idea of a short wave station in the United States that would enable it to check on American defense preparations and at the same time regulate the activities of their secret agents in this country.

The plan boomeranged because, Sebold testified, he had turned over the information to agents of the FBI on his return from Germany early in 1940.

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Consular representatives of the twenty Latin American republics spoke in a dedicatory broadcast last week over the new 50,000-watt transmitter of Station KGEI, General Electric Company's international short-wave station at San Francisco. KGEI broadcasts to Latin America five hours daily from 4 to 9 P.M. pst. Also nine hours daily to Asia, the Antipodes and Africa.

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ORGANIZATION PLANS "PACKAGED" TELEVISION

Announcement was made this week of the formation of a new organization to function as an intermediary between television broadcasting stations and advertising agencies. It is known as Telecast Productions, Inc., with offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City. Myron Zobel is President.

"Our new organization is designed to render a personal service to agencies and advertisers by producing 'packaged' television programs for commercial sponsors", said Mr. Zobel. "Telecast Productions, Inc., has assembled talent, writers and producers from the small number now available who have already had television experience, and has made arrangements with others from the fields of the theatre, motion picture, and radio to apply their specialized knowledge to television.

"Telecast Productions, Inc., is pioneering in the commercial use of television just as others did in the early days of the radio and motion picture. And we are encouraged by the reception which television's sponsors and potential sponsors have already shown."

Mr. Zobel has been associated with advertising since 1921 when he founded "Screenland" magazine. Since 1928, he has been president of The Graduate Group, Inc., advertising representatives of alumni magazines of colleges and universities.

Associated with Mr. Zobel as Production Director for Telecast is Kenneth Shaw. Mr. Shaw was with the Television Division of NBC for the past two and one-half years and previously was stage manager and assistant director for key theatrical producers, including Herman Shumlin, the Group Theatre and the Chautauqua Opera Co.

Telecast Productions, Inc. has already scheduled a dozen "packaged productions" and negotiations with agencies and advertisers for sponsorship are now under way, Mr. Zobel stated.

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1650 KC. ADDED TO POLICE RADIO BAND

The Federal Communications Commission this week took the following action on Rules and Regulations:

Amended in part Appendix B, Part 2, General Rules and Regulations, and Section 10.41 of the Rules Governing Emergency Radio Services, effective immediately, by adding the allocation of frequency 1650 kilocycles to the police service.

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CONFIDENTIAL NAME "CONFIDENTIAL"

Information was made available to the Director of the
 Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on
 the subject of the "CONFIDENTIAL" name. It is noted that
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EDITOR CONFUSED BY VARIETY OF RADIO SURVEYS

"Of all the radio's many and mildly insane aspects none is more fascinating than the little question of who listens to what, and why, and at what time of day or night", John K. Hutchens writes in the New York Times. "It is particularly fascinating because no one can discover the answer with exact, altogether scientific precision; wherefore it becomes a sort of perpetual guessing game, the more entertaining because the findings not only vary from month to month but are apt to contradict one another at any given point.

"Probably this is not so entertaining to radio advertisers, who like to know what they are getting for their money, or to actors, who like to know who (if any one) is listening to them; but to almost any one else who pores over the records there is a certain academic interest in the grim determination with which the survey conductors go about their business, putting in telephone calls and ringing door-bells in large cities and small, and then coming back to note solemnly the results of their cross-country labors.

"Do they never have their doubts, these seekers after the truth, these takers of the listening public's temperature? You would not gather so from the finality with which they present their figures, complete to the last decimal point. Do they never awaken in the night, wondering feverishly if perhaps some one who said he liked Jack Benny really did not like Jack Benny? But in the final listings there is no margin for error.

"Having collected a stack of surveys, this confused corner had thought to make, as it were, a master survey, thus arriving at a kind of super-perfection and modestly earning the gratitude of all who care about such things. It won't work out. Here is the Cooperative Analysis of Broadcasting, with a semi-annual report entitled 'Radio Program Audiences - October, 1940, to April, 1941', based on 405,000 completed telephone calls made in 'thirty-three major cities'. Now 405,000 telephone calls obviously represent a lot of work, not counting wrong numbers, and they ought to mean something. In fact, they probably do. But what are you to think when Station WOR announces, as it did the other day, that it will presently use a new survey which does away with phone calls and instead employs only the personal interview?"

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A. B. Chamberlain, Chief Engineer of the Columbia Broadcasting System, recently delivered an illustrated lecture before the New York Chapter of The Institute of Radio Engineers on the subject, "CBS International Broadcasting Facilities".

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies. The colonies were founded by Englishmen who had come to America in search of a better life. They were at first dependent on England for everything they needed, but as they grew in number and power, they began to assert their independence. This led to a series of conflicts with England, which culminated in the American Revolution. The result was the birth of a new nation, the United States of America.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the early years of the new nation. The United States was a young and inexperienced country, and it had to learn many things the hard way. It had to learn how to govern itself, how to defend itself, and how to get along with its neighbors. It was a time of great struggle and sacrifice, but it was also a time of great achievement. The United States emerged from its early years as a strong and independent nation, ready to face the challenges of the future.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the middle years of the new nation. This was a time of rapid growth and expansion. The United States had won its independence, and it was now free to pursue its own course. It was a time of great discovery and exploration, as Americans sought to expand their territory and influence. It was also a time of great conflict, as the United States fought wars with its neighbors and with itself. The result was a more powerful and unified nation, ready to take its place among the great powers of the world.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the late years of the new nation. This was a time of great change and transformation. The United States had grown into a powerful and influential nation, and it was now facing new challenges. It was a time of great progress and achievement, but it was also a time of great struggle and sacrifice. The United States emerged from its late years as a more powerful and unified nation, ready to face the challenges of the future.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

::: _____ :::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Top-flight entertainment for service men on leave in New York will be provided through distribution of tickets to NBC broadcasts by the New York City Defense Recreation Committee, according to Vincent J. Gilcher, Director of General Service for the National Broadcasting Company. Passes for tours of the Radio City studios will also be provided.

Robin Kinhead, CBS publicity staff writer, has taken leave of absence from the network to join Col. William B. Donovan's Office of the Coordinator of Information. Mr. Kinhead will start work Monday, September 15, in the New York Bureau of the Office, headed by Robert E. Sherwood, author of "Abe Lincoln in Illinois" and other Broadway plays. Mr. Kinhead's position will be that of news analyst in the shortwave intelligence unit, and he will work directly under Ed Johnson, formerly Director of Columbia's short-wave listening station.

With a collective average topping 97 percent, 26 feminine members of the first American radio industry class in air raid precaution work received diplomas Thursday from Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company.

Members of the American Women's Voluntary Services, the girls, all NBC employees, have established a class record higher than any previous group, according to their instructor, May Singhi Breen. More than 5,000 American women have been trained by the AWVS since March.

Two hundred and ten different advertisers chose WOR during the first six months of 1941 as contrasted with 146 during the first six months of 1940, and 207 during the entire year, 1940.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation has notified NBC of ten new supplementary stations which are now available in conjunction with CBC network facilities.

Samuel Bruce White, Jr., 25-year-old trainee who only a fortnight ago wrote his mother that he was "dead broke", has just learned through the Columbia network program, "Are You A Missing Heir?" that he was left \$13,000 by his father, who died at sea last April.

Through the same source, Mrs. Lelia Hoagland, 67, of Beaverton, Ore., who always thought her husband died 30 years ago in an avalanche in the Alaskan gold fields, learned that he had only passed away last February leaving an estate of \$6,000.

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ZENITH REPORTS \$302,956 QUARTERLY PROFIT

The Zenith Radio Corporation reports a consolidated operating profit for the first quarter ended July 31, 1941, of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$302,956 after depreciation, excise taxes and liberal reserves, but before provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, as per the company's books, the report states. "Estimated Federal income taxes on this profit, based on the Tax Bill recently passed by the Senate, will approximate \$91,000.

"Shipments during the first two months of the quarter were limited because of the company's inability to secure sufficient quantities of certain materials", according to E. F. McDonald, Jr., President. "This situation was somewhat relieved during the third month, however, total shipments for the quarter were below those of a year ago. Subsequently shipments have been very much improved so that the total for the fiscal year to date now exceeds that for the same period a year ago. Orders on hand from Distributors and material commitments made to cover give promise of a continued larger volume of shipments for the balance of the current season.

"Outstanding features and advanced engineering have again contributed to the continued popularity of the company's product. As a result of its early pioneering and development of the new Frequency Modulation type of receivers, the company now holds a dominant position in this new field of radio broadcasting and reception. The demand for this new type of receiver has greatly increased the sale of higher priced consoles and radio-phonograph combinations.

"The demand for the company's current line of receivers has greatly exceeded that of any previous year. Difficulty in securing materials is the only limiting factor in satisfying this demand.

"Shipments have started on defense contracts and it is expected they will be sufficient to at least take up any slack that may develop in the production of regular products due to possible further curtailment of materials for civilian use."

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CBS SHOWS RADIO'S SALESMANSHIP

The first extensive study of the influence of radio listening on buying habits, based on 10,000 personal interviews by Elmo Roper, was published this week by the Columbia Broadcasting System, and is available to business executives on request.

Entitled "Roper Counts Customers", the book offers a scientific count of actual customers won by CBS advertisers as a direct result of their radio programs. The study measured all 40 CBS evening programs, and it was found that the 40 programs won 53% more customers for their sponsored products than the same products had won among non-listeners to those programs.

The 40-page book reveals that the 40 CBS programs reached 91 percent of all U.S. adults in a four weeks' period. One program alone, the study discloses, was heard by 55% of the adult population, a monthly audience of 50,336,000 men and women.

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The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication of the American Medical Association, published at 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 60610. It is the official journal of the American Medical Association and is one of the most widely read and influential medical journals in the world. The journal covers a wide range of topics in medicine, including clinical medicine, public health, medical education, and medical law. It is published in English and is available in both print and electronic formats.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

OK
NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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September 16, 1941

EARLY ACTION PROMISED ON MBS PETITION

Chairman James L. Fly told newspaper men at his weekly press conference Monday that the Federal Communications Commission will act promptly on the petition of the Mutual Broadcasting System which was argued last Friday. He would not predict the time, however, when a decision may be made.

Four networks were represented at the hearing: MBS, NBC, CBS and the Yankee Network.

Suspension of the rules regulating radio chain broadcasting for the duration of the national emergency were proposed by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

John J. Burns, counsel for Columbia, told the Commission the broadcasters must devote themselves wholeheartedly to their share in the defense effort and that the national interest could best be served by the proposed action. The National Broadcasting Company joined Columbia in asking for a suspension of the rules.

Mr. Burns attacked the authority of the Commission to issue the rules, but suggested that if the rules are suspended during the emergency the FCC go to Congress with representatives of the industry and ask for legislation to provide more stability in network operation. He said such action would permit networks to plan operations in advance without risk of having rules changed suddenly. Mr. Burns, a former General Counsel of the Securities and Exchange Commission, said this method of approach had been used successfully in working out a new law for the investment trust industry.

Louis G. Caldwell, Counsel for Mutual, expressed hope that there will be no delay in putting the FCC chain-monopoly rules into effect. He offered two proposals:

- (1) Longer terms for contracts, possibly two or three years instead of one year, with license periods corresponding in length.
- (2) Permit option time under certain restrictions.

Mr. Caldwell said Mutual could operate under the new regulations without option time, but added that it now recognized that the practice was a convenience. He urged the Commission, however, to put the rules, either as originally written or as modified, into effect immediately, adding that Mutual was suffering from the delay.

(1921-1922)

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However, Mr. Caldwell admitted under questioning by Commissioner T.A.M. Craven that Mutual's business had substantially increased over that of last year.

Mutual, he said, proposes to permit time options under certain restrictions. It suggested that the broadcasting day be divided into three five-hour periods, namely from 8 A.M. to 1 P.M., 1 to 6 P.M., and 6 to 11 P.M. In each five-hour segment Mutual would have the Commission permit $3\frac{1}{2}$ or possibly 4 hours of option time. It would not permit any optioning of time between 11 P.M. and 8 A.M.

Mr. Caldwell suggested that the Commission make certain that a fair amount of time in each segment is left free of control by the networks.

Both NBC and CBS challenged the power of the FCC to promulgate regulations governing them.

Describing the regulations as arbitrary and unreasonable, Mr. Burns reiterated Columbia's position that Congress had not given the Commission power to regulate network-station regulations and practices.

"The language of the Act makes it clear that the only power to make regulations with respect to chain broadcasting which Congress intended to confer upon the Commission is that dealing principally with the physical operations of stations", Mr. Burns said.

"The record before the Commission demonstrates that the Commission has founded its regulations upon speculation. It has drawn on its imagination to find evil without adequate appraisal of the confusion its reforms will bring to radio broadcasting. We repeat that these regulations are not justified by any existing or threatened evils. They are not founded upon adequate demonstrable facts or upon common knowledge or experience."

"The effect of the Commission's order", Mr. Cahill, counsel for the National Broadcasting Company, said, "will be the destruction of nation-wide broadcasting."

Paul Spearman, attorney for the Yankee Network, urged that exceptions be made for regional networks in the chain regulations. He was given permission to file a brief.

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Peter Q. Nyce, Alexandria (Va.) attorney, has amended his application to ask for a permit to construct a broadcasting station in Washington rather than Alexandria. He wants assignment on 1600 kc. with 5 KW power.

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DEFENSE AGENCY DISTRIBUTING S-W PROGRAMS

The Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs has begun weekly mailings of United States short-wave radio program schedules to the other American Republics, the Coordinator's Office announced today (Tuesday).

Forty thousand programs for the week of October 12 were distributed in the first mailing which went out last week. The programs are printed in three languages - Spanish, Portuguese and English.

Distribution of these schedules is designed to supply detailed information on all short-wave programs broadcast from this country which can be heard in the other American Republics. Each program on the schedules is listed by title, the hour at which it may be heard and the wave length of the broadcasting station.

Only programs broadcast in Spanish are listed in the Spanish language schedules, and similarly, Portuguese programs are listed in the Portuguese schedules, and English in the English schedules. To further facilitate the location of programs, the Spanish schedules are published in four separate issues, each showing the time in effect in the area in which it is distributed.

The distribution is being handled by the Radio Section of the Coordinator's office under the direction of M. H. Aylesworth, formerly President of the National Broadcasting Company. John H. Payne, Associate Director of the Radio Section has developed this project in cooperation with the Columbia Broadcasting System, the Crosley Corporation, the General Electric Company, the National Broadcasting Company, WCAU Broadcasting Company, the Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., and the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation - all international short-wave broadcasters.

Don Francisco, of Chicago, former Chairman of Lord & Thomas, is head of the Communications Division of the Coordinator's Office.

The U. S. short-wave broadcasters, in order to make their programs attractive to the millions of listeners among our neighbors to the South, regularly direct their broadcast to them by means of antennae which greatly increase the signal strength in each locality in which they are directed.

There has been a crying need for these U.S. short-wave programs, which were published for about five years by the Department of Commerce under the direction of Mr. Payne, but only in English and thus had a very limited distribution, and it is believed that this new service will largely fill that need. They should develop a vastly increased audience for these short-wave broadcasts and thus greatly increase a common understanding and improve relations throughout the Western Hemisphere.

NOTE: A SAMPLE OF THE NEW SHORT-WAVE PROGRAM SCHEDULE IN ENGLISH IS INCLUDED WITH THIS LETTER.

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INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION

1947

The first of the four main objectives of the International Economic Cooperation Administration is to assist in the reconstruction of the economies of the countries which were devastated by the war. This is to be done by providing them with the necessary financial resources and technical assistance.

Secondly, the I.E.C.A. is to assist in the development of the economies of the countries which were not so severely affected by the war. This is to be done by providing them with the necessary financial resources and technical assistance.

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FCC HELD BIASED IN NEWSPAPER INQUIRY

Charges that the Federal Communications Commission is discriminating against newspapers were made last week by the Newspaper-Radio Committee as the Commission prepared to resume the radio-press inquiry on Wednesday.

The statement, released by Harold Hough, of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram, Chairman of said committee, asserted that this hearing has singled out newspapers from all other classes and kinds of owners and prospective owners and that no comparative study of other kinds of ownership has been sought.

"The Commission should not point a discriminatory finger against a few newspapers, any more than it should against a few bankers, clergymen, lawyers, electricians, equipment manufacturers, merchants, insurance companies, utilities, fraternal and economic groups, or any other group or kind of those who may own or seek to own radio stations", it says.

"The proceedings had the appearance not only of an attack, but of being a deliberate attempt to discredit newspapers and to prejudice their case before the public."

The fact is brought out that the Commission apparently had an after-thought in its second order and three months later brought in the alternative purpose of recommendations to Congress. The Newspaper-Radio statement asks, "What next?" and raises the question of whether the Commission is now aiming to lay the evidence before Congress.

"If this investigation is to proceed with the purpose of making recommendations to Congress, it should be carried on with such impartiality that no one could assume that newspapers were already indicted and were being tried", the statement says.

It then points out that proceedings at the first hearings in July were not carried out with such impartiality. "Class journals committed to a policy of hostility to the daily press hailed the proceedings as an 'attack' upon newspapers, and such they appeared to be", it adds.

The Committee asks "whether or not the FCC questioning has been directed to setting up a case for the divorce of news service to radio stations from that to newspapers."

"This unquestionably would inaugurate more supervision over news dissemination than has heretofore existed in this country", it continues. "It might pave the way to control and censorship of news by a Government agency."

The Newspaper-Radio Committee will be represented at the reopened hearings by Judge Thomas D. Thacher, Chief Counsel, and

THE WELL KNOWN IN THE FUTURE

Changes in the social conditions of the country are being met by the Government and the Committee are working to meet the needs of the people.

The statement, released by the Government, is that the Committee is working to meet the needs of the people and that the Government is working to meet the needs of the people.

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Sydney M. Kaye of New York and A. M. Herman of Fort Worth, as Assistant Counsel.

The renewed hearings in the newspaper-radio inquiry will run for several weeks, Chairman James L. Fly predicted this week. The sessions will not be continuous, however, but will run two or three days a week, he said.

Questioned about the case of James G. Stahlman, Nashville (Tenn.) publisher, Mr. Fly admitted that the inquiry may be over before the U. S. Court of Appeals finally acts on the case. However, he argued that the FCC had won its point regarding its ability to subpoena witnesses and would see the matter through. No other publishers are to be summoned, he indicated.

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PRESIDENT EXTENDS WORKING TIME OF W. D. TERRELL

By Executive Order, President Roosevelt has waived the Retirement Act to permit the Federal Communications Commission to retain William D. Terrell, as Chief of the FCC Field Section for at least another year.

Mr. Terrell, who at one time was the one-man authority directing U. S. radio operations, was 70 years old on August 10th. He would have had to retire at that time had not the President interceded.

Beginning his career in communications with the Postal Telegraph Company in Washington, Mr. Terrell was with the U. S. Treasury for a few years before going to the Department of Commerce. He was in charge of the Radio Section of the Commerce Department from 1915 to 1930 when radio was in its infancy.

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LEWIS, CBS VICE PRESIDENT, JOINS OFFICE OF CIVILIAN DEFENSE

W. B. Lewis, Vice President of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Charge of Programs, has accepted an important radio assignment in Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia's Office of Civilian Defense. He assumed his new responsibilities yesterday (Sept. 15).

Edward Klauber, CBS Executive Vice President, announced that Columbia had gladly extended Lewis an indefinite leave of absence for the period of his service in defense work. While he is away, Douglas Coulter will be acting head of the Program Division.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C.

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CURE ON RADIO EXPORTS TO SOUTH AFRICA FORECAST

Curtailement of American shipments of radio equipment to the Union of South Africa was forecast this week when it became known that South Africa had placed restrictions on the imports of goods from non-sterling countries.

Coincident with the imposition of the restrictions, a ban was issued on a long list of articles, mostly luxuries, the importation of which is halted entirely.

During the first six months of this year, according to statistics of the Department of Commerce, exports to the Union of South Africa, exclusive of war goods, amounted to \$76,966,000, or almost as much as for the twelve months of the last pre-war year, 1938. During the same period of 1941 imports from South Africa, largely manganese and chrome, amounted to \$22,000,000, also more than double the figure for the whole of 1938.

Principally affected are American manufacturers of automobiles, machinery and ready-to-wear goods, which make up the bulk of the exports from the United States to South Africa. Radios and refrigerators also are exported in considerable quantity.

With shipping space at a premium, imposition of the new restrictions will mean a double check on our exports. After a "certificate of essentiality", is obtained by the South African importer and the order placed, the goods will be subject to shipping priority as decided by the South African Purchasing Commission which began functioning here a few weeks ago.

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FLY OUT? GET THE FLIT

In New York last week this writer ran across the trail of an impression that has prevailed in Washington from time to time that Chairman J. L. Fly in some way was to be rubbed out of the Federal Communications Commission picture because of supposed dissatisfaction of the White House at his handling of the broadcasting situation.

The question was asked in New York if Mr. Fly were not removed outright might there not be a chance of transferring him to some other job just as he was himself wished on to the broadcasting and communications industry. The story was prevalent at that time that the power industry was good and sick of him and was just as anxious to get rid of him as the radio people apparently now are.

Leonard Lyons in his New York column "-by Another Name" wrote today (Tuesday):

Chairman Fly of the FCC soon will be the loser in his dispute with Mark Ethridge".

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CONFIDENTIAL REPORT TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

Enclosed for the Secretary of the Army are two copies of a report on the activities of the German Air Force in the Mediterranean theater of operations during the period from 1 January to 31 March 1941. The report is based on information obtained from the German Air Force during its operations in the Mediterranean theater of operations.

The report is divided into two parts. The first part, entitled "General Summary", contains a brief summary of the activities of the German Air Force in the Mediterranean theater of operations during the period from 1 January to 31 March 1941. The second part, entitled "Detailed Summary", contains a detailed summary of the activities of the German Air Force in the Mediterranean theater of operations during the period from 1 January to 31 March 1941.

The report is based on information obtained from the German Air Force during its operations in the Mediterranean theater of operations. The information was obtained from the German Air Force during its operations in the Mediterranean theater of operations. The information was obtained from the German Air Force during its operations in the Mediterranean theater of operations. The information was obtained from the German Air Force during its operations in the Mediterranean theater of operations.

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CONFIDENTIAL

HEARING SET ON 7 FM APPLICATIONS FOR NEW YORK

The Federal Communications Commission has decided to hold a joint hearing on seven of the applications still ungranted for F.M. channels in New York, where the demand exceeds the supply.

Eleven commercial FM licenses for New York City have already been approved. Most of the stations are now under construction.

The seven applications to be considered at the joint hearing will be those of the New York Daily News; FM Radio Broadcasting Co.; Debs Memorial Radio Fund, Inc. (WEVD); Knickerbocker Broadcasting Co. (WMCA); WBNX Broadcasting Co.; Greater New York Broadcasting Corp. (WOV); and Wodaam Corp. (WNEW). In addition, the FCC will consider at the same time the application of the Mercer Broadcasting Co. (The Trenton Times) for a station at Ewing Township, N.J.

In announcing the hearing - for which no definite date has been set - the FCC pointed out that only three Class B channels remain unassigned in the New York region. (A Class B type FM station is one intended to cover the basic trading area of a city over 25,000 population. It may be as large as 15,000 square miles. New York's established area is 8,500.

The three remaining stations available to New York - but not yet assigned, will have the call letters W 79NY, W83NY and W87NY, conforming with their channel frequencies.

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TELEVISION TO AID DEFENSE STAMP SALES

Under the auspices of the State Committee for Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps, in cooperation with fashion editors, department stores and specialty shops, the National Broadcasting Company will televise a fashion pageant in the sunken gardens in Rockefeller Center Friday at 2:45 P.M., it was announced Sunday by Richard C. Patterson, Jr., Chairman of the Treasury Department's Committee promoting the sale of Defense Savings Bonds and Stamps in New York State.

American Fall fashions to be displayed will include furs, evening gowns, dresses, coats, suits and millinery. Each purchaser of a Defense Savings Stamp Book containing \$5 worth of Savings Stamps or more will receive a ticket of admission to the pageant.

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The International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation in a statement for the six months ending June 30, 1941, report net income of \$73,760 after payment of all interest charges of parent company as against a loss of \$126,977 for the corresponding period in 1940.

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REMARKS SET ON 7 BY APPLICATIONS FOR THE YEAR

The following information is being furnished to you for your information and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is the property of the Government and is loaned to you for your use only. It is to be kept confidential and is not to be disclosed to any other person without the express written consent of the Government.

It is requested that you keep this information confidential and not to discuss it with any other person. It is the property of the Government and is loaned to you for your use only. It is to be kept confidential and is not to be disclosed to any other person without the express written consent of the Government.

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FCC KNEW ABOUT FBI STATION ALL ALONG

Confirming a report in the previous issue of the Heinl News Service, Chairman James L. Fly told his press conference this week that "of course the Commission knew" about the secret short-wave station which was disclosed at the current New York trial of Nazi spies.

In connection with this same Nazi spy trial, William G. Sebold, who turned his German assignment in espionage over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, testified that a German Gestapo leader had given him five micro-photographs of instructions to be distributed to spies here. One of the postage stamp size documents, which Sebold said was addressed early last year to Frederick Duquesne, a defendant, asked for detailed information, among other things, on:

Catalogue of newest radio sending and receiving devices and latest operators' manuals.

An American Telephone & Telegraph Co., bombing device, believed offered to Britain and France, under which one ray would direct a bomber to its target while another ray would release the bombs over the target.

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FLY TO ADDRESS INDEPENDENT BROADCASTERS

Giving his implied blessing to a movement to organize independently-owned radio stations, Chairman James L. Fly has agreed to be the principal speaker at a meeting in Chicago September 22-23.

National Independent Broadcasters, Inc. sent to some 750 station owners formal invitations for an extraordinary convention to be held at the Palmer House, Chicago.

All stations but those owned, managed or operated by NBC and CBS were extended invitations to the convention, called to appraise the whole regulatory and business outlook for broadcasting stations.

Among other Government officials scheduled to address the broadcasters are Victor O. Waters, Special Assistant to the Attorney General in charge of copyright and music activities, and Maj. Gen. Joseph M. Cummins, Commanding General of the Sixth Corps, area, Chicago, who will discuss radio's role in National Defense.

Despite lack of official comment from NIB, it is believed that the Association may make an open break with NAB, on the ground that the latter organization is in serious conflict with the FCC and other governmental agencies with which broadcasters must maintain contact and amicable relations.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

Continued from page 10. The first of the series of the New York Public Library is the first of the series of the New York Public Library. The first of the series of the New York Public Library is the first of the series of the New York Public Library.

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Impetus was given the report of a bolt from the NAB banner by Chairman Fly's active collaboration with the NIB executives in arranging the Chicago convention. The FCC Chairman bitterly condemned the NAB as a result of developments at the trade association's annual convention in St. Louis last May when a serious rift developed.

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"ELECTRONICS" SCHOOL CITED IN FTC COMPLAINT

Thomas J. Casey, formerly doing business under the name of National Institute of Technology, and since June, 1939, doing business under the name of National School of Electronics at 529 South Seventh St., Minneapolis, Minn., is charged, in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, with misrepresentation.

The complaint charges that the respondent has been engaged in the sale and distribution in commerce of courses of study and instruction designated "Electronics" which include such subjects as photo cells, television, ultra short waves, sound broadcasting, talking movies, public address system, commercial and aircraft radio, and design construction research.

The respondent, in the conduct of his business, the complaint continues, has, through letters, circulars and catalogs circulated in commerce, represented that the school is a residence school occupying a large six-story building covering half a block; that the respondent is connected with most of the larger electrical companies, airports and radio and police broadcasting stations; that some of the best engineers in the country collaborate in preparing the courses and that a staff of engineers corrects each lesson for inaccuracies; that students have the benefit of frequent visits from "field engineers" who act in the capacity of traveling teachers or instructors; that the respondent's airplane, equipped with radio devices, and the respondent's trucks, similarly equipped, will be flown or driven to the student's home and used for the purpose of testing equipment built by the student; that only a limited number of applicants in each community will be accepted; that a United States Government radio operator's license will be issued to the student upon completing the course of study; that the prospective student will receive remunerative employment or special paying assignments from the respondent while taking the course of instruction or thereafter; and that many graduates of the school are drawing high salaries in the radio field, and that several of its graduates are heads of broadcasting stations.

All these representations are declared by the complaint to be grossly exaggerated, false and misleading. The complaint alleges that the trade school occupies only a small portion of one floor of the Sexton Building in Minneapolis; that it has no connections with any electrical companies, radio or police broadcasting stations or airports; that the members of the respondent's field

force are merely high school graduates who have received their radio or electronic training from the respondent's school; that the respondent does not visit, nor do his agents visit, students at frequent intervals or at all with airplanes and trucks for testing the equipment built by students, and that the respondent does not provide students with employment or special paying assignments.

The complaint also charges that the respondent has presented that a powerful short-wave radio station, W9VXZ, is a part of the school's operating equipment, when in fact, the respondent does not control or operation Station W9VXZ, the license for which is held by a trustee for an amateur society known as "National Institute of Technology Radio Club".

Twenty days are allowed the respondent for filing answer to the charges.

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FCC FINDS ICELANDIC LINGUIST WHEN NEEDED

Federal Communications Commission's Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service has translators to dissect foreign propaganda. But when Germany recently started to shortwave to Iceland in the latter's own lingo, Uncle Sam's propaganda analysts were momentarily stumped. FCC was about to SOS the State Department when one of its own translators, Miss Doma Westman, mentioned that she had been taught the Icelandic language by her parents. Result: Nazi "bombcasts" in Icelandic are now being thawed out.

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MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY WIRED FOR SOUND

Using a new sound amplification system to give added appeal to its lectures, the American Museum of Natural History in New York, has opened its annual education program.

The Museum described its sound system as a "long step forward in graphic museum presentation". It was installed after a year of experimentation under the supervision of Dr. Charles Russell. The apparatus makes it possible to broadcast from a central control room such subjects as travel talks, recordings and music of foreign lands to 100 outlets in the Museum's exhibition halls, classrooms and offices. It includes facilities for direct lines to three radio broadcasting stations.

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9/16/41

WESTERN THEATERS SUE ASCAP, ASK \$235,000

Suit was filed in Federal Court last week/^{in Los Angeles} by 137 Western theater owners against the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers charging violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in its music licensing arrangements and demanding triple damages of \$235,000.

In addition to ASCAP, the complaint named as defendants Gene Buck, its President, 25 individual officers and Directors and 19 corporations, for the most part with offices in New York.

The complaint charged the defendants employed "threats, coercion and intimidation" in demanding license fees from the plaintiff theaters covering use of copyrighted music, and asked an injunction against the practices complained of.

It declared ASCAP controls more than 75 percent of the musical compositions demanded by the public, but that the theaters were able to use only a small portion of the music rights for which they were forced to contract.

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GENERAL ELECTRIC TO PROMOTE FM

A substantial part of the advertising and sales promotion for the 1942 line of General Electric radios is designed to do an educational job on the advantages of frequency modulation radio, according to H. J. Deines, Advertising Manager of the G.E. Radio and Television Department.

Cooperative newspaper, national magazine and radio advertising is planned. The campaign will open with full-page, two-color advertisements in three national magazines late in October. Two types of ads will be used in newspapers. One, designed for markets where FM is already on the air, will go "all-out" for FM. For general use, there will be other newspaper ads in which FM is mentioned but not featured.

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John Roland Pinelli, a second class radio man in the Navy, whose home is in Trenton, N. J., won special commendation last week for his "interest and ingenuity" in developing an improved type of radio sending key. According to a Navy announcement, the key makes possible the speedier transmission of messages.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

It is a well known fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of progress. The first settlers of the United States were the Pilgrims, who came to the New World in 1620. They were followed by the Puritans, who came to the New World in 1630. The United States has since then been a land of freedom and opportunity, and its history is a history of progress.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Y.D.
D.O.B

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No. 3164

1364

BROADCASTERS SEE MESS IN SPLIT-DAYLIGHT TIME

Broadcasters in the South are up in arms over the mixup that will be caused Sunday, September 28th, when clocks in all other Daylight Saving areas will go back to Standard Time but because of the Federal Power Commission declaring an emergency, the southeast portion of the United States will remain on Daylight Time. Aluminum is produced there and the demands for electricity for defense purposes have doubled and tripled. However, there has been a lack of rain to fill the reservoirs to keep the generators running. To save power, the Power Commission proposes to keep that part of the country on Daylight Time at least until they see how much the Fall rains yield. Even if the downfall is satisfactory, because so much more power is required, the chances are that the Southeast may stay on Daylight Time indefinitely regardless of the inconvenience caused to broadcasters and others by one time there and Standard Time in the balance of the country.

The Power Commission hasn't asked for Daylight Time for any period and the assumption is that they can keep it as long as needed.

"It would be very foolish for us to give it up now and find that we needed it later and then have to go through all the readjustment of putting it into effect again", an official of the Power Commission said, adding, "Somebody has got to quit using electricity and somebody has to get hurt."

It was said at the Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee in the House where a bill is pending which would give the President the power to move the clocks up in any part of the country as much as 2 hours if he feels there is any necessity for doing it, that protests had been received from numerous broadcasters and from the National Association of Broadcasters. The bill introduced by Representative Clarence F. Lea (D), of California, Chairman of the Committee, is expected to be reported favorably at an early date.

With regard to the confusion liable to be caused in the South by operating on different time schedules, a very prominent Southern broadcaster had this to say:

"Stories in the press here contend that not a kilowatt hour of power has been saved during the few weeks Daylight Saving Time has been in effect. If such is the case, how in the world can the Power Commission expect to save any power during the fall and winter months when darkness prevails most of the time, and electric lights would be required whether at the beginning of the day or at the end. In the summer time I can see where some power should be saved, but in the next few weeks it will be dark as pitch when most people arise, whether it be 5:00 or 6:00 o'clock."

"I suppose I am just dumb as hell, but it doesn't occur to me yet how we are going to save power in the wintertime by the application of Daylight Saving Time, when it is plenty dark at rising time, and equally as dark when most people retire. . . .

"There is one thing pretty sure, if the Southeast is expected to continue on Daylight Saving Time, and the remainder of the country goes on Standard Time the 28th, us broadcasting stations are in one grand and glorious mess, and furthermore, there will be even more confusion than we had this summer because right now a goodly portion of Virginia is still on Standard Time, and there you have the preposterous spectacle of Washington, D. C., remaining on Standard Time when so many of its workers and others reside in Daylight Saving Time areas. What a cock-eyed existence we are going through these days."

A bill to conserve fuel and electric power was to be introduced into the City Council to add a month to each end of the present period of Daylight Saving Time in New York City. Newbold Morris, President of the Council was the sponsor and the bill was not expected to go into effect, if passed, until next year.

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FCC AUTHORIZES THREE MORE TELEVISION STATIONS

The Federal Communications Commission during the week gave the go ahead signal to three initial television enterprises in the widely separated cities of Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Philadelphia.

They were:

Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., construction permit for a new commercial television station to operate on Channel No. 6, 96000-102000 kilocycles; The Journal Company (The Milwaukee Journal), Milwaukee, Wis., construction permit for a new commercial television station to operate on Channel No. 3, 66000-72000 kilocycles; Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., construction permit for a new commercial television broadcast station to operate on Channel No. 3, 66000-72000 kilocycles.

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The following appeared in Leonard Lyons' New York Column on Thursday, September 18:

"Federal Communication Commission: The radio chains agreed on Friday that as soon as your Commission delivers its final ruling in the monopoly regulations case, they'll seek immediate relief in the law courts."

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NEWSPAPERS OPERATE STATIONS BEST, FCC TOLD

Far from accepting the charges inferentially made against the newspaper owned stations by the Federal Communications Commission, Roy A. Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star, owner of Station WDAF, countered by declaring that newspapers were the best radio station operators. Mr. Roberts testified on Thursday on the second day of the resumption of the investigation of newspaper owned broadcasting stations, for the purpose of determining whether special policies should be adopted in regard to the ownership and operation of stations by newspapers.

The hearings were adjourned yesterday (Thursday) to be resumed next Wednesday (Sept. 24) when the witnesses will be Luther Hill, General Manager, Iowa Broadcasting Company, which is controlled by the Register and Tribune Publishing Company, publishing the only daily newspapers in Des Moines, Ia., and Joe Maland, Vice President and General Manager of Central Broadcasting, licensee of WHO in Des Moines.

Mr. Roberts said because of newspaper affiliations, Station WDAF had been able to do a better job in Kansas City. He said the station had grown like Topsy, adding "Once a stepchild, now a beautiful debutante." He said he thought the operation of a broadcasting station and a newspaper went hand in hand.

Hearst's policies on radio were explored at the first day's session when Emile J. Gough, former General Manager of Hearst Radio, Inc., took the stand.

Newspaper ownership of stations, Mr. Gough said, had contributed, in his judgment, greatly to the formulation and maintenance of existing standards in radio advertising and to the high quality of news broadcasting. He said that nearly all the best news broadcasters were newspaper men.

A letter offered for the record gave a revealing cross-section of what a Congressman thanks most about.

Written to Harry M. Bitner, an official of the Hearst Newspapers, by Gough, the letter told of a meeting in New York in April, 1937, of representatives of newspaper-owned stations. Former Senator Clarence C. Dill of Washington, described as the man who wrote the Communications Act, was present.

"Senator Dill gave a most interesting discourse on the problems confronting owners of newspapers and radio stations", Mr. Gough wrote.

"He said that he spoke from experience as a member of Congress of more than 20 years' standing; and he knew that probably the closest thing to a Congressman - next to his suit of clothes - was the next election; that his every act in Congress is predicated on elections. He further said that many Congressmen have found

that newspapers opposed them and are fearful that with newspapers owning stations that they may, in turn, keep them from reaching their constituents. He said this growing fear transcends all party lines. . .

"Furthermore, Senator Dill paid a great compliment to newspapers operating stations by saying they had done more to advance the art than any other group of station owners.

Mr. Gough, who succeeded Elliott Roosevelt as General Manager of Hearst Radio, said that unlike others in the beginning, Mr. Hearst had not been apprehensive about radio as an advertising competitor to the newspapers. He thought it valuable for promotion purposes. Mr. Gough introduced a letter written to him by J. V. Connolly, President of King Features, Inc., a portion of which read:

"Through your own intelligent guidance", Connolly wrote, "the Hearst newspapers that own or are affiliated with radio stations have been able to protect themselves against the deflection of advertising appropriations from their newspapers into radio broadcasting companies, and, also, you have shown the radio editors how not to give a news report over the air that would make it unnecessary for the listener to buy a newspaper."

Difficulties incident to the Earl Browder and Father Coughlin broadcasts and over a C.I.O. program, "Labor on the Air", a problem presented by the KYA station in San Francisco, were subjects of correspondence presented by D. B. Lloyd, FCC attorney.

The C.I.O. program started in 1938 under contract was characterized as "dangerous" by E. M. Stoer, present General Manager of Hearst Radio, in a series of letters written to John S. Brookes, Jr. of the Hearst Corporation in New York, reporting the desire and effort of KYA to "get the program off the air".

Donald B. Davis, President of Station WHB, Kansas City, was questioned as to whether he thought it "unfair" of the Kansas City Star on some occasions to list only WDAF as carrying a certain program, although competing stations also were carrying the same program.

"Not so much unfair to us, as to listeners", the witness said.

He told the Commission that he thought his station had been given "fair treatment" in the columns of the Star with regard to publicizing his station.

H. Dean Fitzer, Manager of Station WDAF, was asked about a Sunday radio page in the Star which carried a news story announcing that WDAF would broadcast the Third Inaugural of President Roosevelt but made no mention of a similar broadcast scheduled for other Kansas City stations. Likewise other Kansas City stations were not listed in the regular program as broadcasting the event. Mr. Fitzer observed that "we don't think the listener needs two radio stations to hear one program."

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FM STATIONS FOR WEST COAST AND GREAT LAKES

The Federal Communications Commission has granted three more FM licenses as follows:

Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., construction permit for new high frequency broadcast station provided applicant file within 60 days for modification of construction permit to specify 43,700 kilocycles with not less than 38,000 square miles, embracing San Diego and Bakersfield, Calif.; Hughes Tool Company, San Francisco, Calif., construction permit for new high frequency broadcast station to operate on 44,500 kilocycles with a service area of 10,800 square miles; WRJ, The Goodwill Station, Detroit, Mich., construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to operate on 45,300 kilocycles with a service area of 6,800 square miles; applicant to assume responsibility for adjustment of any reasonable complaints arising from signals.

The 38,000 square mile area stipulated in the Earle C. Anthony permit was unusually wide and the same range as was granted the Columbia Broadcasting System for an FM station on Mt. Wilson, near Pasadena.

Fifty-eight FM licenses have now been granted and 52 applications are on file. The latest application comes from the William Penn Broadcasting Company (WPEN) of Philadelphia where five stations are now under construction.

Frequency Modulation received a new impetus when the Federal Communications Commission authorized its use on a regular service basis in certain services other than broadcast effective October 1. Last spring FM was made available for commercial broadcasting.

In amending its rules and regulations so as to permit use of FM by ship, coastal and emergency services on the ultra-high frequencies, the Commission declared that the successful operation of approximately 1600 frequency modulated transmitters in various radio services since January 25, 1940, has demonstrated the practicability of this new type of modulation for these services.

On the basis of the data obtained through this experimental use, it is anticipated that no material difficulties will arise from the concurrent operation of frequency and amplitude modulated stations on the frequencies now allocated to these services. Operation reports indicate that FM offers a number of advantages over the conventional amplitude modulation among these being a reduction in interference resulting from static and a material reduction in the required geographical separation between stations operating on the same frequency.

It was also pointed out by the Commission that frequency modulated equipment can now be obtained from a number of manufacturers at prices comparable to those of the conventional amplitude modulated equipment.

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME

THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK
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ARMY AND NAVY AGAIN DENY PRESS AND RADIO CENSORSHIP

No provisions for compulsory censorship of press or radio are contemplated by the Army and Navy but the official scrutiny will be confined to the control of communications passing between the United States and foreign countries, both the Army and the Navy have again assured Congress.

The position of the Navy was disclosed in a letter which James Forrestal, Acting Secretary of the Navy sent to the Chairman of the House Naval Affairs Committee:

"House Resolution 299, 'requesting the Navy Department to furnish to the House of Representatives information whether or not censorship of the press exists in this Department', was referred to the Navy Department by your committee with request for reply.

"The purpose of the resolution is to direct the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information relative to 'a plan by the Navy Department providing for compulsory censorship of the press and radio concerning activities within the purview of the Department'.

"The control of information, the disclosure of which would be inimical to the operations of the fleet is but one of the many problems which is under constant study by the Navy Department. Working in close liaison with the War Department, joint plans have been prepared setting forth the measures which should be taken to obtain such control. Subject to approval by higher authority, and supported by such legislation as may be necessary, these plans provide the necessary machinery for the censorship of international communications.

"It may be stated without injury to the public interest that such plans contain no provisions for compulsory censorship of the press, but are limited to the control of communications passing between the United States and foreign countries or overseas possessions and between ships and shore."

A similar explanation of the censorship plans was given in a letter received by the House Military Affairs Committee from Robert P. Patterson, Under-Secretary of War. Mr. Patterson also emphasized the absence of any plan to censor the press and radio.

"The purpose of these plans", he said, "is to have in readiness for use in event of an emergency which requires them, the necessary machinery for the control and regulation of the transmission of information into or out of United States territory in such a manner as will best safeguard the interests of our country."

Mr. Patterson added that President Roosevelt had not expressed his views on the question of censorship.

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RADIO PROPAGANDA HEARING STILL FAR OFF

With the brickbats flying through the air and Wendell Willkie and others so successfully keeping the motion picture war propaganda investigation on the front page, the radio angle of the inquiry seems almost lost in the shuffle. At the office of Senator Worth Clark, of Idaho, Chairman of the Senate sub-committee, it was said that it would be at least a month before any radio people would be called on. One report current was that the Committee might avail itself of the questionnaire sent out to the stations at the request of Congress sometime ago seeking information from the stations with regard to any war propaganda or information.

When asked if a list of radio witnesses had yet been prepared, the reply was that the question of who would be called in the radio industry had not even been discussed.

A radio listener - who is totally blind - Eleanor Catherine Judd, of Kew Gardens, N.Y., - has written the following letter to the New York Times, containing her views on the radio or war propaganda question:

"I wish to add my little word of comment concerning this ridiculous and wildcat so-called investigation into war propaganda. Because of the clear-cut issues of morality and decency involved, I think it would be physically impossible for the movies to make too many anti-Nazi films or for the papers to stress these truths too greatly.

"But it is about radio that I wish to speak more particularly. I am read to, and also get about to shows quite often, but it is upon radio that I depend for most of my information, not to mention entertainment, and I manage to keep pretty well informed thereby. It happens that I am totally blind - hence my special interest in radio.

"I follow the schedules carefully, so as not to miss what I want to be sure to hear, and so I know from actual count that there are constant and abundant listings of programs by and for isolationists. I seldom listen to them any more, because I know their line by heart, and what is the use? If one did not hear the opening and closing announcements on their programs, one would not be able to determine whether the stuff was coming from said isolationists, or from the Berlin and Rome propaganda offices.

"However, my point is that they are there in quantity to be heard, and one cannot blame the lack of quality on the radio stations. That is due simply to the nature of the material.

"At a time when the patience of all of us is being tried to the limit of endurance, it is surely particularly commendable that the radio industry bends over backward in its continued effort to present the side of a question whose supporters at best challenge our credulity in their sincerity and loyalty to this very democracy which is allowing them this very freedom."

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE

THE COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Surveyor-General of the Land Office, dated the 1st day of January, 1880, in relation to the survey of the land of the State of New York, and to state that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.

It is the duty of the Surveyor-General to report to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and it is the duty of the Commissioner to report to the proper authorities, and it is the duty of the proper authorities to act upon the report.

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PEGLER QUESTIONS NEWSPAPER RADIO PROBE SINCERITY

Westbrook Pegler, in a syndicated article, recently wrote:

"The scrap in Washington over the inquiry into the movie industry can be divided into two phases.

"First, does the sly and dishonest procedure by which this inquiry moves into action, disguised as a preliminary inquiry to determine whether a formal, full-dress investigation should be made, consist with New Deal morals and custom?

"You bet your sweet life it does.

"It is a rotten, Hitlerian subterfuge but, unfortunately for the Administration, and for all of us, it is solidly based on a recent precedent set by the Administration itself in the preliminary investigation of the relationship between newspapers and radio stations under common ownership. That clever little scheme has now turned on the cunning tricksters who thought it up and fanged them good. In the radio case the Government highbinders weren't going to investigate the main proposition. No, they were only going to do a little preliminary questioning, insinuating and smearing and get over the effect of a full inquiry anyway, just in case there should be no full inquiry.

"Now the so-called isolationists who may not be pro-Hitler but couldn't help Hitler half as much if they admitted that they were, have adopted the same unprincipled method of approach and, although it is still a nasty and depressing example to beset the people by an agency of their Government, the Government itself is in no position to denounce the trick, because the Government's own hands aren't clean. . . .

"The Communists have burrowed into all departments except the finance management, and the retention of Jimmy Roosevelt at \$33,000 a year, ostensibly by Sam Goldwyn but actually by God knows whom, when the heat was rising was typical of the brassy nerve of those who think they can buy anything and haven't been far wrong many times."

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It will be orchids to the cleverest women workers in the RCA Manufacturing Company's factory at Bloomington, Ind., in a three-month drive to get things done for National Defense, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Manager Jay M. Allen said an orchid would be given weekly to the woman who had turned in the best idea on how to simplify work and save time and materials.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE UNITED STATES IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

The story of the United States in the seventeenth century is a story of the struggle for freedom and independence.

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| TRADE NOTES |
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The World Wide Broadcasting Corp., Boston, Mass., was granted construction permit for new international broadcast station to operate on 6040, 11730, 11790, 15130, 15350, 17750 kilocycles, A3 emission, 50 to 100 kilowatts, share time with WRUL and WRUW, subject to certain engineering conditions.

James H. Fassett has been named Acting Director of the CBS Music Department, succeeding William H. Fineshriber, who becomes Director of CBS shortwave programs September 22nd.

Hygrade Sylvania Corporation - Seven months to July31:
Net profit \$623,315, equal, after preferred dividend requirements,
to \$2.57 each on 207,184 shares of common stock; net sales,
\$10,819,891. Provision for income and defense taxes and excess
profits taxes for the first seven months this year was \$667,000,
against \$427,000 tax deductions for full year 1940.

Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service will transfer 20 of its employees to Portland, Oreg., next week. Twenty-five more will go later. Of the 20 who are being transferred to Portland, 12 lived on the West Coast and are anxious to get back.

The first of a series of recordings dramatizing the activities of the American Red Cross are being shipped to more than 300 radio stations. Programs were written and produced for the Red Cross by Charles Dillon and recorded NBC Orthacoustic by NBC Radio-Recording Division's Washington office.

The Federal Communications Commission suspended the amateur radio operator license of Elwyn B. Hazlewood, Baton Rouge, La., for a period of 60 days, because licensee while engaged in operation of radio station W5IUG communicated with a station located in a foreign country, in violation of a Commission defense order.

A. B. Chamberlain, CBS Chief Engineer, described the network's "International Broadcast Facilities" before the Connecticut Valley section of the Institute of Radio Engineers in Hartford last night.

The latest list of commercial FM stations operating, under construction, and FM applications pending has been prepared by FM Broadcasters, Inc., 52 Vanderbilt Avenue, New York City, correct as of September 15. A copy may be had on request.

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The Board of Directors of the
Company has decided to pay
a dividend of \$1.00 per share
on the basis of the balance
sheet as of December 31, 1934.

The dividend will be paid
on January 15, 1935, to
the holders of record of the
shares as of December 31, 1934.

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9/19/41

RADIO EDITOR HAS 11,000 RECORDINGS

The following is from "PM", New York tabloid:

"To you and me, when we hear something over the radio, that's all there is to it. It's gone, but for memory.

"But not to T. R. Kennedy, Jr., Associate Radio Editor of the New York Times, Mr. Kennedy is perhaps the leading amateur collector of recordings of radio broadcasts.

"They tell a story about him - that he happened to hear the abdication address of the guy who is now the Duke of Windsor, and made a record of it; and that England itself had to get the record from him because no broadcaster did as good a job.

"If you drop in at Mr. Kennedy's home, and feel an electric tension in the air, don't think you're nervous. There is an electric tension; the whole place is wired from front to back. And no telling what kind of radio waves are passing through your solar plexus. He has more than 11,000 radio recordings, friends say, and is making more all the time.

"Around Times Square the radio shop owners bow when Kennedy passes; and the newsstand owners try to get him to autograph their wireless magazines. Especially back during the days when Admiral Richard E. Byrd was communicating by wireless from the South Pole (copyright New York Times.)"

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SCHOOL RADIO PROGRAM AIDS "GOOD NEIGHBOR" PLAN

"Our American Cousins", a series of radio programs designed to interpret the other Americas to the students of Washington (D.C.) schools, will be featured in the 1941-42 school broadcasting schedule.

The series will be the Washington schools' contribution to aid President Roosevelt's "good neighbor" plan.

The programs will be prepared with the cooperation of the Pan-American Union and designated staff members of the Embassies and Legations of the Latin American Republics.

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NBC COMPLETES FIFTH SELLING PROGRAMS STUDY

"Heads - They Won", a Red Network brochure, the fifth in a series of nationwide studies on the selling effectiveness of network radio programs, will be released within a few days by the National Broadcasting Company. The new study, like the others in the series inaugurated more than two years ago, was conducted by C. E. Hooper, Inc. It documents the selling job which "Mr. District Attorney" (another NBC sustainer which went commercial) has been doing for its sponsor, Vitalis.

Vitalis was found to be used by 255% more listening families than non-listening families; the monthly audience for the program was found to be 50% greater than its weekly listening audience as revealed in program ratings. Frequent listeners proved better customers than occasional listeners.

Hooper's survey of the Vitalis program is confirmed and amplified by a letter from the sponsor, Bristol-Myers.

Once again scientific measurement of NBC network radio effectiveness reaffirmed the conclusions dramatically drawn from NBC's first study conducted in September 1939: 1. When they listen they buy, and 2. The more they listen, the more they buy.

With his background of rating programs for advertisers, agencies and broadcasters, Hooper developed a method of double check verification which involved:

1. Segregation of listeners from non-listeners by use of coincidental telephone interviews.
2. Verification of program listening by call-back.
3. Determination of brand of product used.

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WGN AIR THEATRE OPENS OCT. 4

The curtain of the Chicago Theater of the Air will be lifted Oct. 4 in the WGN audience studio. A new series of operettas, led off by the "Merry Widow", presented to meet the demand of a multitude of last year's listeners, will be offered to the coast to coast audience of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Twenty-six operettas, half of them old favorites of the 1940-'41 season, will be presented. The broadcasts will go on the air at 9:45 P.M.

First the audience will hear the theme. Then Col. Robert R. McCormick, editor and publisher of The Chicago Tribune, who has been heard through the Summer on the Saturday night Chicagoland hour, will speak.

At the conclusion of last season's operetta series, WGN called for an expression of audience sentiment as to future presentations of operettas. The affirmative mail response was tremendous. There were scores of thousands of letters from all parts of the country. So, in this sense, the WGN and Mutual radio audiences has acted as its own program director.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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RECEIVED
SEP 25 1941
FRANK E. MULLEN

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September 23, 1941

RMA MOVES TO BLOCK FOREIGN COMPETITORS' SUPPLIES

Pointing to the fact that our own radio manufacturers can't get the supplies they need because of the defense priorities conditions, the Radio Manufacturers' Association is asking the Government to clamp down on "the practice of supplying foreign competitors with materials to compete with and destroy the business of bona fide American manufacturers".

This is believed to be aimed at the N. V. Philips Company of the Netherlands, one of the largest radio manufacturing concerns in the world, which, having been forced to leave Eindhoven because of German occupation, has been establishing itself in South America. Also having sets built in the United States which are later sold in direct competition with American sets in foreign markets. It is said the Philips people, though bitterly competing with us, have even been to Washington asking for special priority consideration.

The action of the RMA came through the unanimous approval of the Executive Committee of a strongly worded report of the Special Committee on Foreign Competition of which Commander E. F. McDonald of the Zenith Radio Corporation of Chicago, is Chairman. The report will now be brought to the personal attention of every Government department interested. It is also signed by Fred D. Williams, Assistant to the President of the Philco Corporation of Philadelphia, and follows, in part:

"We find that foreign competitors are having built in the United States, under contract, complete radio receivers and are obtaining parts and materials which have been used and will be used to compete with American manufacturers in foreign markets. The American manufacturers are unable to obtain an adequate supply of materials to fill their own export orders for American brands.

"We find that foreign brands made in America are reaching overseas markets and building up foreign trade-marks at the expense of American goods and American firms.

"In view of the fact that American manufacturers are hopelessly behind in the delivery of their export orders, we believe the materials which are now being used to manufacture products of foreign-controlled organizations should be diverted to American manufacturers for furtherance of American trade-marks in foreign fields.

"The situation presently prevailing would be analogous to the Packard Motor Car Company building cars for Mercedes, at the expense of its own production, and permitting same to be sold in foreign fields in competition with American manufacturers.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent, and it ends with the present day. The story is one of struggle and triumph, of hardship and success. It is a story that has shaped the world as we know it today.

The first settlers came to the continent in search of a new home. They found a land of opportunity, a land where they could build a better life for themselves and their families. They worked hard and they succeeded. They built a great nation, a nation that has stood the test of time.

The United States has a rich and varied history. It has been a land of discovery, a land of exploration. It has been a land of freedom, a land of opportunity. It has been a land of progress, a land of innovation. It has been a land of hope, a land of dreams.

The United States has a proud tradition of service. It has a proud tradition of sacrifice. It has a proud tradition of courage. It has a proud tradition of honor. It has a proud tradition of excellence.

The United States is a land of many wonders. It is a land of great beauty, a land of great diversity. It is a land of great strength, a land of great power. It is a land of great hope, a land of great promise.

"It is fully believed by our Committee that, if there are any American radio manufacturers who have excess facilities and materials, other manufacturers within the industry will supply them with sufficient business for radio sets to be used in the export market under American brands.

"We find the conditions which have been reported to us by your Subcommittee to be of such a serious nature as to warrant the attention of the Association and also of the Federal Government. This action is required for the present, as well as future, protection of vital American foreign business under trade-marks which have been established in the export field at considerable expense to the American manufacturer.

"We believe the American manufacturers should concentrate all their efforts on preserving and building up their own valuable trade-marks, rather than aiding foreign competitors, especially any that are Axis-controlled or influenced.

"It is the unanimous recommendation of your Committee that no further orders be accepted by American manufacturers from foreign-owned or controlled companies for the manufacture of radio apparatus to be used in competition in export fields with goods bearing American trade-marks.

"Under normal conditions, the practice of supplying foreign competitors with material to compete with and destroy the business of the bona fide United States manufacturer is un-American, but in the present emergency it is doubly so."

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GOVERNMENT AGENCIES NEED RADIO SPECIALISTS

Information specialists are needed by the Government in connection with every phase of national defense activity. Publications of all kinds must be prepared for special interest groups and for the general public, and interpretative radio broadcasts written and put on the air. To these jobs, and many others, War, Agricultural, Interior, the Office for Emergency Management, and other agencies assign their information specialists.

To fill these positions, the Civil Service Commission has just announced an examination for information specialists in press and publications, and in radio. There are over one hundred jobs to be filled in the various Government agencies. Salaries range from \$2,600 to \$4,600 a year. Eligibles on the employment list established last year as a result of the Information Specialist examination need not take this new examination unless they have acquired additional experience and wish to apply for a higher grade, as their names will be retained on the current register.

Applications must be on file with the Commission's Washington office not later than October 23, 1941.

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It is being believed by our Committee that it would be
desirable to have a committee of the kind which has been
formed in other countries with the object of carrying out
the various duties which have been assigned to it.

The kind of committee which has been proposed is of
the kind which is to be of such a nature as to be able to
carry out the various duties which have been assigned to it
and to be able to carry out the various duties which have
been assigned to it.

The object of the committee is to carry out the various
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HANDS OFF BROADCASTING EVEN IN WARTIME, SAYS FCC HEAD

Addressing the annual convention of the National Independent Broadcasters at Chicago last Monday, Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission, said:

"I repeat once more what I have said so often - that neither the Federal Communications Commission, nor the Defense Communications Board, nor so far as I know any other agency of the Government, has any plans for taking broadcasting out of private hands, even in time of war. It is obvious that in the event of hostilities, stations within actual combat areas may be required to coordinate their broadcasts with the plans of military authorities in that combat area. Also, broadcasting would in the event of war be an important factor in civilian defense; indeed the DCB has appointed a subcommittee to cooperate with Mayor LaGuardia's Office of Civilian Defense in considering such problems. But DCB plans are contingent on an actual military need; and are based upon the fundamental premise that broadcasting will remain in private hands throughout any foreseeable emergency. For my part I should wholeheartedly oppose any proposal to "take over" radio broadcasting - though I have never heard such a proposal from any source worthy of serious consideration.

"I mentioned a moment ago the use of broadcasting by various defense agencies. I doubt whether any of you have found such requests for time unduly burdensome so far, but perhaps some of you fear that they may become burdensome hereafter. If at some future date broadcasters feel that an inordinate portion of the broadcast day is required for this purpose, the matter can no doubt be adjusted by joint conferences with the appropriate government agencies. Certainly the Federal Communications Commission has no desire to see the effectiveness of radio curtailed by an overload of programs of one kind; and my impression is that that danger is not on the horizon at present. Indeed, the quality of many defense programs now on the air is a real asset to the stations broadcasting them. The Treasury Hour, to single out one program from many compares favorably in popular appeal with the most popular of commercial hours. It seems to me clear that your industry's contribution of time for defense broadcasts is bread cast upon the waters; it is already being returned many fold in terms of increased public respect and increased public attention."

Mr. Fly told the convention how he had opposed the recent defense tax on broadcast time, saying:

"The Commission now has instituted a study of a possible franchise tax, under which each of the industries regulated would be assessed a proportionate part of the cost of regulation; but I hardly think so relatively small a tax need seriously concern any of you.

"It seems to me clear that the public interest requires a prosperous broadcasting industry. Any circumstances which jeopardize

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I. THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA. - The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He sailed from Spain on August 3rd, and after a long voyage, he reached the island of San Salvador on October 12th. He then sailed on to other islands in the Caribbean Sea, and finally to the mainland of Central America.

At the time of his discovery, the Americas were inhabited by many different tribes of people. Some of these tribes were very advanced, with cities and civilizations that had been built up over many centuries. Others were more primitive, living in small villages and hunting for their food. Columbus and his men were the first Europeans to see these people, and they were very interested in them. They wrote down everything they saw and heard, and this information was used by other explorers who came to the Americas in the years following Columbus's voyage.

The discovery of America was a very important event in the history of the world. It opened up a new world for exploration and settlement, and it led to the development of the Americas as a major part of the world's population. The people of the Americas had a rich and diverse culture, and their discovery by the Europeans was a turning point in the history of the world. It was the beginning of a new era of discovery and exploration, and it led to the development of the Americas as a major part of the world's population.

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broadcasting income are bound to affect adversely the quality of programs, and hence the public benefits from radio broadcasting. While the Federal Communications Commission has no direct concern with your profits and losses, we know that the tremendous progress of radio has been due in no small measure to the financial success of broadcasting as a business enterprise, and we welcome that knowledge."

The speaker came through with quite a television alibi:

"Some of you with long memories may recall the 'hullabaloo' which accompanied the Commission's postponement of commercial television a year or more ago until the industry engineers could develop an agreed set of standards. Looking back, I think that there are few competent observers today who would not agree that our caution then was sound. Many of the people who were the loudest in their condemnation of the postponement have since agreed that it was a wise and necessary action.

"There is a moral in this, and I think I would be remiss in my duty if I did not point it out. The moral as I see it is that uproar and commotion do not always or even customarily reveal truth. The Commission, acting after full hearings and consultation with representatives of the industry, sometimes finds itself obliged to take steps which for a time at least may seem unpopular. But the long-range wisdom and rightness of the steps cannot be judged by the temporary tumult they elicit. Noise may not be convincing. These matters must be viewed in a proper perspective, with an eye to the public interest and the good of the industry as a whole.

"Now the industry has developed television standards and television is on its way. However, television still faces serious obstacles - chiefly, delays by reason of the defense program. But these are nothing compared with the difficulties it would be facing if it had plunged into unwarranted premature exploitation.

"How will the opening up of television and FM affect the standard broadcasting field? I hesitate to prophesy, and yet it seems to me clear that the long-term result of television will be on the whole beneficial to aural broadcasting. I base this prediction upon the fact that broadcasting is essentially an institution of the American home. By strengthening the hold of the home upon families, both television and FM will similarly strengthen the hold of broadcasting in general."

As to the status of certain Commission proceedings, Mr. Fly said:

"The network regulations were to have gone into effect early last month. Informal conferences were held with representatives of the networks, in the course of which it appeared that the chief bone of contention was the wording of one of the eight regulations - the one governing option time, and even on that narrow issue, the networks were unable to agree among themselves.

"With respect to the ownership of more than one station in a community by one licensee or set of interests, I would prefer not to comment, since the matter is now under adjudication. With respect to the investigation of newspaper-radio relationships, however, I think it proper to repeat an assurance contained in the original announcement of the inquiry. The investigation is concerned primarily with grants of FM licenses to newspapers, since in the FM field the measures or recommendations should grow out of the investigation - and on that I express no judgment - they will not be concerned with existing licenses, but rather with future acquisitions."

Taking a shot at the networks and the National Association of Broadcasters, the speaker said:

"It seems to me that in matters such as these, or any other matters of common concern, the National Independent Broadcasters should take a real interest and have a real voice. Representing as you do hundreds of independent station owners all over the country, your carefully considered views and opinions should carry real weight. In this body is concentrated the free and untrammelled opinion of a free industry. Ventriloquism is an entertaining art, but it is hardly necessary in your relations with the Government. You need not hide behind the skirts of women's clubs or the cloak of religion, or come to Washington with a piece of hay in your teeth. Yours is the voice, and your voice is entitled to be heard."

With regard to the charges that the FCC has its axe out for the broadcasters, Chairman Fly said:

"Some observers claim to distinguish in the Commission proceedings a common factor of antagonism towards the broadcasting industry. Nothing could be farther from the truth. I view the fostering of the American system of broadcasting, and its protection from any unwarranted attacks which may harrass it, as one of my prime duties as Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission. It is true that there is a common factor underlying our concern with these matters. That common factor is based on a feeling of duty to protect broadcasting, and in particular the private system of broadcasting, from attacks which will otherwise certainly assail and perhaps overthrow it. Let me explain as simply, as frankly, and as briefly as I can exactly why the weeding out of monopolistic tendencies in broadcasting is a prime requisite if you gentlemen are to remain undisturbed in your ownership and operation of American broadcasting stations."

"The kind of attack to which broadcasting under private auspices might become vulnerable was very forcefully made quite recently before a Senate subcommittee inquiring into moving picture propaganda. It was there charged that a few men had seized control of American microphones and were using their position to propagandize the American people. It was further alleged that these few men wielded far more power than any duly elected representative or responsible government official."

There is a great deal of interest in the study of the history of the United States, and it is not surprising that the study of the history of the United States is one of the most popular of all. The study of the history of the United States is not only a study of the past, but it is also a study of the present. The study of the history of the United States is a study of the people who have lived in this country, and it is a study of the things that they have done. The study of the history of the United States is a study of the things that have made this country what it is today, and it is a study of the things that will make it what it will be tomorrow.

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"The broadcasting industry has on the whole been comparatively immune from such attacks, though there is no assurance that its relative immunity will continue.

"Without entering even indirectly into this particular debate, and without commenting even indirectly on either the attack or the defense, I do want to direct your attention to the thought which lay behind these words. The real justification of private ownership of radio is that control can thereby be left, as Mr. Neville Miller, President of the NAB, says, in the hands of hundreds of 'men and women of all creeds and political beliefs', hundreds of everyday Americans. To the extent that this diversity of ownership and dispersion of control to which Mr. Miller points with pride is a fair description of the facts, to that extent the broadcasting industry will remain impervious to the kind of attack recently launched. But any trend to concentrate this control anywhere, will lay broadcasting under private control open to ever more insistent attacks, to which it may well succumb."

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DIDN'T SOUND LIKE FLY'S SWANSONG

Those with their ears to the ground hoping that the rumor was true that J. L. Fly, skipper of the Federal Communications Commission, was on his way out were not given much encouragement by his Chicago speech to the Independent Broadcasters, virtually inviting himself to their next year's convention. Mr. Fly said:

"One day last May I was fortunate enough to receive from a network official a queer little plaster figure called a 'wackeroo'. A 'wackeroo', let me explain to those who may not have one, is an object specifically designed to be smashed. Thrown against a wall or other solid surface, it is guaranteed to fly into enough fragments to relieve the tension, lower the blood pressure, and cool the brow of the person hurling it.

"You may be interested to know that the 'wackeroo' still sits on my desk - unsmashed. Mine is a tough job - you may not know how tough. Yet should I be so fortunate as to be invited to your annual convention in 1942, I hope to show you that little 'wackeroo' - still intact."

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More than a million bus and trolley passengers are speeded along the streets of New York City every day with the help of radio, yet none of them ever hears the broadcasts. To aid in rerouting buses and trolleys around traffic snarls, the Brooklyn and Queens Division of the New York Traffic System has equipped a fleet of 20 patrol cars with two-way Westinghouse police radios. This communication system relays emergency calls and instructions to cruising cars in less than 30 seconds.

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LIFE BELIEVES TELEVISION WILL OPEN NEW HORIZONS

Life, in its current issue (Sept. 22) gives television a two-page picture spread, one illustrating the progress made in color television, and the other large screen images. The magazine goes on to say:

"During this last Summer, two years since television made its fanfared studio debut, the biggest television news was made, as before, in the laboratory. In the laboratory, it now appears, television will stay for the duration of the emergency. At the bottom of any priorities list, television's audience will continue to be limited by the insignificant number of sets sold and selling. Television's promoters, however, are satisfied that their Federal Communications Commission commercial franchise, their 22 stations and audience of 6,000 receiver sets are a nucleus on which television will survive and be ready to expand when the war ends. Meanwhile they are cheered by two recent milestones in television's technical progress: large-screen projection of television images and color television.

"Large-screen television, which was developed by NBC engineers and has successfully demonstrated its power to project television programs on a full-sized movie screen, opens up a new horizon for practical application of the television art. Color television is the invention of CBS's engineers, headed by young Dr. Peter C. Goldmark. It employs a simple principle first applied to color movies, explained on the opposite page. As compared with the 30-to-1 contrast range of black-and-white television, CBS's color system has demonstrated an almost unlimited reproduction range for all colors, hues and shades in the spectrum. Though its resolution of detail is weaker than black-and-white television, CBS's color television system transmits much more information, in clear and brilliant images. There is every reason to believe that all television programs in the future will be transmitted in color."

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PAUL ELLISON GOES UPSTAIRS

Paul S. Ellison has been appointed Director of Advertising and Sales Promotion of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, radio tube and lamp manufacturers. He was formerly Advertising and Renewal Sales Manager of the Radio Tube Division.

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THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE

1. The Secretary's Office is the central point of contact for all correspondence and information received by the Government. It is responsible for the distribution of this material to the appropriate departments and for the preparation of replies to inquiries.

2. The Secretary's Office is also responsible for the maintenance of the Government's records and for the preparation of reports on the work of the Government. It is also responsible for the organization of the Government's public relations and for the preparation of the Government's annual report.

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FCC APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

The following applications, among others, have been received by the Federal Communications Commission:

KOWH, World Publishing Co., Omaha, Nebr., construction permit to install new transmitter, install directional antenna for day and night use, increase power from 500 watts to 10 kilowatts, change hours from daytime to unlimited time, and move transmitter (660 kc.); WHOM, New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N.J., construction permit to install directional antenna for day and night use, new transmitter, increase power from 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day to 5 kilowatts day and night and move studio from New Jersey to New York, N. Y. (1480 kc.); WRGB, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., reinstatement of construction permit for a new commercial television station on Channel #3, 66000-72000 kilocycles, ESR, 3100, emission A5 and special for frequency modulation, unlimited hours.

Also, Susquehanna Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 900 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt and daytime hours; Tar Heel Broadcasting System, Inc., Washington, N. C., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 930 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt and daytime hours; Albert S. and Robert A. Drohlich, d/b as Drohlich Bros., Jefferson City, Mo., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 800 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt and daytime hours.

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LEMMON PLANS RADIO DRIVE TO BRING HITLER'S DOWNFALL

Plans to "try to break the German people away from the yoke of Nazi-ism" by means of "intensified" radio broadcasting from an American short-wave station that is designed to be the most powerful in the world, have been disclosed by Walter S. Lemmon, President of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, an Associated Press dispatch from Boston states.

Founder of Station WRUL, which now is the strongest short-wave unit in the Western Hemisphere, Mr. Lemmon said the Federal Communications Commission had just authorized the establishment of new transmission facilities that would eventually add another 100,000 watts of power to the Foundation's radio arm.

He said he knew of only one other short-wave station, a Russian one, that would approach it in power, and declared it would be much stronger than Hitler's radio voice at Zeisen.

Declaring plans already had been made to "double our broadcasts within 60 days to the German people and to German-speaking people in occupied countries", he added: "Up to now our broadcasts to the Germans have been mainly digests of news, but now we're really going to make a drive to reach the people and show them what they have lost in culture under the Hitler regim."

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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It was noticed when the recent Aurora display was at its height, the brilliant streamers had no influence upon television. The NBC show from Radio City went on as usual, unstreaked and untainted in any way, even on Long Island where the Aurora was sharp. Engineers explain that the ultra-short waves which carry the pictures are immune to static and fading, even of the calibre stirred by sunspots and the Northern Lights.

Dr. James Rowland Angell, public service counselor of the National Broadcasting Company, will address a joint meeting of six Mamaroneck (N.Y.) Parent-Teacher Associations, Sept. 30, at Mamaroneck Junior High School on "The Moral Problems of the Modern Child".

The amateur radio club of the Young Men's Christian Association, Washington will inaugurate a "defense training course" for the Fall season when classes begin tonight in Central Y.M.C.A.

John Walker Hundley, who for the last year and a half has been coordinator of the Program and Production Departments at WCBX, CBS international station, yesterday became Assistant Director of Columbia shortwave programs.

Two more radio stations - WCOS, Columbia, South Carolina, and KBTM, Jonesboro, Arkansas - join the Mutual Broadcasting System as affiliates, bringing the total of outlets connected with this network to 175.

Said to be the largest half-hour daytime network ever used in radio has been scheduled by the Armstrong Co. to promote Quaker rugs and Quaker floor covering. The program, entitled "Armstrong's Theatre of Today", will be aired each Saturday noon, starting Oct. 4, over 105 stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, during his "Radio Magic" program over the NBC Blue Network" last Friday, explained that the new development, which was introduced to speed up Uncle Sam's production of warplanes but which undoubtedly will find much wider uses, employs a special rivet with a small charge of TNT in the shank and is specifically adapted to the fastening together of metal plates, such as those in the noses and wings of planes, which are accessible only from one side. The rate of installation of old-style rivets averages only two to four per minute, as against 15 to 20 per minute for the explosive type. The rivets are set by radio.

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AMERICAN CABLE AND RADIO NET INCOME INCREASES

The Consolidated net income of the American Cable & Radio Corporation and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1941, amounted to \$624,127 as compared with \$586,923 for the corresponding period of 1940, as shown in the accompanying statement of consolidated income accounts.

The consolidated net income of all American Corporation and subsidiaries, after deducting interest charges in full on the outstanding Income Debentures and Serial Notes, amounted to \$757,763 and \$512,290 for the six months ended June 30, 1941, and 1940, respectively.

Operations of Commercial Mackay Corporation and subsidiaries for the six months ended June 30, 1941, resulted in consolidated net loss of \$120,058, after deducting the full interest accumulating on the outstanding Income Debentures in that period, as compared with consolidated net income of \$88,875 for the corresponding period of 1940.

The report made by John L. Merrill, Chairman, also explained that All America Corporation recently purchased \$610,500 of its own 4 percent series A income debentures from Mackay Radio at 95 flat and has agreed to buy an additional \$289,500 of such debentures before the end of the year at 95, plus interest at the rate of 4 percent from Sept. 15. Mackay Radio received \$300,000 cash and \$900,000 of All America's debentures from I. T. & T. for Federal Telegraph, so arrangements have been made for the sale of all the \$90,000 of All America debentures this year to the issuing company.

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MUTUAL SETTLES STRIKE WITH MUSICIANS UNION

As a result of an agreement reached last Friday between James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, and Steve Cisler, General Manager of Station WGRC, Louisville, Ky., complete musical program service has been resumed over the Mutual Broadcasting System, it was announced by Fred Weber, General Manager of the network.

Broadcasts by dance orchestras playing outside radio studios had been cancelled since September 12, due to a dispute involving WGRC and the local Louisville Musicians' Union.

Mr. Cisler stated that the dispute involved wages and hours and that the matter had been satisfactorily settled. He pointed out that he had been voluntarily negotiating for the additional employment of musicians on his station with the local Louisville union for over a year. Inability to deal successfully with these representatives made it necessary for the WGRC executive to fly to New York to confer with Mr. Petrillo.

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RESEARCH REPORT ON THE EFFECTS OF

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CONCLUSIONS

RECOMMENDATIONS

The Committee on the Effects of the ...
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AURORA BRINGS OUT BIG RESEARCH GUNS

Bombarded by powerful sunspots and magnetic storms while the Aurora Borealis staged a spectacular display of solar "fireworks" all along the Eastern Seaboard on Thursday evening last, radio men brought up the big "guns" that research has provided them to combat such attacks. Based upon world-wide results, they reported that as far as international communications were concerned, they were able to outwit the elements.

While operators at RCA's "Radio Central" at Riverhead, L.I. found the Northern Lights bright enough by which to read a newspaper, they called up all their scientific tricks to cut through the Aurora's scintillating curtains and great fingers of light that stabbed at the stars.

Experience has taught the engineers of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., that when a magnetic storm rages, the effect on radio usually plays more havoc on waves traveling east-west and west-east. Therefore, to keep the messages flowing, for example, to London, New York flashes the traffic on short waves to Buenos Aires where it is automatically made to "turn the elbow" and relay on to London, thereby dodging the storm over a 12,000-mile detour. The messages make no stop in the Argentine, they merely turn there and flash directly across the South Atlantic to out-trick Nature's bombardments.

Success was also achieved in reaching Europe by resorting to the long-wave alternators at the RCA station at Rocky Point, L.I., upon which the earth's magnetic currents usually have minimum effect. Therefore, while the powerful vacuum tubes, now generally employed in international communications on short waves, were overpowered at times by the magnetic storm, the old alternators, of 1918 World War fame - the only ones in service in this country - came to the rescue and kept the transatlantic channels open across the Northern Hemisphere. London, too, has similar long-wave alternators in readiness for any emergency, as has Sweden and Germany.

Based upon past observations, the engineers expect minor ethereal disturbances, possibly beginning yesterday, September 22, and continuing for four or five days. This, the radio men say, is predictable, because the sunspot storms are directly associated with the rotation of the sun, which requires 27 days to expose its entire circumference to the earth. These periodic storms are of little concern to modern radio, because they generally are not severe, and communications have learned how to dodge them.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have grown from a small colony of English settlers to a great nation of free men and women. The story begins in 1492 when Christopher Columbus discovered the New World. The first English settlers came to the United States in 1607, and the first American Revolution was fought in 1776. The United States has since grown to be one of the most powerful nations in the world.

The United States is a country of many different people, but all of them share a common love of freedom. The United States has a long history of fighting for freedom, and it is one of the most democratic nations in the world. The United States has a great future, and it is one of the most important nations in the world.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



RECEIVED

OCT 27 1941

FRANK E. HEINL

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No. 1366

HANSON AGAIN ARGUES FCC WITHOUT PRESS PROBE POWER

Hammering away at his contention that the Federal Communications Commission has no power to consider or to adopt a policy by which newspapers may be differentiated for the purpose of assignment of radio facilities or from disqualification from engaging in broadcasting, Elisha Hanson, counsel for James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, in his appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, states that therefore the Commission has no power to initiate an investigation to consider the adoption of such a policy.

The summary of Mr. Hanson's argument is that:

"Order No. 79 (The FCC order for the inquiry into newspaper ownership of radio stations) asserts such power. Its validity must be determined solely by its terms and the Order shows on its face that it exceeds the express or implied powers conferred upon the Commission by Congress under the Act.

"The discretion of the Commission is limited. In each case it is under a duty to pass upon a particular application or conflicting applications for the same facilities as measured by the statutory standard of 'public interest, convenience or necessity'.

"The Commission cannot add standards at variance with that standard nor can it increase the limitations upon the holding and transfer of licenses as they are set forth in Sections 310 and 311 of the Act.

"The broadcasting field is open to everyone, provided there be an available frequency without interference to others and the applicant can show competency, adequacy of equipment and financial ability.

"Order No. 79 oversteps these limits. It singles out as a special class for discriminatory treatment the applications of persons associated with newspapers.

"This would constitute an injurious discrimination in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Such a discriminatory policy would also be in conflict with the nondiscriminatory policy written by Congress into the Act.

"Under the Sanders decision affiliation with a newspaper cannot be made a separate and independent element - an inoperative fact - in passing upon applications. The test is not the mere fact of joint control of newspapers and radio stations, or whether there

WASH DC APR 11 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]
[Illegible text follows, appearing to be a summary of a meeting or report.]

THE [Illegible] [Illegible]

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is competition or monopoly, but what will best serve the interest of the public. No provision of the Act or rule of law prohibits broadcasting by the owner of a newspaper.

"Order No. 79 is not an assertion of authority to weigh joint control of a newspaper and radio station merely as one circumstance governing particular applications in relation to the considerations enumerated by the Supreme Court. On the contrary the said Order places applicants in the newspaper field in a separate category for preference or incapacitation. This is in substitution rather than in fulfillment of the policy clearly expressed by Congress.

"How far Congress could legislate on the matters hereinabove mentioned is not before this Court in this proceeding grounded on Order No. 79. The Commission cannot usurp the legislative function of making a choice between a policy of favoring integration of newspapers and radio stations and a policy of compelling divorce-ment of the two forms of enterprise.

"Since Order No. 79 exceeds the Commission's powers it is without warrant of law and the subpoena issued and served upon appellant pursuant thereto is a nullity.

"The Commission can derive no aid from the broad terms of Section 403 because Order No. 79 goes beyond the Act itself. The Sanders and Tri-State Broadcasting Corporation cases remove Order No. 79 from the bounds of any matter within the authority of the Commission or any question which may arise under the Act and in relation to its enforcement.

"The investigation was not ordered by the Commission for the purpose of making recommendations to Congress for additional legislation as provided in Section 4(k) of the Act. The face of the Order shows that its sole purpose is to conduct an inquiry to lay the basis for the adoption of a policy to be issued by and to be applied by the Commission for its own guidance.

"Even if Section 4(k) is deemed to be involved herein the Commission can only demand information relevant to a power conferred upon it by Congress. The Commission's powers of investigation by testimonial compulsion are not as broad as the regulatory powers of Congress itself in the field of communications. By falling outside the Act Order No. 79 necessarily falls outside Section 4(k).

"In any event the investigation initiated by Order No. 79 is a general fact-finding inquiry which exceeds the powers of the Commission.

"The cases of Harriman v. Interstate Commerce Commission, 211 U.S. 407 (1908) and Federal Trade Commission v. American Tobacco Company, 264 U.S. 298 (1924) support the conclusion that no matter how broad the terms of the investigatory provisions of the statute may be, an investigation by an administrative agency either on its own motion or pursuant to Congressional resolution must be ancillary

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804

Figure 6. The effect of the number of iterations on the accuracy of the proposed algorithm. The results are averaged over 10 trials. The error bars represent the standard deviation.

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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to a lawful purpose embraced by the powers granted in the statute.

"In reaching for the power claimed by Order No. 79, the Commission, the creature of Congress, seeks to become greater than its creator contemplated."

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PROPOSED DENIAL OF RADIO BURGLAR ALARM APPLICATIONS

Applications by the No-Bel Radio Burglar Alarm of San Francisco to construct two experimental radio stations at that city and Oakland, Calif., to experiment with a radio burglar alarm, have brought proposed denial by the Federal Communications Commission. The applicant sought to use the frequencies 1658 and 2466, with power of 50 watts, for this purpose.

In its proposed findings, the Commission concludes:

"1. The applicant has not shown itself technically and financially qualified to conduct an experimental program which could be expected to contribute to the progress of the radio art or to accomplish the objectives set forth.

"2. Since the applications involve the use of the frequencies assigned to police radio systems located in the proposed area of operation, mutual objectionable interference would be expected to result at times of simultaneous operation.

"3. Since the proposed operation could not be conducted as outlined without the full assent and cooperation of the police departments which would be affected thereby, and there is no indication that these requisites have been obtained or are obtainable, from responsible officials, the Commission is unable to find that applicant has made a sufficient showing as to the adequacy of facilities for conducting the proposed program of experimentation.

"4. Service of the character herein proposed is available through existing wire facilities, and there is no showing that the proposed radio alarm system will produce any substantial advantage over such facilities.

"5. Public interest, convenience or necessity will not be served by the granting of these applications."

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1990s, the oil price has been dropping, and the amount of investment in the oil sector has been dropping. The amount of investment in the oil sector has been dropping.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

2. The following subjects are all of the same group and are

OPM RADIO INDUSTRY COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED

Establishment of a Radio Industry Defense Advisory Committee has been authorized by the Office of Production Management and the Department of Justice, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reports.

OPM will hold an industry conference in Washington, to receive nominations and organize the industry committee, on Thursday, October 30. Invitations have been sent, according to the information from OPM to RMA, to a large selected list of radio companies, representative of all radio manufacturing groups, including sets, tubes, parts and accessories, transmitting and other radio apparatus. The organization of the industry committee on October 30th is being arranged by Sidney J. Weinberg, Chief of the OPM Bureau of Clearance of Defense Industry Advisory Committees. The government presiding officer who has been appointed is Jesse L. Maury, Chief of the Electrical Products and Consumers' Durable Goods Branch of the OPM Commodity Section who will act as Chairman of the Industry Committee.

The Radio Industry Committee is the nineteenth established by OPM for major industries and is purely advisory. The automobile, electrical, rubber, shoe, hosiery, paper and other industry defense Advisory Committees already have been organized, all with many subcommittees, or panels, such as the "Refrigerator Panel" of the Electrical Industry. Attendance and participation in the OPM radio industry conference on October 30th will be restricted to the radio companies sent invitations, and this OPM list has not been announced.

Production and allocation problems, both for defense and civilian purposes, together with conservation, simplification and efficient utilization of industry facilities, are among problems designated by Attorney General Biddle for consideration of the Radio Industry Committee.

A meeting of the RMA Priorities Committee will be held in Washington on October 29th, prior to the industry meeting called by OPM. The Priorities Committee will be continued for action on immediate industry problems and also liaison with and assistance to the OPM industry committee.

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Export procedure and applications for export licenses are now being handled by the Economic Defense Board, and export license applications, other than for munitions, should be submitted to the Chief, Office of Export Control, Economic Defense Board, Washington. This agency now handles all export matters except those of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

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THE RADIO INDUSTRY INVESTIGATION

Establishment of a Radio Industry Investigation Committee
The Radio Industry Investigation Committee was established by the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) in 1934. The Committee was created to investigate the radio industry and to report to the Commission on its findings. The Committee was composed of representatives from the radio industry, the public, and the Commission itself.

The Committee was organized into three subcommittees: the Radio Industry Subcommittee, the Public Subcommittee, and the Commission Subcommittee. The Radio Industry Subcommittee was composed of representatives from the radio industry, including the National Association of Broadcasters (NAB) and the National Radio Institute (NRI). The Public Subcommittee was composed of representatives from the public, including the National Consumers League (NCL) and the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The Commission Subcommittee was composed of representatives from the Commission itself. The Committee held several public hearings and issued several reports to the Commission. The Committee's findings were that the radio industry was in a state of chaos and that the Commission was not doing enough to regulate the industry. The Committee recommended that the Commission take more active steps to regulate the industry, including the creation of a Radio Industry Board.

The Radio Industry Board was created in 1935. The Board was composed of representatives from the radio industry, the public, and the Commission. The Board was created to regulate the radio industry and to report to the Commission on its findings. The Board was composed of representatives from the radio industry, including the NAB and the NRI. The Board was also composed of representatives from the public, including the NCL and the NLRB. The Board held several public hearings and issued several reports to the Commission. The Board's findings were that the radio industry was in a state of chaos and that the Commission was not doing enough to regulate the industry. The Board recommended that the Commission take more active steps to regulate the industry, including the creation of a Radio Industry Board.

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PROGRAM COSTS UP 24%

At the start of the broadcast season of 1940-41, Variety estimates on program costs (talent, music, arrangements, royalties, etc.) as distinct from time expenditures reveal that Sunday night on the three coast-to-coast webs, NBC, CBS and Mutual, represents a \$137,000 "Free show" to the Nation. This total outlay for performances greatly exceeds that of any other night of the week.

Inclusive of daytimers the aggregate cost of commercial network entertainment has reached a new high of \$671,000 a week for programs, as such. This figure when compared to the expenditures prevailing at the height of the 1940-41 season represents a boast of 24%. Aside from the increase in the total number of network shows the relatively big margin may be attributed to the replacement of the inexpensive quiz-audience participation show by considerably more expensive variety and dramatic programs.

The estimated cost of some of the leading network programs for 1941-42 (production expenses, inclusive of actors, musicians, writers, directors, royalties, prizes, etc.) are:

Fred Allen, \$13,000-14,000; "Amos 'n' Andy", \$7,500; Jack Benny, \$18,500; Edgar Bergen, \$11,000-12,000; Ben Bernie, \$7,500; "Big Town", \$8,500; Major Bowes, \$16,000; Burns and Allen, \$7,500; Bob Burns, \$6,000; Eddie Cantor, \$11,000; "Cavalcade of America", \$5,500; "Spotlight Bands", \$10,000; Ford Concerts, \$11,000; Gillette Boxing Bouts, \$175,000; Helen Hayes, \$7,500; "Hollywood Premiere", \$5,000; Bob Hope, \$10,500; "Information Please", \$8,500;

Also, "Kraft Music Hall", \$11,000-12,000; Kay Kyser, \$7,000; "Lux Radio Theatre", \$8,500-11,000; "Maxwell House Coffee Time", \$9,500; "Fibber McGee", \$7,500; Metropolitan Opera - Lump sum of \$250,000 paid for season of 16 broadcasts; "Millions for Defense", \$4,500-5,000; "Pause That Refreshes", \$6,000-7,000; Al Pearce, \$8,500; "Prudential Family Hour", \$8,500; "Screen Guild Theatre", \$13,500; Red Skelton, \$5,500; "Silver Theatre", \$6,000; Kate Smith Hour, \$10,000; Phil Spitalny, \$5,500; "Telephone Hour", \$7,500-8,000; "Three-Ring Time" (Milton Berle-Chas. Laughton), \$7,000; "Time to Smile", \$11,000; Rudy Vallee, \$9,500-10,000; Fred Waring, \$12,000; Orson Welles, \$8,000; and Walter Winchell, \$5,000.

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Ten awards of \$15 each have been presented by the Columbia Broadcasting System to elementary and secondary school teachers who reported interesting and valuable ways in which the "School of the Air of the Americas" has been used in classrooms. The contest was arranged with the cooperation of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS RESCIND FOREIGN COMPETITION ACTION

A bulletin of the Radio Manufacturers' Association dated September 19, 1941, contained a Report on Foreign Competition made by an RMA special Committee, dated September 17, 1941, with a notation thereon that the report had been unanimously approved by the Radio Manufacturers' Association's Executive Committee on September 18, 1941, and a further reference was made to this subject in the bulletin of September 25th.

At a meeting of the Association's Executive Committee, held on October 15, 1941, at which all members present voted in the affirmative except two present and not voting, a resolution was passed rescinding all previous approval action on this report. This act of rescission was approved by the Board of Directors of the Association at a subsequent meeting on the same day, with instructions not to carry out the recommendations or proceed with the subject matter.

The Foreign Competition report urged the Government to clamp down on "the practice of supplying foreign competitors with materials to compete with and destroy the business of bona fide American manufacturers". The action was supposed to have been directed against the Philips Company of The Netherlands, which, having been forced to leave that country, has established itself in Latin-America and is having some of its sets built in the United States.

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A C O R R E C T I O N

We are indebted to an official of the General Electric Company for the following:

"I feel sure you won't mind a comment on one of the items that appeared in your September 23 issue. On page 9 you state that Station WRUL 'now is the strongest shortwave unit in the Western Hemisphere'. This we believe to be contrary to fact. I am told that WRUL is now operating at 50,000 watts, while WGEO here in Schenectady is operating at 100,000 watts. If you will check the F.C.C. records, I believe you will find that WRUL has never been licensed to operate at more than 50,000 watts.

"I am writing this, not to suggest a correction, but merely in the interests of greater accuracy in the future."

Correct!

FCC says "No. WRUL has never been licensed to operate on more than 50,000 watts."

R. D. H.

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Radio Laboratory Technical Committee Report

The Committee on the Radio Laboratory Technical Committee Report, which was organized in 1941, has the honor to submit to the National Bureau of Standards a report on the progress of its work during the past year. The Committee was organized to study the problems of radio frequency measurements and to recommend to the Bureau the most effective methods of carrying out such measurements.

The Committee has held several meetings and has received many suggestions from the Bureau and from other interested parties. It has also conducted a number of experiments and has made a number of measurements. The results of these experiments and measurements are given in the following sections of this report.

The first section of this report deals with the problem of the definition of the unit of radio frequency. The Committee has found that there is a need for a more precise definition of this unit and has recommended that the unit be defined in terms of the frequency of a certain type of oscillator.

1942-1943

1944-1945

The second section of this report deals with the problem of the measurement of radio frequency. The Committee has found that there is a need for a more precise method of measuring radio frequency and has recommended that the method be based on the use of a certain type of oscillator.

The third section of this report deals with the problem of the calibration of radio frequency measurements. The Committee has found that there is a need for a more precise method of calibrating radio frequency measurements and has recommended that the method be based on the use of a certain type of oscillator.

FCC REVISED RULES ASSURE FAIR COMPETITION, SAYS MBS

Analyzing the Federal Communications Commission's recent revision of its chain broadcasting regulations, a second "White Paper" prepared by the Mutual Broadcasting System contends that the Commission's order as modified October 11, 1941, has for the first time inaugurated an era of fair and equal competition so that in the future the success of a network will depend not on artificial restraints and unreasonable control over station independence but on its ability to furnish superior service to its affiliate stations, to the public, and to the advertiser.

Mutual's Second White Paper is signed by Fred Weber, General Manager, W. E. Macfarlane, President, and Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman.

"Never again will the public awake to find that a successful and popular program which it has been receiving regularly for weeks or months has suddenly disappeared from the radio dials in the community because another network, exercising arbitrary privileges under a contract, has decreed that the affiliate station must carry another and later program for which it has arranged", the "White Paper" continues. "No longer will there be contraction of additional network service because stations have been forced to cancel programs thus causing the termination of permanent lines providing additional choice of sustaining and commercial programs to those important communities with less than four stations.

"Henceforth an advertiser will be free to make his decision wholly on the merit of the facilities. No longer will it be possible for a network to go to the advertiser and state that the advertiser's purchase of another network at the same identical hour would result in the withdrawal of his program from the air in many important 3-station cities. No more will a network and an advertiser, who, for example, have in good faith entered into an arrangement for a nightly half-hour program and have secured acceptance of the program by the network's affiliates, be subjected to the indignity and the economic loss resulting from having the continuity of the program interrupted one, two, or more nights a week or of having the program completely forced off the air in important 3-station cities, by the action of another network acting under existing option-time contracts and, by threats of litigation or loss of network affiliation, compelling the stations in such cities to accept another advertiser's program (secured, perhaps, by rate concessions and designed largely, if not entirely, to injure the first network and the advertiser who has elected to do business with it).

"The dire prophecies of some of the industry's self-constituted spokesmen are without basis in fact and will never materialize. The Commission's action will tend to promote and not to injure a truly American system of broadcasting. There will be no chaos, no disruption of operations, no deterioration in service, no impairment in cooperation by broadcasters in national defense, no paralysis of freedom of the air, and no danger of government

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, 1911

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operation. There will be every incentive toward improvement in service through healthy competition and its encouragement of incentive, ingenuity and resourcefulness in accordance with the American traditions. * * * * *

"No one, including Mutual, would go so far as to assert that the revised regulations are without possible defect or that further amendments may not prove necessary in the light of practical experience, although it is doubtful that any major change will be required. * * * *

"If such contingencies should arise, Mutual will again take steps to bring the need for further amendments to the attention of the Commission."

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SEE NEW IB ORGANIZATION AS FURTHER JAB AT NAB

In one quarter the recent organization of Independent Broadcasters, Inc., at Chicago was regarded as just another evidence of dissatisfaction on the part of stations with the National Association of Broadcasters.

"The National Association of Independent Broadcasters was organized because certain broadcasters felt that the National Association of Broadcasters wasn't doing the job and because they believed that NAB was dominated too much by the networks", a broadcaster commented. "I think you will find that the NIB will be a sort of holding company for Independent Broadcasters, Inc. It is about the same crowd that attended the NIB convention, addressed and encouraged by Chairman Fly at Chicago. IB, Inc., or the "Major Markets Group", as they originally called themselves, has been organized to represent certain commercial interests of the independents which a national association couldn't very well do, such as copyright and ASCAP matters, opposition to super-power, labor unions, and so on. It is really a trade association.

"The NIB can only speak in general and on non-controversial matters for its members, that is to say, presentations to the FCC for the group as a whole, appearances before Congress, and other more or less non-commercial matters upon which the entire group is in accord. It was the original intention that NAB should develop in this manner, but it didn't do so."

Eugene Pulliam of WIRE, Indianapolis, was Chairman and organizer of IB, Inc. at Chicago. Organizational and membership committee chosen was headed by Walter Damm of WTMJ, Milwaukee, and included Henry Slavik, Ronald Woodyard, William O'Neill, Campbell Arnoux; Copyright Committee which met with ASCAP leaders in New York was comprised of Hoyt Wooten, John Gillin, Stanley Hubbard, Ed Craney and Hulbert Taft. On the Super-Power Committee are John Shepard, III, John Kennedy, William Scripps, Ed Craney and Luther Hill.

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It was reported that those assembled in Chicago to organize IB, Inc. represented upwards of 60 stations. There are to be 12 Directors. Stations allied with networks will have equal voting power so that no one network will be able to dominate the organization.

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ACTION OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Applications Granted: Modification of license to increase power to 500 watts daytime granted to KVAN, Vancouver Radio Corp., Vancouver, Wash.; now operates on 910 kilocycles, 250 watts daytime only; WRGB, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., granted construction permit in accordance with provisions of forfeited permit, for television broadcast station with completion date as Dec. 31; W8XAL, The Crosley Corp., Mason, Ohio, granted extension of special experimental authority to international broadcast station W8XAL to operate on 6080 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt night and day; share with WLWO using emission AO and A1, for the period November 1, 1941, to November 1, 1942; WBYN, Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., construction permit in part, to install new transmitter (transmitter formerly used by WVFW), increase power from 500 watts, unlimited, to 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day, unlimited; KFAR, Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co., Fairbanks, Alaska, granted authority to rebroadcast certain sponsored programs from International Station WRCA, on a commercial basis for the period ending December 6, 1941.

Also, W59C, WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate frequency modulation station W59C commercially on 45900 kilocycles with power of 3 kilowatts, on a temporary basis only for a period beginning Oct. 21, 1941 and ending not later than December 19, 1941, subject to determination of the issues in the hearing on Commission Order No. 79, pending completion of construction; WABA, Agricultural Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate a special laboratory transmitter as a relay broadcast station on 39820 kilocycles with power of $\frac{1}{2}$ watt in order to record on the ground and to rebroadcast over WLS the human voice and the rate of the heart beat, and other scientific data during a free fall in the air prior to the opening of a parachute, for the period beginning October 24, 1941, to not later than November 22, 1941; WEGA, Agricultural Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate relay station WEGA with crystal controlled 50 watt transmitter aboard Lockheed Lode-star stratosphere plane, for testing purposes and also to relay to Station WLS information in connection with parachute jumps to be made by Arthur Starnes between Oct. 21, 1941 and Nov. 19, 1941 only.

Applications Received: KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash., construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 5 kw to 5 kw night, 10 kw day (570 kc.); KABC, Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas, construction permit to install new transmitter, changes in antenna system, change frequency from 1450 to 1470 kc., and increase power from 250 w. to 500 w. night, 1 kw day.

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10/24/41

TRADE NOTES

Two more stations are joining the NBC Blue Network within the next two months. They are KTKC, Visalia, California, and WFTC, Kinston, North Carolina.

William B. Bartlett, trading as Champion Battery Co., 549 West Washington St., Chicago, engaged in the sale and distribution of a so-called sales stimulator plan, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from the use of unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce. The respondent is also ordered to cease using the word "Champion" to describe his products, or otherwise representing that his products are the products of the Champion Spark Plug Company of Toledo, Ohio.

Two new CBS Sectional Educational Directors have been appointed by Sterling Fisher, Columbia Network Education Director. Lloyd W. Dennis, Program Director at WJSV, CBS's Washington station, is to supervise Columbia's education activities in the East. Robert R. King, of KTSA, Columbia's station in San Antonio, Texas, is the new Educational Director for the Southwest.

A story that a container of acid large enough to burn out the wiring in the control room had been found in the National Broadcasting Building in New York causing a "bomb scare" was declared unfounded by John McKay, Manager of NBC Press Department.

First in a series of awards by Harper and Brothers, publishers of Norman Weiser's "Writer's Radio Theater", has been won by the CBS Kate Smith Hour and Jean Holloway, one of its most prolific dramatic writers.

The contents of the RCA Review for October are: "A Survey of Research Accomplishments with the RCA Electron Microscope", G. A. Morton; "Receiver Control by Transmitted Signal - 'Alert Receiver'", Harmon B. Deal; "A Two-Side Non-Turnover Automatic Record Changer", B. R. Carson; "A Method and Equipment for Checking Television Scanning Linearity", Vernon J. Duke; "A Modern Control Room for a Commercial Radio Transmitter Central", L. E. Fletcher and C. L. Kennedy; "The Development of a Frequency-Modulated Police Receiver for Ultra-High-Frequency Use", H. E. Thomas; "Photography of Cathode-Ray Tube Traces", H. F. Folkerts and P. A. Richards; "A Simplified Television System for the Radio Amateur and Experimenter", L. C. Waller and P. A. Richards; Technical Articles by RCA Engineers.

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10/24/41

TRAMMELL AGAIN EXPLAINS NBC STAND RE BMI

Following is the text in part of a letter sent to Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company:

"Some broadcasters have requested that we clarify the position of the National Broadcasting Company with reference to BMI. We made the following statements at meetings of the NAB Board of Directors and the NAB Executive Committee, and I am pleased to restate them to you at this time.

"NBC believes that there should always be an open, competitive market in music and that no one licensing agency should be permitted to become or remain the sole source of supply of the music so necessary to the continued existence of broadcasting. BMI was formed for the purpose of establishing such an open and competitive market.

"While the execution of the proposed ASCAP agreements will make available to broadcasters a considerably larger catalogue of musical compositions than is currently available, the open, competitive market in music which has now been established can be maintained only by the continuance of BMI and other licensing organizations.

"NBC sincerely hopes BMI will be continued and will be happy to do its part in this connection. You may, therefore, consider the following a firm offer on the part of NBC, subject to acceptance by BMI on or before March 1, 1942.

"NBC will execute license agreements with BMI, which shall -

- (a) run concurrently with its proposed ASCAP license agreements;
- (b) provide for payments to BIM in the same amounts as those currently being made, so long as the BMI revenue and expense budget remains the same; and
- (c) provide for an increase or decrease in such payments dependent upon and proportionate to any increase or decrease in the BMI revenue and expense budget.

"So long as BMI music continues to be made available to NBC, NBC will not discriminate between it and the music of other licensors. Assuming the continued high quality of BMI music, this should assure its continued popularity."

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STANLEY AND THE BROTHERS

It is a story of the life of a man who was born in the year 1800, and who lived to the year 1880. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was a man of great courage and determination.

He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was a man of great courage and determination. He was a man of great energy and ability, and he was a man of great courage and determination.

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STANLEY AND THE BROTHERS

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

2 *OK*

RECEIVED
OCT 1 1941
FRANK E. MULLEN

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No. 1367

September 30, 1941

NEWSPAPER COMEBACK PROVES FCC HEADACHE

The forceful manner in which the newspapers defended themselves and the poor case made against them by the Federal Communications Commission indicates a victory for the papers. According to an authoritative source, the FCC majority, which originally voted for the investigation, feels that it has been thoroughly "licked" and was particularly embarrassed by the Commission making out such a poor case and the inexcusable weakness of the Commission lawyers.

A guess was ventured that as a result of the fiasco, few restrictions would be made with regard to the issuance of FM licenses to the newspapers whose applications are now pending. One of these might be that no license would be issued to a newspaper when it was the only paper in town and had the only station. This, it was explained, would be based on the old Port Huron case back in '38 when the Commission favored a non-newspaper applicant for a radio station in that city because it would afford the community "a medium of the dissemination of news and information to the public which will be independent of and afford a degree of competition to other such media in the area".

Mr. Fly stated definitely in his St. Louis speech that whatever new regulations were made, if any, would be confined entirely to FM newspaper licenses issued in the future and would not affect licenses already granted.

Those who originally voted to "put the newspapers on the spot" were Chairman Fly and Commissioners Thompson, Walker and Payne. Those against it were Commissioners Craven and Case.

It was reported that the investigation was instigated by President Roosevelt who still felt the sting of the newspaper opposition to him in the last presidential election. Whether this was true or not, certainly Chairman Fly was strong for it. Considerable surprise was expressed that Commissioners Payne and Thompson, both former newspaper men, voted for the inquiry. Commissioner Thompson is now out of the picture, his term having expired, but Mr. Payne is said to have told friends that he favored the hearing because of the desire of Mr. Fly to thresh the thing out, Payne simply wanting to "see what all the shooting was about".

Judging from the apparently more or less disgusted attitude of Mr. Payne at the exhibition the Commission lawyers made of themselves, it is pretty safe to say that he will be found voting with Messrs. Craven and Case. This would make it a tie if the others voted as previously. Thus a single vote could now probably be the deciding factor.

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

The Department of the Army is pleased to announce that the following personnel have been promoted to the rank of Major General:

1. Major General [Name] has been promoted to Major General [Rank] on [Date].

2. Major General [Name] has been promoted to Major General [Rank] on [Date].

3. Major General [Name] has been promoted to Major General [Rank] on [Date].

The following personnel have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel:

1. Lieutenant Colonel [Name] has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel [Rank] on [Date].

2. Lieutenant Colonel [Name] has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel [Rank] on [Date].

3. Lieutenant Colonel [Name] has been promoted to Lieutenant Colonel [Rank] on [Date].

The following personnel have been promoted to the rank of Captain:

1. Captain [Name] has been promoted to Captain [Rank] on [Date].

2. Captain [Name] has been promoted to Captain [Rank] on [Date].

3. Captain [Name] has been promoted to Captain [Rank] on [Date].

The following personnel have been promoted to the rank of Major:

1. Major [Name] has been promoted to Major [Rank] on [Date].

2. Major [Name] has been promoted to Major [Rank] on [Date].

3. Major [Name] has been promoted to Major [Rank] on [Date].

The following personnel have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant:

1. Lieutenant [Name] has been promoted to Lieutenant [Rank] on [Date].

2. Lieutenant [Name] has been promoted to Lieutenant [Rank] on [Date].

3. Lieutenant [Name] has been promoted to Lieutenant [Rank] on [Date].

The following personnel have been promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant:

1. First Lieutenant [Name] has been promoted to First Lieutenant [Rank] on [Date].

2. First Lieutenant [Name] has been promoted to First Lieutenant [Rank] on [Date].

3. First Lieutenant [Name] has been promoted to First Lieutenant [Rank] on [Date].

One Commissioner expressed the greatest impatience over the attitude of the FCC not only towards newspapers but other interests.

"Just why the Commission had to stick its neck out and antagonize the newspapers is more than I can see. First they antagonized the biggest radio manufacturing companies in the business by blocking television, then they antagonized the biggest broadcasting networks by the sweeping network regulations, and then they antagonized the newspapers by cracking down on the newspaper-owned stations. That about makes it unanimous."

The newspaper-radio hearings will be resumed Thursday, October 2, when the press association and network phases will be gone into. It was said at the Commission that the hearings would last several weeks longer, several days each week.

Chairman Fly was asked at his press conference last Monday if it wasn't unusual for the Commission to go into the files of the stations as in the newspaper investigation. The Chairman said there was nothing out of the ordinary in this procedure. In every such case that is the way to carry it on. He further said that he didn't see how a case like this could be run without access to the files.

The questioner wanted to know the main objection to a newspaper owning a radio station, adding: "If you are going to condemn a newspaper for owning a station on the basis that they are two media of dissemination of news, then why not condemn an individual newspaper covering a single area on the basis that there is but one medium of expression for that area?"

Mr. Fly inquired if the newspaper man was asking whether we should abolish a single newspaper where that is the only expression of news?

"You can always carry a theory to the extreme and make it appear to be a vicious theory", Mr. Fly said. "I don't think you establish anything by taking it to extremes. The question is where there is more than one medium of expression whether public interest is served by having them concentrated in single hands."

Mr. Fly thought the situation where there was only one newspaper and no station in a community unfortunate, but saw nothing to do about it except hope for additional media of expression in the future.

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NBC's International Division broadcasts covers news from home for the benefit of Uncle Sam's forces in the Navy, Army and Air services. In addition to the many programs sent abroad on a regular schedule, special feature broadcasts are recorded and sent over the directional beam antennas at an hour of the day most likely to insure a good listening audience.

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BECAUSE OF SERVICE TO U.S. NIB WOULD BAR RADIO TAX

Because there is no Government subsidy as in other countries, and because of the free service it gives the Government, especially in such an emergency as this, and since it is already being taxed, the National Independent Association of Broadcasters at its St. Louis convention urged that the radio industry not be subjected to a special tax. They also opposed negotiations between the networks and ASCAP on new copyright contracts, primarily because of affiliate station requirements.

Other NIB resolutions included:

That NIB expects BMI to develop a workable per-program and per-piece contract which will not contain such onerous reporting requirements as to force acceptance of a blanket contract, and also to provide an alternate blanket license agreement; and that NIB also expects BMI to continue to be operated for the benefit of the industry and of the individual stations which have contributed to its creation, its finances and its success.

That since there are grave doubts that the proposed licenses on a per-use basis proffered by ASCAP and BMI meet the spirit and intent of the consent decrees, the Department of Justice be urged to take all necessary and appropriate steps to compel strict compliance.

That after deliberate consideration, the association feels that the granting of superpower in excess of 50,000 watts would not be in the interest of public defense, is economically unsound, and would impair the effectiveness of service now being presented by various governmental agencies.

That the FCC be requested to give due consideration to the economics of broadcasting in all applications for new stations.

That steps be taken to expedite and secure priority ratings which will enable stations to obtain equipment necessary to furnish proper broadcast service to the public.

That NIB bylaws be amended to eliminate the requirement of NAB membership as a condition precedent to NIB membership.

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Station WABA, Agricultural Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill., will operate a special laboratory transmitter as a relay broadcast station on 39,820 kilocycles with power of $\frac{1}{2}$ watt in order to record on the ground and to rebroadcast over WLS, the human voice and the rate of the heart beat, and other scientific data during a free fall in the air prior to the opening of a parachute for the period September 24, to Oct. 23.

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

On the 1st day of January, 1900, the following was received from the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, Department of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:
The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1900.
The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1900, are as follows:
The names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1900, are as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

9/30/41

IRE-RMA ROCHESTER MEETINGS NOV. 10

The annual joint engineering meeting of the Institute of Radio Engineers and the Radio Manufacturers' Association will be held at Rochester, N. Y., beginning November 10. Unusual interest is being manifested because of the added engineering problems, due to shortages and substitutions of material caused by the National Defense Program, and these problems will be prominent in the discussions at Rochester.

Virgil M. Graham, of Emporium, Pa., and A. F. Van Dyck, of New York, are the nominees for the presidency of the Institute of Radio Engineers.

Meetings of many RMA engineering committees and subcommittees, including the Materiel Bureau, will be held, and several hundred radio manufacturers and executives are expected to attend.

The annual stag dinner, with L. C. F. Horle presiding as Toastmaster, will be held Tuesday evening, November 11, and the annual message of Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Director of the RMA Engineering Department, will be delivered at the Tuesday morning session. Arrangements for the IRE-RMA Rochester meetings are in charge of Harold P. Westman, Secretary of IRE, and Mr. Graham, Assistant Director of the RMA Engineering Department.

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AMATEUR LICENSES EXTENDED

The Federal Communications Commission has ordered that all amateur radio station and amateur radio operator licenses which by their terms have expired or will expire during the period July 1, 1940, to December 31, 1941, inclusive, and for which applications for renewal have not been granted or denied prior to the effective date be extended in respect to each such license until such further action as the Commission may take upon application for renewal or otherwise, but in no event beyond December 31, 1941;

Provided, however, that this extension is granted only to such amateur licensees as have submitted or do submit a proper application for renewal in accordance with the Rules and Regulations of the Commission and have complied or do comply with the requirements of Commission Order No. 75.

Provided further, that this extension shall not apply to licensees whose licenses have been or, prior to December 31, 1941, may be revoked, suspended or designated for hearing.

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MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP HEARINGS TO BE EXPEDITED

Everything will be done to speed up the oral arguments before the Federal Communications Commission beginning Monday, October 6, on the proposed order banning multiple ownership of broadcast stations in the same area. At first Chairman J. L. Fly said he didn't think the hearings would last more than a day. When told that sixteen briefs had been put in, the Chairman said that it might very well run several days.

According to an announcement by the Commission yesterday, September 29, briefs and appearances had been filed by the following:

Oregon Publishing Co. (KGW and KEX), Portland, Ore., represented by John C. Kendall, Ben S. Fisher, and Charles V. Wayland; Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, represented by former Congressman Frank D. Scott; Westinghouse Radio Stations, Inc., (WOWO and WGL), Fort Wayne, Ind., Represented by Donald C. Swatland, and Richard H. Wilmer; Johnson Kennedy Radio Corp. (WIND), Gary, Ind., and WJJD, Incorporated (WJJD), Chicago, Represented by former Assistant Attorney General Mabel W. Willebrandt; Louis Wasmer, Inc., (KHQ and KGA), Spokane, represented by John C. & John W. Kendall, Fisher & Wayland; Reading Broadcasting Co. (WRAW) and Berks Broadcasting Co. (WEEU), Reading, Pa., represented by George O. Sutton and Arthur H. Schroeder; Delaware Broadcasting Co. (WILM), and W D E L, Incorporated (WDEL), Wilmington, Del., represented by George O. Sutton and Arthur H. Schroeder, and Gene T. Dyer, represented by Andrew G. Haley.

Also, Pittsburgh Radio Supply House (WJAS) and K Q V Broadcasting Co. (KQV), Pittsburgh, represented by George O. Sutton and Arthur H. Schroeder; West Virginia Broadcasting Corp., (WWVA), Wheeling, West Va., and Monongahela Valley Broadcasting Co., (WMMN), Fairmont, West, Va., represented by H. L. Lohnes and F. W. Albertson; National Broadcasting Co., Inc. WJZ and WEAJ, N. Y. City, WMAQ and WENR, Chicago, WRC and WMAL, Washington, and KPO and KGO, San Francisco, represented by D. M. Patrick and P. J. Hennessey; Massachusetts Broadcasting Corp. (WCOP), and Broadcasting Service Organization, Inc., (WORL), Boston, represented by Ben S. Fisher; International Broadcasting Corp. (KWKH) and Tri-State Broadcasting System, Inc., (KTBS), Shreveport, La., represented by George B. Porter and Ben S. Fisher; Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., (KOMO & KJR), Seattle, represented by Donald G. Graham, Ben S. Fisher, C. V. Wayland, C. F. Duvall; Evansville On The Air, Inc., (WGBF & WEOA), Evansville, Ind., represented by Henry B. Walker.

Although only sixteen briefs were filed, more than forty communities would be affected by the new order. The NBC is more concerned than anybody else because it has two stations each in New York, Chicago, Washington and San Francisco, contended in its brief that the Commission has no authority to adopt a regulation of the type proposed. It held also that no provision of the law expressly authorizes the enactment of the regulation and that it is not necessary to the exercise of any power expressly conferred upon the Commission.

Even if authority had been conferred upon the Commission to enact the multiple ownership rule, the proposed regulation is "too vague, indefinite and uncertain to constitute a valid regulation", NBC insisted. Because it is impossible to determine from the language of the regulation proposed "who, and what, is meant to be included within its prohibitions", NBC said, "we submit that it is fatally defective".

In conclusion, the network contended the Commission has no power under the Act to adopt any regulation of the character proposed and that if it had, the regulation as now phrased would not constitute a valid exercise of such power.

Contending that the two stations enjoy no monopoly of programs or facilities in Chicago, the brief of Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General, representing WJJD, Chicago, and WIND, of nearby Gary, Ind., whose owner is Ralph L. Atlass, recited that the total amount of business done by them is approximately 10% of the gross net time sales for the Chicago area. If after a survey the Commission reaches the conclusion that a dual ownership rule should be adopted, Mrs. Willebrandt contended that it should be so worded as not to prevent the continued dual ownership or control of stations "where actually there is no monopolistic result and where the public is being benefitted".

Such a rule, she said, would give the Commission greater administrative flexibility in policing monopolistic practices. Each station or group of stations could be made the subject of study. In cases where question arises as to public interest, such stations could be set for hearing on applications for renewal of license and each case determined on its merits after hearing, she concluded.

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DON LEE TO TELEVISION NEWS PHOTOS

A television photonewscast using pictures from current International News Photo syndicate releases will be the subject of an experiment to be tried on Don Lee Television Station W6XAO Thursday evening, October 2, at 8:30 P.M., PST, it was announced by Thomas S. Lee, owner-operator of the new \$200,000 studio on a mountain above Hollywood.

Scores of photographs selected from hundreds made by photographers all over the world and supplied by special arrangement to W6XA) will be placed before the camera lens at the television studio while a commentator will voice specially prepared caption material from a telescript. Harry R. Lubcke, Director of Television is supervising production of the first television Photonewscast which will feature pictorial stills of war, sports, fashions and Hollywood personalities.

Sound effects, musical themes and other facilities of the telecasting art will be used in making the presentation.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

FCC CHAIRMAN TAKES UP PRIORITIES CUDGEL

Expressing a desire to assist broadcasters in securing essential materials during the present emergency, Chairman James L. Fly, discussing this situation, said:

"As many of you know, during the past summer the manufacturers of radio receivers were faced with a crisis by reason of a shortage of metals. I felt that a curtailment of receivers and hence of listeners would adversely affect the morale and national defense, and so, in cooperation with the progressive leadership of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, I called the attention of both the OPM and APACS to the strategic importance of broadcasting in national defense.

"The immediate priorities crisis which the receiver manufacturers faced has been averted; but as you know the problem is a continuing one. It affects transmitter equipment as well as receivers. Some of you may be familiar with the recent case of Station WIBC at Indianapolis, which blew out both its regular 5 kilowatt tube and its spare. Unable to get a replacement tube, it has been forced temporarily to operate with the only tube available -- a 1 kilowatt tube. Such a case brings the priorities problem home to us.

"I have no pat solution to offer to this problem. But I want to point to its urgency, and to assure you that the Commission stands ready to cooperate in seeking a solution.

"As one step towards a solution, the Defense Communications Board has established a special priorities committee. The primary purpose of this Priorities Liaison Committee is to cooperate with and assist the priorities allotment officials. The Committee will be concerned with telephone, telegraph, and radio communication priorities as well as broadcasting."

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FCC ACTION

Everett L. Dillard, tr/as Commercial Radio Equipment Co., Kansas City, Mo., granted construction permit for new high frequency (FM) broadcast station to operate on 44,900 kilocycles, with a service area of 4,400 square miles; W6XHT, Hughes Productions Division, of Hughes Tool Co., San Francisco, Calif., modification of construction permit as modified for a new television broadcast station, requesting extension of commencement and completion dates from 4-15-41 and 10-15-41 to 12-15-41 and 6-15-42, respectively; W6XHH, same as above (Hughes) Los Angeles, Calif.; WAWZ, Pillar of Fire, Zarephath, N. J., granted construction permit subject to proof of performance and taking care of complaints in blanket area, to install new transmitter, increase power to 5 kilowatts day, using

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Editorial Board

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Editorial Board

directional antenna day and night. Station now has 1 kilowatt day and night, S-WBNX on 1380 kilocycles.

Applications Receives: WWSW, Walker and Downing Radio Corp., Pittsburgh, Pa., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency from 1490 to 970 kilocycles, increase power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day and move transmitter; amended to increase power to 5 kilowatts and make changes in proposed directional antenna; John and Marcia Arrington, d/b as Arrington & Arrington, Roanoke, Va. construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1240 kilocycles, 250 watts and unlimited hours; WHCU, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, change frequency from 870 to 640 kilocycles, increase power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, and change hours of operation from limited WWL to unlimited hours; KIDO, Boise, Idaho, construction permit to increase power from 1 kilowatt night, $2\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatts day to 5 kilowatts and install new transmitter (1380 kc.).

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LARGE FM STATION TO BE BUILT ON CAROLINA MOUNTAIN

Gordon Gray of Winston-Salem, N.C., has announced that authorization has been granted by the Federal Communications Commission for the operation of frequency modulated station W41MM that "probably will be one of the largest stations of its kind in the world".

Operation of the station, which will be erected on Mount Mitchell, in Western North Carolina, the highest mountain east of the Rockies, is expected to begin late in the Fall.

Mr. Gray, publisher of the Winston-Salem Journal-Sentinel said the station received an authorization to operate on a temporary basis of 3,000 watts, but that the ultimate power of the station would be 50,000 watts.

The top of the antenna will rise 6,885 feet above sea level, 200 feet higher than the summit of Mount Mitchell. The calculated area within the 50-microvolt contour is approximately 70,000 miles, covering parts of seven States. Programs will be transmitted from Winston-Salem by frequency modulated relays.

"The erection of the station", Mr. Gray said, "was undertaken because of active interest in the many organizations and projects engaged in the promotion of economic and cultural developments in the South. I believe that F.M. broadcasting stations of this power and coverage operated from Winston-Salem will be of great value in furthering these public services".

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MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block containing several paragraphs of a memorandum, likely detailing a meeting or administrative action.]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL SECTION
[Illegible text]

[Illegible text block, possibly a list or continuation of the memorandum.]

[Illegible text block, possibly a list or continuation of the memorandum.]

[Illegible text block, possibly a list or continuation of the memorandum.]

[Illegible text block, possibly a list or continuation of the memorandum.]

[Illegible text block, possibly a list or continuation of the memorandum.]

[Illegible text block, possibly a list or continuation of the memorandum.]

Very truly yours,
[Illegible Signature]

HEARING FM BEST TELLS WHAT IT IS, SAYS COL. McCORMICK

Speaking at the dedication of the Chicago Tribune's new high frequency (FM) station W59C recently, Col. Robert R. McCormick, publisher of the paper, who is also making quite a name for himself as a radio speaker, said:

"A natural question would be 'What is this new method of transmission and what is FM?' A question easier to answer by hearing than by simply telling.

"Radio by the FM method will provide you with program service in your home, free from interference; free from the crash of lightning; free from the noise of nearby electrical instruments; free from the hum and buzz of natural or man made static - the four freedoms.

"Moreover, it carries the entire range of sound which the human ear is capable of hearing. Music becomes perfectly rounded and balanced. The notes of the highest register and the lowest register are audible in perfect clarity. The human voice, or sounds you hear about you in life, are undistorted. FM is sound exactly as you hear it. In music it conveys the instrumental tones as you hear them in this room.

"There is much more that the technician - the engineer - could tell you about FM, and no more that I could tell you. My recommendation to you is - listen to it, and over our station.

"Tonight I wish to salute our new station - W59C, and welcome it to our family enterprise. Like The Tribune, and like W-G-N, I dedicate it to service for the public in its particular field."

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BBC OVERSEAS BROADCASTS ON WINTER SCHEDULES

Revised program and frequency schedules will come into operation in all four transmission periods of the BBC's Overseas Service in English on October 5.

Retimed (4:15-11:45 P.M. EST), the North American Service will open 55 minutes earlier than before and so brings to Canada and the U.S.A. each night seven and a half hours' continuous broadcasting from "the island fortress". Many of the regular items will be heard at new times, the replanned schedule of the chief daily broadcasts being: 5:45 P.M. (EST)- News; 5:55 P.M. - News Analysis; 6:00 P.M. - War Commentary; 6:15 P.M. - News in French; 6:30 - "Canada Calls from London"; 7:45 - "Democracy Marches" (repeat at 11:15); 8:00 - News; 8:10 - "Listening Post"; 8:30 - "Britain Speaks"; 9:00 - Headline News and Views and "Flashback"; 10:30 - "Radio News-reel"; "Front Line Family" will be broadcast from Mondays to Fridays inclusive at 4:30.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
 ::: _____ :::

W2XYU, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, was granted special temporary authority to use a 25-watt test transmitter on 330.4, 333.4, and 336.4 megacycles in order to conduct antenna and propagation tests from either the Salmon or CBS Building in New York City in connection with proposed operation of ST Broadcast Stations W2XYN, W2XYO and W2XYP for period of 30 days.

 Majestic Radio and Television Corporation - Aug 9, 1940, to May 31, 1941; Net loss, \$189,668, net sales \$173,305.

 A plan is now being worked out to enlarge and equalize stock membership of Mutual among its present seven stockholders and an additional four (WFBR, Baltimore; WIP, Philadelphia; WCAE, Pittsburgh, and WGR, Buffalo). Present stockholders are WOR, New York; WGN, Chicago, the Don Lee Network of California, the Colonial Network of New England, WKRC, Cincinnati; CKLW, Detroit-Windsor, and WHK, Cleveland.

 The donor of the "wackeroo" which adorns the desk of Chairman James L. Fly, was Frank M. Russell, Washington Vice-President of the National Broadcasting Company. A wackeroo is something to throw when you get so mad you have to throw something.

 Kenneth W. Church, Sales Manager and Assistant General Manager of KMOX, St. Louis, will pack up his belongings and move over to WKRC, Cincinnati, where he will work in an executive position under Hulbert Taft, Jr. Mr. Church, a veteran in radio, has been with KMOX since 1933, having worked previously on the St. Louis Post Dispatch and the St. Louis Globe Democrat handling radio advertising.

 Coincident with the start of the new Fall school term, more than 260,000 copies of the teacher's manual for the thirteenth season of CBS's "School of the Air of the Americas", which opens for the 1941-42 season October 6th, are being distributed to teachers and other educators in every State in the union, in Canada, Alaska, Hawaii, the Philippines and all the Latin American countries.

 It is expected that the Maxine Elliott Theater on West 39th Street in New York will be taken over and used for most of the Mutual Broadcasting System's audience shows. Mutual plans to occupy the playhouse, effective November 3, when the Coca Cola series premieres. Station WOR now uses the WOR-Mutual Playhouse (New Amsterdam Roof) for many of its programs.

 Harper & Brothers, New York, are about to publish a volume which they think might be of interest to our readers. The book is The Writer's Radio Theatre, 1940-1941, by Norman Weiser, drama critic of the Radio Daily.

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THESE THINGS ARE NOT TO BE TAKEN AS A
FINALITY BUT AS A WARNING TO THE
FUTURE. THE FUTURE IS NOT A
MISTERY BUT A CHALLENGE. THE
FUTURE IS NOT A DESTINY BUT A
CHOICE. THE FUTURE IS NOT A
FATE BUT A FORTUNE. THE FUTURE
IS NOT A FORTUNE BUT A FORTUNE.

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THE FUTURE IS NOT A FORTUNE BUT A FORTUNE.

9/30/41

OUR PRIORITY SYSTEM NEEDLESSLY DRASTIC, SAY CANADIANS

Emphasizing that priorities in the United States have been criticized severely and have caused serious disturbances in civilian business, the magazine Hardware and Metal, of Toronto, expresses opposition to Washington hints for a more sweeping program in the Dominion of Canada.

"Large scale industrial production to win the war is possible without entirely 'killing the goose that lays the golden eggs' of governmental revenues", the Canadian magazine asserts.

"A few administrative officials in their zeal, and lacking business experience, are inclined to apply unnecessarily harsh regulations upon business and industry with little thought to the immediate and post-war dislocation which may result.

"In the United States particularly, there is a feeling that some priority regulations have gone much farther than necessary in throttling production of civilian needs. Now Canada is being urged to adopt the same program for fear of criticism."

The article emphasizes that the supply of certain raw materials for civilian use in the United States has been curtailed more drastically than in Canada.

"This has been due to a variety of circumstances which don't necessarily indicate any less concern in Canada about war needs than in the United States", the publication says.

The magazine contends that no more oppressive measures are needed because present Canadian priorities have accomplished their purpose of providing materials for arms industries.

"The immediate question", it says, "is whether it is essential for Canada to follow the lead of the United States and adopt a more restrictive priorities program that would create still further burdens for domestic business. There are many persons who, while not denying the urgency of war materials production, hold that the United States priorities plan is not well arranged and is proving unnecessarily burdensome to business.

"Canada's priority program to date has been less disturbing to business, and there is little question of its general effectiveness. There would appear to be no reason for our departing from that policy and adopting a more ruthless program merely to avoid any little criticism that might be forthcoming."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the continent in search of a new home. They found a land of vast resources and opportunities, but also one of many challenges. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, but the spirit of the American people was one of resilience and determination. They fought for their rights and their freedom, and in the end, they won. The United States emerged as a powerful nation, one that would shape the course of world history.

The story of the United States is a story of many different people and cultures. It is a story of the pioneers who came to the continent, and the immigrants who followed them. It is a story of the men and women who built the nation, and the leaders who guided it. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who have always been determined to live by their own principles and to create a better life for themselves and for their children.

The history of the United States is a story of progress and innovation. It is a story of the great inventions and discoveries that have shaped the modern world. It is a story of the men and women who have pushed the boundaries of knowledge and technology, and who have made the world a better place. The United States has been a leader in many of these fields, and its contributions have been invaluable to the world.

The history of the United States is a story of freedom and democracy. It is a story of the principles that have guided the nation from its birth to the present day. It is a story of the men and women who have fought for these principles, and who have made them a reality. The United States has been a beacon of hope and inspiration for people all over the world, and its values have been the foundation of many of the great achievements of the modern era.

The history of the United States is a story of unity and diversity. It is a story of the many different peoples and cultures that have come together to form the nation. It is a story of the challenges that have been faced, and the ways in which the people have overcome them. The United States has been a place of great diversity, and this diversity has been one of its strengths. It has allowed the nation to draw on the talents and abilities of all its people, and to create a truly unique and powerful nation.

The history of the United States is a story of hope and optimism. It is a story of the belief that a better life is possible, and that it is within the power of the people to create it. It is a story of the men and women who have dreamed of a better world, and who have worked hard to make it a reality. The United States has been a place of great hope, and its people have always been determined to make the world a better place.

The history of the United States is a story of courage and bravery. It is a story of the men and women who have stood up for their principles, even in the face of great adversity. It is a story of the sacrifices that have been made, and the ways in which the people have overcome them. The United States has been a place of great courage, and its people have always been determined to stand up for what is right.

The history of the United States is a story of achievement and success. It is a story of the great accomplishments of the nation, and the ways in which the people have made a difference in the world. It is a story of the men and women who have led the nation, and the ways in which they have shaped its destiny. The United States has been a place of great achievement, and its people have always been determined to make the world a better place.

The history of the United States is a story of resilience and strength. It is a story of the challenges that have been faced, and the ways in which the people have overcome them. It is a story of the men and women who have stood up to adversity, and who have made a difference in the world. The United States has been a place of great resilience, and its people have always been determined to make the world a better place.

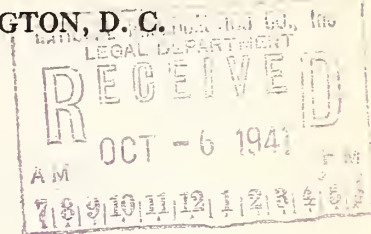
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The history of the United States is a story of freedom and democracy. It is a story of the principles that have guided the nation from its birth to the present day. It is a story of the men and women who have fought for these principles, and who have made them a reality. The United States has been a beacon of hope and inspiration for people all over the world, and its values have been the foundation of many of the great achievements of the modern era.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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No. 1368

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CENSUS REPORTS 58% FURNITURE-HOUSEHOLD-RADIO SALES

The Census of Business retail trade report presenting an analysis of commodities sold by stores in the furniture-household-radio group has just been made public. It is based upon a sample of all establishments in this classification that were enumerated in the Census of Business of 1939. Sales of the furniture stores that reported commodity analyses amounted to over 61 percent of the sales of all stores classified as furniture stores by the Bureau of the Census. Almost 31 percent of the furniture stores reported commodity analyses. Sales of the 4,718 household-appliance stores that reported commodity data amounted to over 68 percent of the sales of the 11,095 stores so classified.

The commodity coverage for radio-household appliance stores was over 58 percent, this volume of sales being reported by 29 percent of such stores. The samples for the other kinds of business in this furniture-household-radio group are as follows: Floor-coverings stores, 77.3 percent of sales and 36 percent of stores; drapery, curtain, upholstery stores, 50.7 percent of sales and 22 percent of stores; interior decorators, 55.5 percent of sales and 31 percent of stores; radio stores, 44.8 percent of sales and 8 percent of stores; radio, musical-instrument stores, 60.4 percent of sales and 36 percent of stores.

In the explanation of terms, stores selling radios are defined as follows:

Radio - household appliance stores. These stores are engaged in selling radios in combination with household appliances.

Radio stores. - These stores specialize almost exclusively in the sale of radios, television sets, and parts. Radio repair shops are classified in the Service Census.

Radio - musical instrument stores. These stores are engaged in the sale of radios in combination with musical instruments.

The U. S. summaries for radio in these various classifications for 1939 are:

10/3/41

| COMMODITY | Stores | Reported |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| | Reporting | Sales of |
| | Commodity | Stated |
| | Data | Commodity |
| | Sales of | Amount |
| | Num- such | |
| | ber Stores | Reported |
| | (add 000) | (Add 000) |
| <hr/> | | |
| <u>Radio Stores</u> | | |
| United States Summary | | |
| All stores | 2,409 | |
| Sales | \$22,901,000 | |
| Commodity coverage | 44.8 percent | |
| Total analyzed. | 181: | 10,252 : 10,252 |
| Radio, television sets, parts | 181: | 10,252 : 8,929 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <u>Radio - Musical Instrument</u> | | |
| <u>Stores</u> | | |
| United States Summary | | |
| All stores | 502 | |
| Sales | \$25,774,000 | |
| Commodity coverage | 60.4 percent | |
| Total analyzed. | 184: | 15,564 : 15,564 |
| Radio, television sets, parts | 184: | 15,564 : 4,976 |
| <hr/> | | |
| <u>United States</u> | | |
| All stores | 6,907 | |
| Sales | \$190,180,000 | |
| Commodity coverage | 58.8 percent | |
| Total analyzed. | 1,983: | \$111,830 : \$111,830 |
| Radio, television sets, parts | 1,983: | \$111,830 : \$111,830 |

The number of stores, sales, personnel and payroll of the radio-household appliance stores for cities over 500,000 is as follows:

| COMMODITY | UNIT | QUANTITY |
|-----------|------|----------|
| CATTLE | HEAD | 100 |
| HOGS | HEAD | 200 |
| PORK | CWT | 500 |
| BEEF | CWT | 1000 |
| LAMB | HEAD | 50 |
| GOATS | HEAD | 20 |
| SHEEP | HEAD | 100 |
| HORSES | HEAD | 10 |
| DONKEYS | HEAD | 5 |
| MULES | HEAD | 5 |
| CATTLE | HEAD | 100 |
| HOGS | HEAD | 200 |
| PORK | CWT | 500 |
| BEEF | CWT | 1000 |
| LAMB | HEAD | 50 |
| GOATS | HEAD | 20 |
| SHEEP | HEAD | 100 |
| HORSES | HEAD | 10 |
| DONKEYS | HEAD | 5 |
| MULES | HEAD | 5 |
| CATTLE | HEAD | 100 |
| HOGS | HEAD | 200 |
| PORK | CWT | 500 |
| BEEF | CWT | 1000 |
| LAMB | HEAD | 50 |
| GOATS | HEAD | 20 |
| SHEEP | HEAD | 100 |
| HORSES | HEAD | 10 |
| DONKEYS | HEAD | 5 |
| MULES | HEAD | 5 |

THE ABOVE LIST IS A SUMMARY OF THE CATTLE, HOGS, PORK, BEEF, LAMB, GOATS, SHEEP, HORSES, DONKEYS, AND MULES
 IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, FOR THE YEAR 1910.

| CITY | Number of
stores | Sales
(Add 000) | Total No. of
Employees
(Average for
year) | Total
Payroll
(Add 000) |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| Boston, Mass. | 21 | \$ 731 | 72 | \$ 92 |
| Chicago, Ill. | 136 | 6,555 | 388 | 592 |
| Cleveland, O. | 45 | 1,966 | 150 | 215 |
| Detroit, Mich. | 76 | 4,995 | 401 | 640 |
| Los Angeles, Cal. | 108 | 4,139 | 323 | 393 |
| New York, N.Y. | 290 | 19,460 | 1,341 | 2,201 |
| Philadelphia, Pa. | 80 | 2,561 | 200 | 241 |
| St. Louis, Mo. | 37 | 1,210 | 132 | 132 |
| San Francisco, Cal. | 25 | 776 | 74 | 103 |

The exact title of the report is "Census of Business: 1939 - Retail Trade - Commodity Sales - Furniture - Household - Radio Group", and copies are for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Price 15 cents.

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WHAT! THEY DIDN'T THANK MR. FLY?

A story has been going the rounds that though congratulations poured in on the National Association of Broadcasters for the fight the broadcasters made which resulted in having the \$12,500,000 tax on radio time sales killed, that a sufficient number forgot to adequately thank Chairman James L. Fly for going to the bat for them.

It seems to be generally admitted that Mr. Fly's testimony was quite a factor in having the huge levy eliminated. He called the tax "pretty dubious". This apparently friendly gesture came as quite a surprise because it followed quite a series of crack-downs on the industry by Chairman Fly. The only "fly-in-the ointment" in his Congressional plea, as it were, was that while condemning the \$12,500,000 tax, Mr. Fly also took the occasion to put in a few kind words for a franchise tax of his own which he had been nursing along. This would only call for two or three million, just enough to pay the annual expenses of the happy and rapidly growing family of boys and girls at the Federal Communications Commission, but it was nevertheless quite a drop from the amount Congress tried to extract.

"Maybe the broadcasters have since got around to thanking his nibs for what he did for them, but gratitude is a rare flower and I am told Mr. Fly was far from pleased at the initial response", a high official of the Commission observed to this writer, "and as a result of this apparent lack of appreciation, I think Mr. Fly would go pretty slow next time helping the broadcasters pull their chest-nuts out of the fire."

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8. eighth of these is the fact that the
9. ninth of these is the fact that the
10. tenth of these is the fact that the

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

NEW TYPE LIBERTY SHIP RADIO UNIT SIMPLY PLUGGED IN

A new type of commercial marine radio equipment of revolutionary design which can be installed on board ship in one-fifth of the time usually required has been developed in connection with the emergency shipbuilding program. Among the vessels on which it is to be installed are the 312 Liberty type ships now being built by the Maritime Commission. The new unit combines in a single cabinet, radio equipment which ordinarily requires as many as twelve separate units and eliminates the intricate system of interconnecting wiring in the radio cabin. It includes all of the radio apparatus necessary for safety and communication purposes.

The new set is being manufactured by the Federal Telegraph unit of International Telephone & Radio Manufacturing Corporation. It will be available to shipbuilding companies through the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company. Both companies are associated with the I. T. & T.

The equipment was designed by the Federal Telegraph to meet the speed requirements of the emergency shipbuilding program to do away with all wiring and other work usually done on the ships. It is practically ready to "plug in" at the power supply and radio antenna system when it arrives at the ship. This releases many hours of highly skilled labor for other National Defense work.

The combining of all apparatus in a single cabinet also means an important saving in space on the ship.

The fact that all installations are standard is expected to speed considerably the training of new operators. Each switch and each button is in exactly the same place on every ship carrying the equipment.

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RADIO COMPANIES EVIDENTLY NOT ALARMED BY TELEGRAPH UNITY

There is no apparent alarm in the radio-telegraph industry at the recommendation of a Senate Interstate Commerce sub-committee that the Communications Act be amended to permit a merger of domestic telegraph companies of the nation and an independent merger of American-owned international telegraph facilities.

It was pointed out by a radio telegraph representative that if there were a merger between the Western Union and the Postal that the Western Union would continue to operate the cables but that evidently there was no clause permitting the merger companies in the foreign service to continue domestic services. This referred to R.C.A. Communications and Mackay companies handling domestic radio telegrams between cities in the United States where they have offices of their own.

It was said that the Senate subcommittee evidently misjudged the value of having the domestic offices to pick up foreign messages and apparently contemplated their discontinuance of handling of domestic telegrams.

This brings to mind that last May Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission advocated the abandonment of domestic (inter-city) radio telegraph in the United States. This was vigorously opposed by radio telegraph representatives. Among these was W. A. Winterbottom, Vice-President and General Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., who when he appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee, said in his general conclusions:

"If Congress should adopt new legislation which may result in mergers or a monopoly in the domestic telegraph field, but not in the international telegraph field, I cannot urge upon you too strongly the importance from the standpoint of the nation and the public of safeguarding the competing carriers in the field of international communication against destruction or deterioration by putting them between the pressures which can be exerted by monopolies abroad and the pressures which can be exerted by a monopoly at home. This can be avoided by prohibiting any domestic merger from owning, controlling or engaging in international communication services and by requiring, as suggested by Chairman Fly, that all outgoing international traffic shall be divided among the international carriers in the proportions in which they turn over incoming messages to the domestic monopoly for delivery. Unless these safeguards are provided, there is nothing surer than the ultimate destruction of the services of the competing carriers engaged in the international field, and of their ability to carry on further research and development.

"If there are to be mergers or monopolies, let there be two distinct monopolies; one in the domestic field and the other in the international field. Then all questions of international traffic distribution would disappear automatically and the single American international carrier would meet foreign governments and carriers on an equal footing as to bargaining power."

Among the Senate subcommittees recommendations last Tuesday were the following:

"There should be no requirement that the domestic or international mergers be carried out simultaneously or at all.

"The legislation should define 'domestic' and 'international' operations and should not prevent the inclusion of all existing operations of any domestic carrier which may be engaged partially in international telegraph communication, and should empower the FCC eventually to permit the merged domestic carrier to restrict itself solely to domestic operations if found to be in the public interest.

"The merged companies should be required to be of the simplest possible financial structure."

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ROCKEFELLER CALLS SET MAKERS TOGETHER ON S-A SITUATION

Considerable secrecy attended a meeting of radio set manufacturers which Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American affairs called in Washington last Tuesday. No statement was given out by Mr. Rockefeller. One suggestion ventured as to the object of the meeting was that it was to discuss the possibility of enlarging the South American listening audience to U. S. programs by offering for sale cheap all-wave receivers.

Apparently the Rockefeller officials were very much disturbed that anything had been printed about the meeting and stated that the Government had made no promises that priorities would be granted to manufacturers making these cheap sets, and that no manufacturers were told to go ahead on their own pending the Government's getting the matter arranged. So far the whole thing was said to be all just talk.

Among the radio manufacturers Mr. Rockefeller called to the Capital were said to have been Larry E. Gubb, of Philadelphia, President of Philco; E. F. McDonald, Jr., of Chicago, President of Zenith, and George K. Throckmorton, of Camden, N.J., President of RCA Manufacturing Company. Don Francisco, head of the Communications Division of the Rockefeller group, and M. H. Aylesworth, credited with being the author of the cheap set idea, were understood to have been the Government representatives present.

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CHARGES PAPERS WITH UNFAIR RADIO HEARINGS REPORTING

Strong opposition to newspaper-owned stations was voiced by Morris L. Ernst, counsel for the American Civil Liberties Union, when hearings were resumed on Thursday by the Federal Communications Commission to determine future policy towards newspaper applications for broadcasting licenses.

Mr. Ernst even went so far as to say that the newspapers had been unfair in their reporting of the radio press hearings which are being held by the Commission. He said they fail to state their stake in the matter - the money they had invested in radio stations. The witness said the joint ownership of newspapers and broadcasting stations was a menace to the Bill of Rights.

Mr. Ernst said that he was willing to concede that newspapers could do a better job of running radio stations than any other interests, but he felt that radio could preserve freedom of speech only if there were diversity of ownership.

Mr. Ernst charged the newspapers with unfairness in reporting the present hearings because, he said, they fail to state their stake in the matter - the money they had invested in radio stations.

"Don't tell me", the noted attorney and author said as he was questioned sharply by Commissioners and attorneys, "that the owner of a 'mike' hasn't an advantage in forming the public opinion of a community."

Personally, he emphasized, he would deny newspapers the right to run stations, on the theory that this was placing too much power in one group.

Mr. Ernst said that if newspapers came to dominate "this pipeline to human thought", he feared practices resulting would bring about a public demand for the Government to take over all radio. "And that", he added, "is what I fear most."

He saw as one of the undesirable features of newspaper-radio affiliation the failure of these two means of communication to criticize each other.

Pointing out that radio already was dominated to a large extent by chains, he asked: "Do you think any radio chain would hold a debate on the present issue before the Federal Communications Commission? Never."

Mr. Ernst said he did not care who owned radio stations, but added:

"What I want is diversity of ownership."

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ROCHESTER FIRST UNDER WIRE ON PROPOSED CBS ASCAP PACT

First reaction on the CBS letter to its affiliates on the proposed agreement with the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers came from Rochester, N. Y., as Clarence Wheeler, Vice President of WHEC, wired that he had signed the station-network agreement.

Mr. Wheeler's enthusiastic telegram to Edward K. Klauber, CBS executive Vice President, follows:

"Have read your letter of September 27th thoroughly and am sending you signed copies of agreement between WHEC and CBS. I have followed the negotiations from the beginning and feel that all parties are to be congratulated on arriving at the terms for returning ASCAP music to all who wish to use it."

The WHEC official added that his station would sign a local agreement with ASCAP as soon as the Society adjusts an audit made by its own auditors. He did not indicate which of the several proposed local station-ASCAP agreements he would sign.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Chicago Board of Education for the fifth consecutive year has selected the stations of Ralph L. Atlass, WJJD, of Chicago, and WIND of Gary, to broadcast its official educational programs.

The hearings before the Committee on Interstate Commerce in the Senate last June before Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, on the resolution introduced by Senator Wallace White, of Maine, to authorize a study of the network regulations of the Federal Communications Commission, have now been printed. As yet the Committee has made no report and there is no indication when or if it will do so.

A pamphlet "Meet Mr. Big" has been sent out by the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service, a group of independent stations, emphasizing the importance of clear channels as a part of a campaign to prevent the FCC from breaking down these channels. The pamphlet is directed to the listener - especially in rural and small communities - and shows how essential it is to keep these channels clear and free from interference.

Alfred H. Morton, Vice President of NBC's Television Division, has assumed active supervision of all television programs now being transmitted over WNBT, the National Broadcasting Company's television station. Warren Wade, a pioneer in the television field, has been named by Mr. Morton as Executive Producer. Arthur Hungerford, another television pioneer, has been named Business Manager.

WJZ, New York's oldest radio broadcasting station and key outlet for the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company on Sunday, October 5, will celebrate twenty years on the air. Next week will be known as "WJZ's 20th Anniversary Week", with special programs, both local and network, honoring the station.

During August, never noted as a period of heavy merchandising, the national total of FM sets increased by 27.6%. It was the greatest single monthly gain of listeners since FM began. The national total of sets is now estimated at about 70,000, with totals of receiver distribution in September expected to top by a good margin those of August.

It was recently announced that the combined output of Armstrong licensees among the set makers is now about 1000 units a day. In spite of this, demand is still well ahead of supply.

Philco Distributors of New York, now featuring a newly developed FM receiving set, has bought time on WOR's all night program for six announcements per night, six nights a week.

[illegible]

The traffic jam confronting the NBC Chicago Spot Sales Department due to the fact that Chicago will remain on Daylight Time for another month while the rest of the country returns to Standard Time, has been solved without the loss of a single local account on stations WMAQ and WENR, an NBC bulletin states.

Three additional programs in English, French and Dutch have been launched by KGEI, General Electric's 50-kilowatt short-wave station in San Francisco, for the benefit of listeners in Asia, the Antipodes and Africa.

Chinese, both Cantonese and Mandarin, are used on the station's "Chinese Good Neighbor Hour", directed to Asia. KGEI is said by G.E. to be the only U.S. station consistently heard in the Orient.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt now has 129 stations on her hook-up for Pan-American Coffee which ties her for the largest hook-up on NBC with the "Fibber McGee and Molly" program which also has 129 stations this season, Variety reports.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: KFEQ, KFEQ, Inc., St. Joseph, Mo., construction permit to increase power to 5 kilowatts, increase hours to unlimited, move transmitter locally and install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use. Now operates on 680 kilocycles, 500 watts night, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ kilowatts-LS, D to LS at San Francisco; KDON, Monterey Peninsula Broadcasting Co., Monterey, Cal., construction permit to increase power to 250 watts day and night and install new transmitter. Now operates on 1240 kilocycles, 100 watts, unlimited time.

Designated for Hearing: WLWL, Independent Merchants Broadcasting Co., Minneapolis, Minn., application for construction permit to install new transmitter, change frequency to 630 kc., increase day power to 5 KW, move transmitter locally, make changes in directional antenna system; WMIN, WMIN Broadcasting Co., St. Paul, Minn., application for construction permit to change frequency to 630 kilocycles, change power to 1 kw night, 5 kw day, directional antenna day and night, install new transmitter and directional antenna; KSAN, Golden Gate Broadcasting Corp., San Francisco, Calif., application for construction permit to change frequency to 1460 kc., increase power to 1 kw day and night, install a new transmitter and make changes in equipment and antenna; John R. Scripps, Ventura, Calif., removed from pending files application for construction permit for new station to operate on 1460 kc., 1 kilowatt, unlimited time; this application to be heard jointly with KSAN above.

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HEAVY SELENIUM DEMAND FOR RECTIFIERS FORESEEN FOR 1942

Metallic selenium of the absolute purity which is required in electric current rectifiers is now being refined in the United States in increasing commercial quantities to meet the requirements of the International Telephone & Radio Manufacturing Corporation for the manufacture of I. T. & T. Selenium Rectifiers. Early this year the Company doubled its Varick Street space, where the rectifiers had been manufactured. Last month it started production of the rectifiers in its East Newark, N. J. factory.

George Lewis, Vice President of I. T. & T. Manufacturing Corp., estimates that his requirements of ultra-refined selenium may be 10,000 pounds monthly next year compared with only 1,500 pounds monthly at present.

As for the raw material supply, selenium is found chiefly in copper ore and years ago it was tossed on the slag piles. Inasmuch as the United States and Canada together normally produce two or three times more copper than the rest of the world combined, Mr. Lewis says that selenium is one metal of which a shortage seems unlikely in spite of its rapidly growing importance in the electrical industry.

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CALLS IT "NATION'S BULLETIN BOARD OF AGRICULTURE"

"Whenever this department wants to send out facts nationwide we think first of the National Farm and Home Hour. It's one of the Old Reliable in our business of taking information to the American people. I know we'd be lost without it, and I think that millions of farm and city homes would be lost too."

This is a quotation from a letter written by Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard, of Indiana, to Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, in commemoration of the 4,000th broadcast of the Farm and Home Hour.

Vice President Wallace, who also wrote Mr. Trammell, said:

"These broadcasts have done much to add to the knowledge and enjoyment of the people throughout the country, and I wish the National Farm and Home Hour many more years of usefulness."

The story of the National Farm and Home Hour has made radio history. Back in 1923 when radio was in its swaddling clothes, a young man named Frank E. Mullen came out of South Dakota to take a job with the "National Stockman and Farmer" to direct farm broadcasts for them over KDKA in Pittsburgh, and he went ahead and organized his programs.

HEAVY AIRCRAFT COMMAND FOR THE 10th AIR FORCE

On 10/10/42, the 10th Air Force was reorganized into three main commands: the 10th Bomber Command, the 10th Fighter Command, and the 10th Transport Command. The 10th Bomber Command was commanded by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, the 10th Fighter Command by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, and the 10th Transport Command by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe.

The 10th Bomber Command was reorganized into three main groups: the 10th Bomber Group, the 10th Bomber Group, and the 10th Bomber Group. The 10th Bomber Group was commanded by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, the 10th Bomber Group by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, and the 10th Bomber Group by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe.

The 10th Fighter Command was reorganized into three main groups: the 10th Fighter Group, the 10th Fighter Group, and the 10th Fighter Group. The 10th Fighter Group was commanded by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, the 10th Fighter Group by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, and the 10th Fighter Group by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe.

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The 10th Fighter Command was reorganized into three main groups: the 10th Fighter Group, the 10th Fighter Group, and the 10th Fighter Group. The 10th Fighter Group was commanded by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, the 10th Fighter Group by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, and the 10th Fighter Group by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe.

The 10th Transport Command was reorganized into three main groups: the 10th Transport Group, the 10th Transport Group, and the 10th Transport Group. The 10th Transport Group was commanded by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, the 10th Transport Group by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe, and the 10th Transport Group by Major General William H. Tunnicliffe.

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10/3/41

On those farm programs, the "Daddy" of the present nationwide daily broadcasts, Mr. Mullen was very much the whole show, "doubling in brass" as theme player, sound effects expert, announcer, commentator, weather and market analyst. And the farm folks loved it. In those days a 100 mile radius was all that was anticipated by KDKA, but letters began to pour in from far afield, and Mr. Mullen added telegraphic reports from the Midwest as well as the East to his programs, and also arranged the first regional weather forecasts compiled by the U. S. Weather Bureau in Washington. By 1924 he was receiving from 2,000 to 3,000 letters a week.

In 1926 the National Broadcasting Company was formed and in 1927 Frank Mullen was appointed Agricultural Director of NBC, and transferred to Central Division headquarters, Chicago, where he planned, organized and directed the first broadcasts of the National Farm and Home Hour. This was the first network show ever broadcast from Chicago.

Mr. Mullen, the fond parent of the Farm and Home Hour, is now Vice-President and General Manager of NBC.

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TWICE AS MANY LISTENERS BUY AS NON-LISTENERS

A booklet, "Heads...They Won", presents in summary form the results of a fifth study for NBC by C. E. Hooper. Specifically, it is an analysis of the selling job being done by "Mr. District Attorney" for Vitalis.

"A further step in each study has been to confirm our research findings with the advertiser's own sales records", Roy C. Witmer, Vice-President, concludes. "Thus we add to our verification of listeners and non-listeners a double check on the sales effectiveness of each program studied. These five separate program studies...involving interviews with more than fifteen thousand families from California to New York and two years of analytical tabulation...have revealed definite patterns in the sales effectiveness of network programs. For example, the ratio in sales of a given network advertised product to listeners vs non-listeners to that program has averaged $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. That is, two and one-half listener homes buy a radio network advertised product to one non-listener home."

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10/10/41

On this last occasion, the "Ladies" of the present meeting-
daily broadcast. Mr. Miller was very much the same as
line in words as those players, and with a few
entirely new and much better. And the ladies-
to have a 100% win record was all that was
of the ladies began to show in fact the girls and Mr. Miller
of the ladies began to show in fact the girls and Mr. Miller
and also arranged the first national weather forecast
in the U. S. Weather Bureau in Washington. It was in the
living from 1,000 to 3,000 letters a week.

In 1935 the National Broadcasting Company was formed and
the first station was organized. National Director of NBC, and
arrived to national television headquarters, Chicago, where he
and organized and directed the first broadcast of the National
and from then. This was the first national live event broadcast.
Chicago.

Mr. Miller, the first person of the first live event, is
the first and the first broadcast of NBC.

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THIS IS THE FIRST BROADCAST OF THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY

A beautiful "The War" program in which the
to be a first step for the U. S. government. The first
results of the nation's job being done in the U. S.
and the U. S.

"The War" program in which the
and the U. S. government. The first
results of the nation's job being done in the U. S.
and the U. S.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1369

October 7, 1941

BELL TELEPHONE BOOK TAKES FCC FOR A RIDE

Following a hearing at the Capitol where the Federal Communications Commission was on the grill for cracking down on the networks, a prominent Senator remarked to this writer that the Commission gave him "a pain in the neck". During the course of the conversation he passed from the radio situation to the A. T. & T. investigation.

"There isn't a telephone company in the world that gives finer service. I know because I use it frequently. I call my home state by telephone almost every night. A magnificent organization", the Senator said indignantly. "And yet that little bunch of pinheads down at the Communications Commission not being satisfied with continually harassing the telephone company have to spend a couple of million dollars investigating it."

About the time of this conversation, a high official, a former Commissioner, in fact, took occasion to express to me his opinion of some of his colleagues. Mentioning a certain FCC Commissioner who was very active in the A. T. & T. inquiry, he said:

"He is a dumb-bell. I thought when he first went on the Commission the man was smart, a crusader, who really had something on the ball, but he is just plain dumb."

This was all brought to mind by a book "The Bell Telephone System" written by Arthur W. Page, Vice-President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, just published by Harper & Brothers. Mr. Page never gets rough with the boys, but in a calm conservative manner, doesn't have the slightest hesitancy in saying exactly what he thinks about Government regulation. It is the only book we ever heard of, written by an officer of a large company, defending that company. The usual practice is to have some outsider do it, but Arthur Page takes off the false whiskers and does the job himself.

A former Vice-President of the famous old publishing house of Doubleday Page and Company, but who has been with the telephone company for the past fourteen years, Mr. Page is well qualified to write such a book as this. Furthermore, he is the son of former Ambassador to Great Britain Walter Hines Page and a brother of Frank C. Page of the International Telephone and Telegraph Company.

Of course Mr. Page discusses many other subjects for his book is virtually a history of the Bell Telephone System, but the chapters the broadcasting industry will turn to first, being in the same boat as the A. T. & T. insofar as government regulation is concerned, will be those on "Telling the Public", "Politics",

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1. The first step in the process of the investigation is the identification of the problem. This is done by the investigator who is assigned to the case. The investigator will then gather information about the problem and the people involved. This information will be used to develop a plan of action. The plan of action will be implemented and the results will be evaluated. If the results are not satisfactory, the plan will be revised and the process will be repeated. The process of the investigation is a continuous one and it is important to keep the information up to date. The investigator will also keep the people involved informed of the progress of the investigation. This will help to build trust and cooperation. The investigation will be completed when the problem has been solved and the people involved are satisfied with the results. The investigator will then write a report of the investigation and submit it to the appropriate authorities. The report will contain all the information gathered during the investigation and the plan of action that was implemented. The report will also contain the results of the investigation and the evaluation of the plan of action. The report will be used to improve the process of the investigation and to prevent similar problems from occurring in the future. The investigation is a complex process and it requires a lot of time and effort. However, it is a necessary part of the process of solving problems and it is important to do it right. The investigator must be thorough and objective in their investigation and they must be able to communicate their findings clearly. The investigation is a team effort and it is important to work together to solve the problem. The investigation is a process and it is important to follow the steps in the process. The investigation is a continuous process and it is important to keep the information up to date. The investigation is a team effort and it is important to work together to solve the problem. The investigation is a process and it is important to follow the steps in the process. The investigation is a continuous process and it is important to keep the information up to date. The investigation is a team effort and it is important to work together to solve the problem.

"The Investigation (A. T. & T.)", "State Regulation" and "Federal Regulation".

A Preface states "this book should serve a useful purpose in furnishing the critics of big business with the record of at least one tremendous organization in which a deep sense of obligation is shown to have been continuously manifested in its dealings with employees and the public".

Commenting upon the investigation that the FCC made of the A. T. & T., Mr. Page wrote:

"The chief counsel of the investigation started his hearings in a search for scandal, for he opened the investigation of a great national service with testimony on the use of telephone service by horse race bookies. At the end of this he suggested to Mr. Gifford that this was a skeleton in the closet.

"But the facts did not measure up to that stature.

"The newspaper reporters looked on the investigation as a search for scandal and, when scandal did not appear, rather neglected the hearings.

"The investigators produced thousands of pages of reports in which it is hard to find any comment indicating their belief that the Bell System ever did anything well or from a good motive. The Chairman of the Telephone Division of the Commission in asking Congress for more money to complete the investigation 'admitted' that the telephone company gave the finest service in the world - as if that were against his interest.

"The 'hearings' during the investigation were conducted without allowing the company to present its case on the matters brought up or to cross-examine the Commission's witnesses. The 'comments' on the investigators' reports and the 'Brief' on Commissioner Walker's Proposed Report which the company was later allowed to file with the Commission could not take the place of cross-examination and the presentation of company testimony at the hearings. The investigators could make any statements or deductions without challenge and their reports, although not officially adopted by the Commission, were printed at Government expense and sent by the Commission to state commissions all over the country. The investigating group, while of a caliber to discover financial juggling if it had been there, certainly had neither the engineering competence, management skill nor experience in telephone operations to give to a lay board like the Federal Communications Commission a balanced or judicious background for its policies. It is inconceivable that anyone would rely on the reports of the investigating group as an authority if he were going to risk his own money in large quantities.

"In its annual reports for 1936, 1937 and 1938, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company publicly registered its objections to the unfair methods of conducting the investigation, as it had also done to the Commission itself.

"This was a most unusual proceeding for a business that had long advocated and lived with regulation. But there were two compelling motives to register every possible objection to the methods of the investigation.

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"Character is an asset of a business. Reputation affects the customers, the stockholders, and the employees. The method of the investigation, far from tending to improve service or economy, was calculated to create discord, destroy morale and frighten investors. The Bell System would have been derelict in its responsibilities had it not protested.

"In the second place, the people who make up the Bell System are citizens of the United States with standing in their various communities. They have children and friends like other people, and their reputations mean something to them. They have, therefore, every reason for deep seated personal resentment when an agency of the Government, which they help to support, sets out to attack their characters.

* * * * *

"The members of the Commission who issued the final report, with the exception of the Chairman of the former Telephone Division of the Commission, had taken little part in the investigation. Some had been appointed after the investigation was really finished and had taken no part.

"Although the final report had to be built from the material of the investigators and could, therefore, hardly rise above its source and analyze the telephone problem from much of any point of view but the statistical, it did nevertheless have a very different tone from the conduct of the investigation. Some of the attitude of the investigators remained, as for instance putting in the word 'alleged' before the mention of services by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, but on the whole the report isn't another chapter in the school for scandal."

Regarding the national advertising program of the Bell Telephone System on the radio, Mr. Page wrote:

"The investigators of the Federal Communications Commission, in commenting upon the advertising policies of the Bell System, quoted from a letter from an advertising agency to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company advising against radio advertising. The Federal Communications Commission's report to Congress recorded this in this way:

"The Bell System does comparatively little advertising by radio, despite the fact that it is one of the beneficiaries of radio broadcasting through the leasing of circuits for program transmission service. The reasons, as stated by one of its advertising agents, for the Bell System's failure to advertise more extensively over radio are twofold: first, such advertising would direct the public's attention to the amount of money being spent for advertising purposes, and second, the probable adverse effects upon the established goodwill of newspaper editors.

This is not of much importance except as a commentary on the methods of the investigation. The facts were that this letter was written in connection with a study of a possible radio program for the Bell System. The interest in radio continued after the receipt of the letter just as it had before and finally resulted

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in a program recommended by the same agency that wrote the letter. If the investigator who ferreted out this isolated letter, which seemed to fit a thesis he had in his mind, had asked any one of several people, he could have found out in a few minutes that the letter did not represent the Company's view. We did not then have a general radio program for the simple reason that we hadn't found a program to suit us. The Bell System was trying to find such a program then and it kept on trying until it succeeded."

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THOMAS W. SYMONS, JR., NOTED WESTERN BROADCASTER DIES

Because he had so recently visited the Capital apparently in the best of health, news of the death of Thomas W. Symons, Jr., head of Stations KXL in Portland, Oregon, and KFPY, in Spokane, came as a shock in the East. Although thought by many to be a Westerner, Mr. Symons was born in Washington, D. C., April 22, 1889, the son of Col. T. W. Symons of the Army Engineers. Colonel Symons, as Chief of Engineers, had the distinction of laying out Potomac Park, now one of the Nation's beauty spots.

Mr. Symons, Jr. had attended the recent National Independent Broadcasters' Convention at Chicago. He later came to Washington, D. C., and then as fate would have it, went to Northampton, Mass. for a visit with his aged mother. Following this, he flew back to Portland. It was on last Wednesday while on his farm near Newberg, Ore., outside of Portland, that he suffered a stroke and died early Thursday morning.

Funeral services were held last Friday afternoon at the Newberg Chapel. He leaves his wife, Frances Rutter Symons; his daughter, Virginia Page Symons, and his son, Thomas W. Symons, 3d, now with the Royal Canadian Air Force in MacLeod, Alberta. He also is survived by his mother, Mrs. T. W. Symons, of Northampton, Mass.; a brother, Noel, attorney of Buffalo, and a sister, Mrs. Cortlandt Van Winkle, of Northampton.

A pioneer in both aviation and radio, Mr. Symons placed KFPY, Spokane, on the air in 1922. He established KGIR, Butte, in 1929, with E. B. Craney, and along with Mr. Craney purchased KXL, Portland, in 1937. His associate at KFPY is Arthur L. Bright, Vice President and General Manager.

During the first World War, Mr. Symons was a Flight Commander serving from 1917 to 1919 in the Air Service. He was a Captain in the 41st Division Air Service of the Washington National Guard at Spokane for several years, and headed the Symons-Russell Aviation Co., operating from Spokane in the early days of aviation.

Mr. Symons was graduated from Yale and Oxford Universities. He later studied law at George Washington University in Washington. Mr. Symons also had been a Director of the National Association of Broadcasters.

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FCC POWER TO BAR MULTIPLE OWNERSHIP CHALLENGED

It became very apparent at the hearing last Monday on the adoption of a proposed rule by the Federal Communications Commission prohibiting ownership of more than one broadcasting station serving the same area, that there was not so much objection to the regulation itself as there was that no proviso had been made that each case should be taken up separately and on its own merits. The Commission, in fact, was warned that it would overstep its authority in making such a rule. Moving along at a speed not in keeping with the temperature in Washington, which climbed into the nineties, the hearings were concluded in a single day. Whether or not the sharp comeback the stations made sealed the doom of the new regulation, could not be told definitely, but it did seem that counsel opposing it scored heavily all along the line.

"What is the reason in the mind of the Commission for the enactment of such a regulation?" John C. Kendall, of Portland, Ore., representing the Louis Wasmer stations, KHQ and KGA, argued. "What are the abuses that now exist requiring the adoption of such a rule? While the Commission up to the present time has not declared, in so many words, that prevention of monopoly is the fundamental reason, we submit that there could be no other logical basis or reason that might be assigned."

Stating that KHQ is the Spokane outlet for the Red Network, and KGA for the Blue, that KGA is likewise the outlet for the Mutual-Don Lee Network and that KFPY carries CBS programs, Mr. Kendall declared that no changes of monopoly had ever been made against either KHQ or KGA and that no monopoly could result as a climax of their operation. Mr. Kendall stated that the proposed rule attempting to prevent monopolistic control is an unlawful exercise of the power delegated to the Commission by Congress. He further asserted that the Act creating the Commission does not authorize or permit it to determine what constitutes a monopoly. Mr. Kendall said the actual investment in KGA exceeds \$240,000.

Representing the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation, Former Representative Frank D. Scott denounced the rule as unnecessary and undesirable and said that the Commission already had the power to deny applications not in the public interest so why make another regulation unnecessarily.

"I don't think it is right for this Commission to correct the mistakes which it thinks Congress made when it drafted the Communications Act", Mr. Scott declared. "All the present multiple ownership stations in this country were made by the Commission or its predecessor. I don't know whether multiple owned stations are operating in the public interest, and I don't believe the Commission does. The Commission has these people to go ahead and invest their money and now they are going to try to rule them out of business."

No argument was made by Mabel Walker Willebrandt, former Assistant Attorney General, representing the stations of Ralph L. Atlass, WJJD and WIND, in Chicago, respecting the wisdom of the rule in cases where dual ownership results in monopoly. Mrs. Willebrandt pointed out, however, with all the stations in the Chicago area that WJJD and WIND did less than 10% of the business. If the Commission reaches conclusion that dual ownership rule should be adopted the rule should be so worded as not to prevent the dual ownership where actually there is no monopolistic result.

"WJJD and WIND together are but 2 of 18 stations serving the Chicago area", Mrs. Willebrandt told the Commission. "The other 16 stations are owned and operated by 13 separate and competitive groups. Thus there are 18 stations and 14 different owners. Each of five of the competing stations are 50 KW network stations covering a larger area and doing a great percentage of the business than WJJD and WIND combined. A sixth station has superior facilities. Two more stations have comparable facilities to WJJD, and an additional two have only slightly less desirable facilities.

"The rates of WJJD and WIND are less than, or comparable to those of other stations with like facilities in other markets, and are substantially the same or higher than those of competitive stations with like facilities in the same market. Entirely separate sales staffs are employed for each station, and the stations are as competitive with each other as are other stations in the market. Any economies effected through dual operation have been used in furthering program service. This in turn has enabled a larger volume of business, and of service to the public.

"Operations for the current year indicate that more than \$700,000 will be spent in the operation of WJJD and WIND during 1941. This is, we believe, a larger amount than is spent by any two comparable stations, operated by separate owners in a similar market. This aggressive and competitive operation has enabled us to become the chief source of competition to the network stations in Chicago."

The rule was opposed by the National Broadcasting Company, through its counsel, Duke M. Patrick, on the grounds that it would be against the public interest and beyond the authority of the Commission.

Mr. Patrick pointed out that NBC assumed ownership or operation of two stations in each of four cities only after it had secured the full consent of the radio commission, and that it invested several millions of dollars after obtaining such approval.

Further, Mr. Patrick argued, NBC always has operated these stations upon the highest standards, a fact attested to by the license renewals which have been given to each station by the present Commission and its predecessor at regular and frequent intervals. Each such renewal, it was pointed out, was predicated upon finding by the Commission that such re-licensing would be in the public interest, convenience, or necessity.

In the present instance, he asserted, there is no complaint or charge that these stations are not now being operated in the public interest, and any change such as envisaged in the FCC's proposed rules would inevitably result in damage to the service the listening public now receives, as well as to the company which acquired them and has operated them in good faith.

Mr. Patrick also argued that the Federal Communications Act of 1934 does not give the FCC power to issue such a rule.

He read a statement by Senator Dill, co-sponsor of the original Radio Act in 1927, that "The bill does not attempt to make the Commission the judge as to whether or not certain conditions constitute a monopoly - it leaves that to the Court."

"If the Commission is of the opinion that multiple ownership is a matter which should be dealt with, the way is open. It is to Congress that it should address its recommendation for additional authority", argued George O. Sutton, for WRAW and WEEU, Reading, Pa., WILM and WDEL, Wilmington, and WJAS and KQV, Pittsburgh.

"It must be concluded that the Commission's projected action is without the authority and, in fact, violates the mandate of Congress; and proposes to dispense with due process of the Act. Such action becomes even more oppressive when considered in light of the fact that the Commission has by its own action approved the very conditions, now existant. The assurances given by the creator at the time the progeny came into being should be no less now."

The assertion was made by Ben S. Fisher appearing in behalf of KOMO and KJR, Seattle, that these stations became prosperous and successful because of dual ownership.

"Are the stations making any money?" Chairman Fly inquired.

"No", Mr. Fisher replied. "KJR never made any money."

"How much is it losing?"

"About \$50,000 a year."

Whereupon Mr. Fisher remarked that when stations were not successful there was no clamour about dual ownership.

"Do you think we ought to hear from every case of dual ownership before arriving at a rule?" Commissioner Tam Craven inquired.

"Yes", Mr. Fisher replied.

Expressing the opinion that there was grave danger that the Commission had gone too far, Louis G. Caldwell, representing the Earle C. Anthony stations of Los Angeles KFI and KECA, said that if the Commission did not have a hearing for each case, it would lose its opportunity to do justice. He suggested there might be an excess of power exercised by the Commission.

It has been found that the most common cause of the disease is the presence of the virus in the blood. The virus is a small, spherical particle, about 100 mμ in diameter, which is found in the blood of infected animals. It is highly resistant to heat and cold, and can survive for several months in a dry state. The virus is transmitted from one animal to another by contact with the blood, or by the bite of an infected insect.

The disease is characterized by a high fever, which is usually accompanied by a prostration of the animal. The fever is often followed by a period of depression, during which the animal may lose its appetite and become listless. In some cases, the disease may be fatal, especially if the animal is not treated promptly.

The disease is most common in young animals, and is especially prevalent in those which are kept in close quarters. It is also more common in those animals which are exposed to the bite of infected insects. The disease is not contagious, and cannot be transmitted from one animal to another by direct contact.

The disease is usually diagnosed by the presence of the virus in the blood. This can be done by using a special test, which involves the use of a microscope. The virus is usually found in the blood of infected animals, and its presence is usually confirmed by the results of the test.

The treatment of the disease is usually by the use of antiseptics and antibiotics. The animal should be kept in a clean, dry place, and its food and water should be kept fresh. The use of antiseptics and antibiotics can help to kill the virus, and thus prevent the disease from spreading. In some cases, the disease may be fatal, especially if the animal is not treated promptly.

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Mr. Caldwell said the Earle C. Anthony stations had lost over \$900,000 in previous years and only started to make money recently. Only two years ago, he said, Mr. Anthony, who himself was present at the hearing, had spent \$400,000 to improve station facilities and \$50,000 more to improve the capital investment. Proof of lack of monopoly, Mr. Caldwell said, was the fact that there were 18 or 19 stations operating in the Los Angeles area, more than in New York or Chicago - cities several times its size. Mr. Caldwell said it would be impossible for Mr. Anthony to sell a station for anywhere near what he paid for it.

Each multiple owned station represents a different problem, Henry B. Walker said, in behalf of WGBF and WEOA, of Evansville, Indiana, and would object to being thrown in the basket with the others.

"There cannot be any standard laid down by which the Commission can equalize this situation", Mr. Walker continued. "The newspapers in Evansville are under one ownership. They will not print our programs so we print one of our own devoted to radio - 20,000 to 30,000 copies."

Mr. Walker expressed the opinion that FM stations will eventually drive the standard stations out of business.

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WOULD GRANT NEWSPAPERS LICENSES ON MERIT RECOMMENDED

The weary grind of the inquiry of the Federal Communications Commission into the question as to whether newspapers should own newspaper stations will be resumed Thursday morning, October 9th.

Two Harvard professors were the last witnesses heard. Zachariah Chaffee, Jr., Professor of Law at Harvard, told the Commission he did not advocate excluding newspapers from operating stations, but he suggested instead that each application be judged on its merits, with certain rules for the Commission's guidance.

In considering future applications for station licenses, Prof. Chaffee said, the Commission might find that in one community it would be better, from an economic point, to have a newspaper and radio station combined, rather than invite ruinous competition, while in another community the regulatory body might well require separation of the two means of public communication.

From the viewpoint of general welfare, he added, a flexible rule, allowing the Commission wide discretion, might be indicated. On the other hand, objections to such a plan could be raised, he explained.

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"It might be said", Prof. Chaffee added, "That newspapers opposing the administration would be in bad favor, and a communications commission could whip them into line with a flexible rule by refusing licenses."

C. J. Friedrich, Professor of Government at Harvard, warned against "monopoly in opinion", which he saw as a drift toward totalitarianism. He added:

"The average man in the street, in whom I have great confidence, will be best able to exercise his civic functions if he gets information from as many sources as possible."

But Professor Friedrich, who has made special research in the field of communications and conducts a seminar on the subject at the Harvard Graduate School, explained:

"I am no believer in the application of abstract social theories to facts."

Some towns, he said, he realized will support only one newspaper each and to try to force another paper on such a town would mean no newspapers at all.

While he did not express categorical opposition to all newspaper-owned radio stations, Professor Friedrich said the presumption should favor diversity of ownership and the Commission should put the burden on a newspaper applicant to prove he should own a radio station.

Newspapers, he added, have become "increasingly a production enterprise", and the man who starts a newspaper today must have capital, must be a businessman, in contradistinction to the early days of the republic when an editor started a paper to advocate certain political principles.

Radio, he said, has barred the crusading editor on the ground that households do not want their firesides invaded by violently controversial issues.

Presentation of news, he pointed out, is a matter of selection, since it is impossible to print or broadcast everything, and the more diversity there is in compiling this news, the better for the public.

"The public does not get what it wants", he insisted, "either from the press or the radio."

He blamed chain newspapers to an extent for the collapse of democracy in Europe.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Well known to almost everyone in the industry, first as Secretary of the old Federal Radio Commission, and later as Managing Director of the National Association of Broadcasters, James W. Baldwin, has been appointed Civilian Assistant in the office of the Chief Signal Officer of the Army.

Direct radio telephone service connected this country and Hawaii today with the Matson liner LURLINE, giving it the first service of its kind on American ships on the Pacific Coast, a dispatch from San Francisco states. The LURLINE sailed from Los Angeles. Officials said installations have been completed on three of the other Matson liners.

For use by affiliated organizations, the Chamber of Commerce of the United States is about to issue a pamphlet "What About Radio?" It will give the relation between local broadcasting stations and local Chambers of Commerce.

Station WMUR, Manchester, N. H. has become a basic supplementary outlet for the NBC Blue Net. At the same time, Station WFEA, Manchester, became an NBC Red Network basic supplementary outlet.

Proceedings of Inter-American Week, now being held in Troy, October 5 to 11 with the purpose of promoting good will among the 21 American Republics are being broadcast to Latin America by WGEO and WGEA, General Electric short-wave stations in Schenectady. President Roosevelt has given his personal endorsement to the project, and Mrs. Roosevelt will be a prominent figure among those participating.

Lewis M. Clement, Director of Research and Engineering of the Crosley Corporation, has been elected a Vice-President. Mr. Clement will continue in charge of research and engineering.

Because of the valuable experience they would receive, the Federal Communications Commission granted the request of the Signal Corps to waive restrictions permitting nine members of the Army Amateur Radio System to operate portable radio equipment during the National Championship Endurance Run sponsored by the American Motorcycle Association.

Wendell L. Willkie attended the two-day annual reunion of his World War regiment, the 325th Field Artillery in Kokomo.

J. Frank Cantwell of Indianapolis, Western Kentucky District Judge Shackelford Miller, Jr., and Don Thornburgh, Columbia Broadcasting System Vice President in San Francisco met Mr. Willkie in Indianapolis and took him to Kokomomo in an automobile.

Seven new affiliates have been added to the network of the Mutual Broadcasting System, bringing the total number of outlets to 182. The stations are: WGBF, Evansville, Indiana; WEIM, Fitchburg, Mass.; WTRI, Sioux City, Ia.; KVFD, Fort Dodge, Ia.; WJMS, Ironwood, Mich.; WATW, Ashland, Wis.; and WBBB, Burlington, N. C.

The first Italian to leave Fascist Italy for fear of imprisonment because he listened to U.S. short-wave broadcasts, arrived in New York Sunday. Until two months ago the young man was one of the regular listeners to Natalia Danesi, Chief of the Italian Section of NBC's International Division. Although illegal, this practice of listening is still quite general throughout Italy, he stated.

One day friends suddenly burst in to tell him that he was to be arrested because he had been denounced to Italy's secret police as a "listener". Fortunately for him, he had made careful plans for escape long before, even including a visa for the U.S.

WOR's continuing Study of Radio Audiences in Greater New York, notable for its discarding of the telephone check system and its penetration into lower income groups, uncovered two new facts about radio listening this week, it was said.

1) News commentators and news programs are popular with all income groups; 2) 4% of typical New York families are "available to listen" between the hours of 2 A.M. and 6 A.M.

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DESPRES APPOINTED OPA RADIO AND BATTERY CHIEF

Appointed Chief of the Radio and Battery Division of the Durable Goods unit of the Office of Price Administration under Leon Henderson is Maurice S. Despres, President of the Dale Radio Company, Inc., of New York. He will start his administrative duties in Washington, D. C. immediately, having resigned last week on a leave of absence from his business interests which include Dale Radio Co., Inc., and the Despres, Dorfman Company, Eastern Division Manufacturers' representative of the Continental Radio and Television Company.

Mr. Despres is a veteran in the radio and battery industry which did an estimated consumer dollar volume in 1940 of \$400,000,000 according to Radio Today magazine. In 1922 he operated in a country-wide capacity as a radio parts and set manufacturing agent until 1929 and for the past 12 years has been at the helm of the Dale Radio Company, Inc., which serves metropolitan New York, Long Island, and part of New England in the distribution of Sylvania radio tubes, Admiral radio sets and phonographs, and related radio items.

Active in many radio industry organizations, Mr. Despres served the industry and the country in 1934 when he was a member of the Radio Wholesalers Code Authority under N.R.A. He is also a member of the New York Sales Executive Club and the American Business Congress.

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Given the following information, please answer the question at the end of the text. The information is as follows: The following table shows the number of people who attended the conference in each of the five years from 1990 to 1994. The number of people who attended the conference in 1990 was 120. The number of people who attended the conference in 1991 was 150. The number of people who attended the conference in 1992 was 180. The number of people who attended the conference in 1993 was 200. The number of people who attended the conference in 1994 was 220. The question is: What was the average number of people who attended the conference per year from 1990 to 1994?

The first step is to calculate the total number of people who attended the conference over the five-year period. This is done by adding the number of people who attended in each year: 120 + 150 + 180 + 200 + 220 = 870. The second step is to divide this total by the number of years, which is 5: 870 / 5 = 174. Therefore, the average number of people who attended the conference per year from 1990 to 1994 was 174.

One of the main reasons for the increase in the number of people attending the conference is the growing interest in the topic of the conference. This is reflected in the fact that the number of people attending the conference has increased by 100% over the five-year period. Another reason for the increase is the fact that the conference has become more accessible to a wider range of people. This is reflected in the fact that the number of people attending the conference has increased by 50% over the five-year period.

The following table shows the number of people who attended the conference in each of the five years from 1990 to 1994. The number of people who attended the conference in 1990 was 120. The number of people who attended the conference in 1991 was 150. The number of people who attended the conference in 1992 was 180. The number of people who attended the conference in 1993 was 200. The number of people who attended the conference in 1994 was 220. The question is: What was the average number of people who attended the conference per year from 1990 to 1994?

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THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE NUMBER OF PEOPLE WHO ATTENDED THE CONFERENCE IN EACH OF THE FIVE YEARS FROM 1990 TO 1994.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
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INITIAL U.S. RADIO SUBSIDIES SEEN LEADING TO OTHERS

Special grants to United States short-wave stations for good neighbor broadcasting by Nelson Rockefeller, Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, are seen as a precedent for additional subsidies by our government not only for broadcasting to Latin-America but all over the world. For years our short-wave stations have been limping along under a tremendous financial handicap because at first they couldn't take advertising, and later when they were finally allowed to carry advertising, it didn't bring in nearly enough revenue.

In all foreign countries the international stations are either owned by the Government or heavily subsidized. Here in the United States they are owned by private companies who have been operating them at a great loss. Naturally, under those conditions, the companies have not had much incentive to invest large amounts of money in improving the service. Nevertheless, being good Americans, the U. S. broadcasters have been carrying on the work as patriotic Americans and all things considered, have done an excellent job. However, complaints have been received that Germany and Italy have been getting into South America better than we have or that our power has been sufficient to keep us from being knocked off the track by other nations.

Therefore, so that we may combat Germany's radio drive into the countries to the south of us, it is understood negotiations are now being carried on with the National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System which may result in each of them receiving approximately \$250,000 a year to expand their international broadcasting facilities. This would be \$500,000 plus \$200,000 already ear-marked by Mr. Rockefeller for the World-Wide Foundation to boost up the power of its station WRUL at Boston 100,000 watts.

Which sounds like fairly big money until one considers all the years the U.S. short-wave broadcasters have been operating in the red. And to give an idea what expansive business international broadcasting is, CBS has just spent \$400,000 enlarging its facilities and it will cost \$500,000 a year to operate their plant.

Other companies engaged in the work besides Columbia, NBC and World-Wide just mentioned, are General Electric, Westinghouse and Crosley. In addition to beaming their programs to South America, they also cover Europe. The General Electric station in San Francisco covers the Far East in many languages, including Chinese.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COMPANY

The Board of Directors of the Company has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of the Management Committee for the year ending 31st December 1955. The report contains a full and detailed account of the work of the Management Committee during the year and of the financial results of the Company. The Board is satisfied that the Management Committee has discharged its duties in a most efficient and economical manner and has secured a steady increase in the Company's profits. The Board has no objection to the report and recommends that it should be adopted by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

In all respects the Board is satisfied with the performance of the Management Committee during the year. The Board has no objection to the report and recommends that it should be adopted by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Board has also considered the report of the Audit Committee and is satisfied with its findings. The Board has no objection to the report of the Audit Committee and recommends that it should be adopted by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Board has also considered the report of the Finance Committee and is satisfied with its findings. The Board has no objection to the report of the Finance Committee and recommends that it should be adopted by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Board has also considered the report of the Personnel Committee and is satisfied with its findings. The Board has no objection to the report of the Personnel Committee and recommends that it should be adopted by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Board has also considered the report of the Legal Committee and is satisfied with its findings. The Board has no objection to the report of the Legal Committee and recommends that it should be adopted by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Board has also considered the report of the Public Relations Committee and is satisfied with its findings. The Board has no objection to the report of the Public Relations Committee and recommends that it should be adopted by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

The Board has also considered the report of the Research and Development Committee and is satisfied with its findings. The Board has no objection to the report of the Research and Development Committee and recommends that it should be adopted by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting. The Board has also considered the report of the Safety Committee and is satisfied with its findings. The Board has no objection to the report of the Safety Committee and recommends that it should be adopted by the shareholders at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

So the Latin-American broadcasts are only a part of the chore but there is a feeling in Washington if the Government establishes a precedent in subsidizing broadcasts to our Latin-American neighbors, that it will not be long before assistance will be offered to American stations for broadcasts to other parts of the world.

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LEWIS CBS V-P DRAFTED BY LA GUARDIA

The latest man to be brought to Washington by Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense, is W. B. Lewis, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, in New York, who has been granted leave to act as Liaison Officer between the broadcasting companies and Civilian Defense.

Mr. Lewis went to CBS in 1935 in a job he didn't apply for. At that time Mr. Lewis, 30, was a free lance writer of advertising copy. He read an article on CBS in Fortune Magazine, and decided it was the kind of an outfit he'd like to work for. So he wrote a letter to President William S. Paley.

Two months before CBS had inserted an ad in a newspaper for a man to take the job of commercial program director. Mr. Lewis hadn't seen the ad, but several hundred other men had. The applicants were weeded down to six, and CBS executives, impressed with Mr. Lewis' letter, added his name to the six. He got the job.

Mr. Lewis joined the CBS staff on July 13, 1935, as Commercial Program Director. He became Director of Broadcasts on January 5, 1936, and was elected Vice-President in Charge of Broadcasts in December of the same year, when he was 32.

Unusual program ideas fathered by Mr. Lewis include last Winter's Free Company series, the two Summer "Forecast" series, the Shakespeare series of 1937, the Columbia Workshop Festival. All CBS defense programs are under his supervision. So is the series of adult education programs, which won CBS the Peabody award this year. He brought Orson Welles to the air, in the first Mercury Theater of the Air series - which was sustaining. The who-dunnit "Adventures of Ellery Queen" went on the air under Mr. Lewis' supervision.

Mr. Lewis was born in Lakewood, Ohio. He studied journalism for two years at the University of Missouri, then joined the J. Walter Thompson Company as an apprentice. He graduated to copy writer, and then worked at Joseph Richards Company and Badger Brown-ing and Hersey, Inc., before joining CBS.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are not citizens of the United States. This is a result of the large number of people who have immigrated to the United States in recent years, and the fact that many of these people are not naturalized citizens.

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1960-1961 1962-1963 1964-1965 1966-1967 1968-1969 1970-1971 1972-1973 1974-1975 1976-1977 1978-1979 1980-1981 1982-1983 1984-1985 1986-1987 1988-1989 1990-1991 1992-1993 1994-1995 1996-1997 1998-1999 2000-2001 2002-2003 2004-2005 2006-2007 2008-2009 2010-2011 2012-2013 2014-2015 2016-2017 2018-2019 2020-2021 2022-2023 2024-2025 2026-2027 2028-2029 2030-2031 2032-2033 2034-2035 2036-2037 2038-2039 2040-2041 2042-2043 2044-2045 2046-2047 2048-2049 2050-2051 2052-2053 2054-2055 2056-2057 2058-2059 2060-2061 2062-2063 2064-2065 2066-2067 2068-2069 2070-2071 2072-2073 2074-2075 2076-2077 2078-2079 2080-2081 2082-2083 2084-2085 2086-2087 2088-2089 2090-2091 2092-2093 2094-2095 2096-2097 2098-2099 2100-2101 2102-2103 2104-2105 2106-2107 2108-2109 2110-2111 2112-2113 2114-2115 2116-2117 2118-2119 2120-2121 2122-2123 2124-2125 2126-2127 2128-2129 2130-2131 2132-2133 2134-2135 2136-2137 2138-2139 2140-2141 2142-2143 2144-2145 2146-2147 2148-2149 2150-2151 2152-2153 2154-2155 2156-2157 2158-2159 2160-2161 2162-2163 2164-2165 2166-2167 2168-2169 2170-2171 2172-2173 2174-2175 2176-2177 2178-2179 2180-2181 2182-2183 2184-2185 2186-2187 2188-2189 2190-2191 2192-2193 2194-2195 2196-2197 2198-2199 2200-2201 2202-2203 2204-2205 2206-2207 2208-2209 2210-2211 2212-2213 2214-2215 2216-2217 2218-2219 2220-2221 2222-2223 2224-2225 2226-2227 2228-2229 2230-2231 2232-2233 2234-2235 2236-2237 2238-2239 2240-2241 2242-2243 2244-2245 2246-2247 2248-2249 2250-2251 2252-2253 2254-2255 2256-2257 2258-2259 2260-2261 2262-2263 2264-2265 2266-2267 2268-2269 2270-2271 2272-2273 2274-2275 2276-2277 2278-2279 2280-2281 2282-2283 2284-2285 2286-2287 2288-2289 2290-2291 2292-2293 2294-2295 2296-2297 2298-2299 2300-2301 2302-2303 2304-2305 2306-2307 2308-2309 2310-2311 2312-2313 2314-2315 2316-2317 2318-2319 2320-2321 2322-2323 2324-2325 2326-2327 2328-2329 2330-2331 2332-2333 2334-2335 2336-2337 2338-2339 2340-2341 2342-2343 2344-2345 2346-2347 2348-2349 2350-2351 2352-2353 2354-2355 2356-2357 2358-2359 2360-2361 2362-2363 2364-2365 2366-2367 2368-2369 2370-2371 2372-2373 2374-2375 2376-2377 2378-2379 2380-2381 2382-2383 2384-2385 2386-2387 2388-2389 2390-2391 2392-2393 2394-2395 2396-2397 2398-2399 2400-2401 2402-2403 2404-2405 2406-2407 2408-2409 2410-2411 2412-2413 2414-2415 2416-2417 2418-2419 2420-2421 2422-2423 2424-2425 2426-2427 2428-2429 2430-2431 2432-2433 2434-2435 2436-2437 2438-2439 2440-2441 2442-2443 2444-2445 2446-2447 2448-2449 2450-2451 2452-2453 2454-2455 2456-2457 2458-2459 2460-2461 2462-2463 2464-2465 2466-2467 2468-2469 2470-2471 2472-2473 2474-2475 2476-2477 2478-2479 2480-2481 2482-2483 2484-2485 2486-2487 2488-2489 2490-2491 2492-2493 2494-2495 2496-2497 2498-2499 2500-2501 2502-2503 2504-2505 2506-2507 2508-2509 2510-2511 2512-2513 2514-2515 2516-2517 2518-2519 2520-2521 2522-2523 2524-2525 2526-2527 2528-2529 2530-2531 2532-2533 2534-2535 2536-2537 2538-2539 2540-2541 2542-2543 2544-2545 2546-2547 2548-2549 2550-2551 2552-2553 2554-2555 2556-2557 2558-2559 2560-2561 2562-2563 2564-2565 2566-2567 2568-2569 2570-2571 2572-2573 2574-2575 2576-2577 2578-2579 2580-2581 2582-2583 2584-2585 2586-2587 2588-2589 2590-2591 2592-2593 2594-2595 2596-2597 2598-2599 2600-2601 2602-2603 2604-2605 2606-2607 2608-2609 2610-2611 2612-2613 2614-2615 2616-2617 2618-2619 2620-2621 2622-2623 2624-2625 2626-2627 2628-2629 2630-2631 2632-2633 2634-2635 2636-2637 2638-2639 2640-2641 2642-2643 2644-2645 2646-2647 2648-2649 2650-2651 2652-2653 2654-2655 2656-2657 2658-2659 2660-2661 2662-2663 2664-2665 2666-2667 2668-2669 2670-2671 2672-2673 2674-2675 2676-2677 2678-2679 2680-2681 2682-2683 2684-2685 2686-2687 2688-2689 2690-2691 2692-2693 2694-2695 2696-2697 2698-2699 2700-2701 2702-2703 2704-2705 2706-2707 2708-2709 2710-2711 2712-2713 2714-2715 2716-2717 2718-2719 2720-2721 2722-2723 2724-2725 2726-2727 2728-2729 2730-2731 2732-2733 2734-2735 2736-2737 2738-2739 2740-2741 2742-2743 2744-2745 2746-2747 2748-2749 2750-2751 2752-2753 2754-2755 2756-2757 2758-2759 2760-2761 2762-2763 2764-2765 2766-2767 2768-2769 2770-2771 2772-2773 2774-2775 2776-2777 2778

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ARGUES DUAL OWNERSHIP SHOULD BE DECIDED ON MERITS

Opposing the adoption of a hard and fast rule by the Federal Communications Commission prohibiting ownership of more than one broadcasting station serving the same area, Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, for Assistant Attorney General told the Commission at the recent hearing that continued operation of stations under dual ownership should be determined upon the merits of the case involved as it affects the public interest.

Filed on the eve of the hearing was a statement by the Crosley Corp., operating WLW and WSAI, requesting the Commission to issue a statement "as to the premises upon which the proposed regulation is based". It did not file an appearance as such.

Explaining that the Crosley Corp. knew of no facts or reasons which have come into existence since it acquired WSAI which would in any way be a basis for the Commission reaching a conclusion other than that the two stations are operating in the public interest, the statement said that the Crosley Corp. takes the position that its operation of the stations is serving public interest. It also holds that the deletion of either station would not only not serve public interest, but would be contrary to it.

Mrs. Willebrandt who represented the stations of Ralph L. Atlass - WJJD and WIND, both in the Chicago area - began by explaining that the former is a part-time station sharing time with KSL, Salt Lake, and that WIND is a full time station.

"There are 18 stations in the Chicago area", Mrs. Willebrandt said. "Five of these stations are 50 KW, and six of them have facilities superior to WJJD or WIND. An additional two have facilities comparable to WJJD (WHIP and WGES) and two more (WAAF and WMBI) have facilities slightly less desirable than those of WJJD. All five of the 50 KW stations are network stations. Any one of the five should have more public influence in the market than WJJD and WIND combined. Each one of the four 50 KW channels should account for as much as from three to five times the combined business of WIND and WJJD. The facilities in the Chicago area are controlled by 14 different and competitive organizations."

Mrs. Willebrandt declared there is no monopoly and that WJJD and WIND account for less than 10% of the business.

"Our stations while under dual control maintain separate program staffs, and separate sales organizations. Payrolls during the past eight years have almost quadrupled. They are now over \$6,000 weekly and, as far as we know, greater than that of any other two stations with comparable facilities in a like market.

"WJJD and WIND together have been able to accord various educational groups a service that they apparently have been unable to get over the five 50 KW stations, or any of the 16 other stations in the Chicago area. For instance, the Chicago School Board has

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a young nation that grew from a small colony of settlers to a great power. It is a story of the struggles and triumphs of a people who fought for freedom and justice. The story begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of hardship. They fought for their rights and their freedom, and in the end, they won. The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of a land where anyone can make it if they try hard enough.

The story of the United States is a story of a nation that was born in a small town in the middle of the continent. It is a story of a people who fought for their rights and their freedom, and in the end, they won. The story of the United States is a story of the American dream, of a land where anyone can make it if they try hard enough.

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10/10/41

its classes tune in on such educational programs as they deem of merit. This includes programs presented by the Chicago School Board, as well as other selected programs. Eighty-one percent of all students listening in the class room listen to programs presented over WJJD and WIND. This is more than four times the number presented over the other 16 stations combined. Further, these were the only two stations to clear their schedules and give the School Board the Board's No. 1 and No. 2 selections of times determined by the Board as best suited to the school's use.

"WJJD originates more programs for Army and Navy direct from camps than all others this Summer.

"A separate program policy is maintained for each station. WJJD features a type of program that appeals to the many Chicagoans who have come to the city from the smaller towns and agricultural areas, as well as to those areas directly. Religious programs are also featured. WIND has a more metropolitan and cosmopolitan appeal.

"Program duplications are avoided to an extent not possible if the stations had no community of interest. News, for instance, is scheduled at different times on WJJD and WIND, and at times different than it is heard over other Chicago stations. This is done in order to make news always available to Chicagoans. Contrasted to this, there are times when as many as three of the 50 KW stations are presenting news at the same time.

"Five stations formerly carried base-ball at the same time. WIND dropped out and developed a different type of program in order that the listeners might have more variety.

"The outstanding educational service broadcast by WJJD last year led to the station being cited for the Peabody educational award.

"The community of interest in WJJD and WIND has resulted only in a better operation of both stations. The great number of superior facilities used by other stations in Chicago necessarily prevents any monopoly of listeners. The 16 other stations owned by 13 other operators provide ample competition."

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NBC INTERNATIONAL STATIONS SEEK 100 KW

WRCA and WNBI, short-wave outlets of the National Broadcasting Company, and important in defense communications, have applied for an increase in power from 50 to 100 kilowatts and to be allowed to operate on 9670 kc.

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BLOOD ON MOON AS FCC MULLS ANTI-NETWORK RULES VOTE

Apparently a warm session is ahead when the Federal Communications meets early in the week to decide whether it can reach a vote on a revision of the proposed new rules regulating chain broadcasting which the Commission and the industry have been fighting over for several months. According to one source of information, the latest pact is far from satisfactory. It was said that on the fact of it, the proposals upon which a vote is being sought are "a slight concession but that actually they would bring about a state of disorganization and chaos to the industry". They are supposed to be a compromise but when analyzed "are even more disastrous to the networks than before".

Furthermore, Chairman Fly was described as being on the warpath. "Apparently the dressing down Speaker Rayburn is supposed to have given Fly advising him to slow down hasn't done much good judging by the way he has been acting on these network regulations", it was said.

The new rules are said to postpone the time indefinitely subject to six months' notice when the NBC must dispose of the Blue network. Great doubt was by one observer as to whether anybody would want to buy it as things now stand.

"Under the plan as now worked out", it was asserted by William J. Wheatley in the Washington Star, "the chains are allowed to 'option' time for a period of 58 days in advance. It is proposed to divide the broadcast day into four 5-day segments, and in each of these segments a network may option three hours. But, it was added, if at the end of the 58 days the network has not bought the time, then it becomes open to any other network. The two other hours in each segment are open time and are available to any network.

"But those who have read the new rules say that the station is not required to sell this time to a network other than the one with which it regularly deals. In other words, it was explained, that if a station has sold all of its option time in each segment to one network, it can refuse to sell time to a competing network which might want an outlet on that particular station. The network with which it usually deals, or which has all of its optioned time, can buy the extra two hours in each segment, but the station licensee is precluded from contracting to hold it for a network, nor can he have any agreement of any kind to hold it, it was explained.

"The option time provision, however, is said to be a very strict one. When a chain options three hours in each segment and then buys the time for each period, it cannot option the two other hours in each segment, although it is free to buy the time in competition with other networks, the discretion being left entirely with the licensee."

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THE LIFE OF JOHN RUSKIN

...the first of his works, the "Political Economy of Architecture," which was published in 1849. This work was a study of the principles of architecture, and it was one of the first of his works to be published. It was a study of the principles of architecture, and it was one of the first of his works to be published. It was a study of the principles of architecture, and it was one of the first of his works to be published.

...the second of his works, the "Principles of Architecture," which was published in 1858. This work was a study of the principles of architecture, and it was one of the first of his works to be published. It was a study of the principles of architecture, and it was one of the first of his works to be published.

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ASCAP IN TILT OVER FREE USE TO UNLICENSED USERS

The Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers Thursday in New York voted against approved the action of John G. Paine, General Manager, in releasing the musical score of Walt Disney's "Dumbo" for free use by unlicensed broadcasters. The Board's basis for this action was that the General Manager had acted outside the scope of his authority in granting such free use.

"ASCAP has repeatedly granted free license to religious, education and charitable institutions for use of the Society's music on non-commercial programs", an official explained. "The Society has also released its entire catalogue for use on programs sponsored by the Treasury Department as part of the National Defense program. The Board felt, however, that the granting of a free license for the use of music for commercial purposes would be contrary to the interests of its membership.

"Use of ASCAP music on football broadcasts for the coming week-end was granted by the Board. Similar action has been taken on the two previous weeks during final negotiations with the major networks."

According to the latest reports from New York, the networks are doing everything possible to secure approval of their affiliates of the deal which would restore ASCAP compositions to NBC and CBS stations at an early date. It was said that acceptances were coming in at a satisfactory rate and if this continued, ASCAP music might be back by the latter part of the month. However, judging from Thursday's action, the Composers are taking no chances.

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CLAIMS PRESSURE BY PAPER HURT STATION'S NEWS SERVICE

The investigation of the policy of granting newspapers licenses to operate radio stations, like the old six-day bicycle races, still grinds on. It was resumed Thursday and was still going strong at this writing Friday.

Rogan Jones, owner of an independent station KVOS at Bellingham, Wash., charged that the daily paper there, the Herald, brought such pressure on the press associations that he was left with only a skeleton news service for six weeks.

Mr. Jones, who also has a station in Wenatchee, Wash., said the Associated Press had been furnishing him a news report for that station, and a regional executive of Press Association, Inc., the radio service of the Associated Press, offered him a radio news wire at Bellingham.

REPORT ON THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

The Board of Directors of the American Society of
 Engineers, Inc. has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
 a letter from the Board of Directors of the American Society of
 Mechanical Engineers, Inc. dated 10/10/41, in which the
 Board of Directors of the American Society of Mechanical
 Engineers, Inc. has requested the Board of Directors of the
 American Society of Engineers, Inc. to take such action as
 may be deemed appropriate in response to the request of the
 Board of Directors of the American Society of Mechanical
 Engineers, Inc. The Board of Directors of the American Society
 of Engineers, Inc. has considered the request of the Board of
 Directors of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc.
 and has decided to take such action as may be deemed
 appropriate in response to the request of the Board of
 Directors of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc.
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 Inc. has decided to take such action as may be deemed
 appropriate in response to the request of the Board of
 Directors of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc.
 The Board of Directors of the American Society of Engineers,
 Inc. has decided to take such action as may be deemed
 appropriate in response to the request of the Board of
 Directors of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc.

Respectfully,
 The Board of Directors of the American Society of Engineers,
 Inc.

Very truly yours,
 The Board of Directors of the American Society of Engineers,
 Inc.

The undersigned, Secretary of the American Society of
 Engineers, Inc., has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
 a letter from the Board of Directors of the American Society of
 Mechanical Engineers, Inc. dated 10/10/41, in which the
 Board of Directors of the American Society of Mechanical
 Engineers, Inc. has requested the Secretary of the American
 Society of Engineers, Inc. to take such action as may be
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 of Directors of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers,
 Inc. The Secretary of the American Society of Engineers, Inc.
 has considered the request of the Board of Directors of the
 American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc. and has decided
 to take such action as may be deemed appropriate in response
 to the request of the Board of Directors of the American
 Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc.

Very truly yours,
 The Secretary of the American Society of Engineers, Inc.

The undersigned, Secretary of the American Society of
 Engineers, Inc., has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of
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 has considered the request of the Board of Directors of the
 American Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc. and has decided
 to take such action as may be deemed appropriate in response
 to the request of the Board of Directors of the American
 Society of Mechanical Engineers, Inc.

Very truly yours,
 The Secretary of the American Society of Engineers, Inc.

Later, he said, he was told that the Board of Directors of the Associated Press had refused to give him service in Bellingham because of opposition by the local member, the Herald.

The United Press, the witness said, agreed to furnish a radio news wire, but when a proposed contract was sent to New York for confirmation, a reply came that the organization was not interested in furnishing the Bellingham station with news.

He then, he said, reopened negotiations with the International News Service, with a view of resuming its news report, but was told that it would cost 50 percent more than the old contract called for.

For six weeks, Mr. Jones said, "we were without any news service except a short-wave trans-radio report and our own reporters"

Eventually, he said, the United Press consented to give him a wire and this was installed, but it was costing him almost twice the original estimates. He was compelled to pay, he said, the same amount for a special radio news wire that the Bellingham Herald pays for a full leased wire report of the United Press.

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NBC EARNINGS PUT AT \$30,041,173 UP TO 1941

From organization of the National Broadcasting Company in 1926 until the end of last year, it earned \$30,041,173, of which \$22,550,000 was paid in dividends to the Radio Corporation of America and \$2,050,000 was used for radio research work, Col. Manton Davis, Vice-President and General Counsel of RCA, testified during the past week in New York at the continuation of hearings before Special Supreme Court Referee Abraham J. Halprin on the fairness of an offer of \$1,000,000 by the General Electric Company and the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company in settlement of an accounting suit by stockholders of RCA.

He denied that a cabinet factory in Camden, N. J., acquired by RCA as a result of a merger in 1929 with the Victor Talking Machine Company was a "white elephant" to RCA and declared that the suggestion for the merger came from Victor and that Victor's worldwide contacts were valuable to RCA.

The witness testified also that the electric companies through a subsidiary lent \$22,500,000 to RCA to retire Victor's preferred stock and \$9,500,000 to remodel the Victor plant at Camden, N.J., for radio and sound-film purposes. As of Dec. 31, 1928, he said, Victor common stock had a book value of \$47.69 a share, for which stockholders received in exchange \$5 cash and RCA stocks with a book value of \$26.43.

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1. The first part of the report is a summary of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief summary, but it gives a good idea of the work done.

2. The second part of the report is a description of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief description, but it gives a good idea of the work done.

3. The third part of the report is a description of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief description, but it gives a good idea of the work done.

4. The fourth part of the report is a description of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief description, but it gives a good idea of the work done.

5. The fifth part of the report is a description of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief description, but it gives a good idea of the work done.

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THE END OF THE REPORT

6. The sixth part of the report is a description of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief description, but it gives a good idea of the work done.

7. The seventh part of the report is a description of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief description, but it gives a good idea of the work done.

8. The eighth part of the report is a description of the work done during the last year. It is a very brief description, but it gives a good idea of the work done.

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10/10/41

for release Sunday October 12

ZENITH INCREASES FM POWER TO 50,000 WATTS

The pioneer frequency modulation radio broadcasting station in the Chicago area, W51C, owned and operated by the Zenith Radio Corporation inaugurates full time operation with a full 50,000 watts of power Sunday, October 12th, and brings high fidelity frequency modulation broadcasting to the entire greater Chicago area. The new service range of W51C will reach as far north as Racine, westerly to Rockford, easterly to South Bend, and as far south as Peoria and with its wattage increased from 5,000 to 50,000 watts will cover an area with an estimated 5,000,000 population.

In order to provide adequate transmission height for the increased power W51C was recently moved to the tower of the Field Building, in downtown Chicago, which provides facilities for a mast, with an elevation of 650 feet and a 70 mile radius.

Zenith's W51C has been on the air for over 18 months and will celebrate two years of continuous FM programming on February 8th. Currently, W51C, is on the air every day of the week from 8:30 A.M. until 1:00 A.M. next morning (Chicago Daylight Time. Programs consist of "only good music" with special concert and dinner and dance music periods. Chicago now has two FM stations operating - Station W59C, owned by the Chicago Tribune, having commenced FM transmissions on September 21st.

"Frequency modulation offers to the public the third great radio broadcasting service", Commander Eugene F. McDonald, Jr., President of Zenith said. "Its high fidelity of reproduction, when compared with the present best-known type of broadcasting, can best be expressed as the difference between a limited section of the piano keyboard as contrasted with the entire 86 notes. Present-day broadcasting delivers to the home frequencies up to approximately 5,000. Frequency modulation can deliver frequencies up to 15,000 - in other words, it gives a range of tone values that fully matches the capacity of the average ear to hear.

"I do not believe that in the near future this latest development of Maj. Edwin H. Armstrong's - frequency modulation - will entirely replace standard broadcasting. It will furnish an additional and long desired service which will be appreciated most by music lovers. Frequency modulation will undoubtedly have great value in National Defense, aviation and police service because of its ability to over-ride interference entirely apart from its ability to deliver high fidelity music."

The Chicago Police Department now is in the course of converting its radio receivers for "FM" reception.

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RADIO CENSORSHIP LAID TO NEW DEAL; PROBE ASKED

Representative Richard M. Simpson (R., Pa.) has called for a congressional inquiry into the "sudden and unexplained cancellation" of a broadcast arranged for Illinois Attorney General George F. Barrett, charging the Administration with "radio censorship", a United Press report states.

He said the Barrett broadcast, scheduled before the National Association of Attorneys General at Indianapolis September 30 was cancelled after a conference between U. S. Attorney General Francis Biddle and President Earl Warren of the N.A.A.G.

"This is not an isolated case of New Deal radio censorship", Representative Simpson said. "There have been many other instances recently which suggested growing radio censorship by the Administration - a most unwholesome and thoroughly unAmerican development. . .

"If our great broadcasting systems have been so intimidated by the Federal Communications Commission that a mere nod from the Attorney General of the U.S. can cancel a broadcast arranged weeks in advance, then we have arrived at Government censorship of the radio as complete as that which prevails in the dictator countries of Europe."

Representative Simpson said the National Broadcasting Company had granted time for the speech and that Mr. Barrett had submitted to NBC a week in advance a copy of the speech which was "a vigorous attack upon communism and fascism, and appealed for restoration and revitalization of American constitutional procedures in Washington".

He said Mr. Barrett eventually resigned from N.A.A.G. and delivered his speech over a local Indianapolis radio station, "but he had been muzzled and gagged on the nation-wide chain".

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CONGRESSMAN IS PRESIDENT OF NEW STATION

The Allegheny Broadcasting Corp., listing Representative Randolph, (D., W. Va.) as President, has applied to the Federal Communications Commission for authority to construct a new radio station at Elkins, W. Va. The station would operate on 1,240 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

Mr. Randolph holds one share in the corporation, the application said. Other officers and their holdings: D. L. Maxwell, Elkins, Vice-President; H. C. Clark, Wheeling, Secretary; James L. Wilverding, Elkins, Treasurer and Business Manager; C. S. Hoffman, Wheeling.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TO: DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FROM: SAC, ALBUQUERQUE
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re Albuquerque letter to BLM dated 10/15/50.
Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of a letterhead memorandum (LHM) dated and captioned as above.
The LHM contains information regarding the proposed acquisition of certain lands in the Albuquerque area for the purpose of establishing a new national monument.
The proposed acquisition is being considered by the Bureau of Land Management in accordance with the provisions of the Antiquities Act.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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"Berlin Diary", William L. Shirer's best-selling book about the years he spent covering Central Europe for CBS, is to run in daily chapters in sixty-two newspapers in the United States and Canada, distributed by the United Feature Syndicate.

KFAR, The Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co., Fairbanks, Alaska, has applied for special service authorization to rebroadcast certain commercial radio programs now released on U.S. short-wave international broadcast stations from date of grant to expiration date of present license.

"Wise Men Look Twice" at the market inside and outside Boston and at WEEI, the CBS station asserts in a booklet which describes WEEI's setting, its coverage area, and finally, its lead in audience according to surveys of Boston's network stations.

O. O. Bottorff has been appointed president, and D. L. Cornet Vice President of the NBC Civic Concert Service, Inc., (a wholly owned subsidiary of NBC) which sponsors Civic Music Associations in several hundred cities throughout the country. Through the office of Civic Concert Service, artists such as Flagstad, Rachmaninoff, Kreisler, Swarthout, John Charles Thomas, Melchior, and all of the major symphonies including such conductors as Koussevitzky, Rodzinski, Ormandy, Goossens, Golschman, Metropoulos, have appeared. Marks Levine has been appointed Managing Director of NBC's Concert Division.

James C. Petrillo, National President of the Musicians Union, cut off seven remote sustaining bands on WABC in New York last Thursday because of a disagreement between the Pittsburgh local of the Union and Station WJAS, CBS outlet in that city.

Zworykin, RCA television wizard, received the Rumford Medal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston last Wednesday for "outstanding contributions to the subject of light". In his acceptance address, Dr. Zworykin told of the results achieved by the electron microscope in the fields of chemistry, metallurgy, and ceramics.

Pistol teams from all branches of the U. S. Armed Forces will compete for the "Alfred J. McCosker National Defense Trophy" in Event No. 3 at the 4th Annual All-Eastern States Championship Pistol and Revolver Matches at Port Washington, Long Island, October 25 and 26.

Marine radiobeacons in the United States, of which there were 141 in 1940, have increased during the year to a total of 146, this representing a normal increase, the Coast Guard reports.

General Order, No. 1, 1917, is hereby published for the purpose of making known to the public the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1917, entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 3, 1915, entitled 'An Act to provide for the better organization of the Army of the United States'."

That the Secretary of the Army, in accordance with the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1917, has caused the following General Order to be published for the purpose of making known to the public the provisions of the Act of March 3, 1917, entitled "An Act to amend the Act of March 3, 1915, entitled 'An Act to provide for the better organization of the Army of the United States'."

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FCC ACTION

Applications Received: WAGE, Sentinel Broadcasting Co., Syracuse, N. Y., construction permit to increase power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, changes in directional antenna night and install new transmitter (620 kc.); The McKeesport Broadcasting Co., Inc., McKeesport, Pa., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 960 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt and daytime hours; WLAV, Leonard A. Versluis, Grand Rapids, Mich., construction permit to change frequency from 1340 to 930 kilocycles, increase in power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt, install new transmitter, and directional antenna for night use and move transmitter; WIBC, Indiana Broadcasting Corp., Indianapolis, Ind., construction permit to increase power from 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day to 5 kilowatts night, 10 kilowatts day, make changes in directional antenna for night use and changes in transmitting equipment (1070 kc.).

Also, WFBR, The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md., construction permit to make changes in directional antenna (1300 kc.) and to increase power from 5 to 10 kilowatts, install new transmitter and make changes in directional antenna; WHBC, The Ohio Broadcasting Co., Canton, Ohio, construction permit to make changes in equipment, install directional antenna for night use, change frequency from 1230 to 1480 kilocycles, power from 250 watts to 1 kilowatt (facilities WGAR, contingent on WGAR going to another frequency); WSBT, The South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., construction permit to increase power from 500 watts to 1 kilowatt and make changes in transmitting equipment and directional antenna (960 kc.); Percy C. Klein, Alexandria, Va., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 740 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt daytime.

Also W6XDL, Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Calif., modification of construction permit for a new television broadcast station, requesting extension of commencement and completion dates to 1C-30-41 and 4-30-42, respectively.

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Advertisers and agency executives are making a full inspection tour this week of WABC's new transmitter on Columbia Island, in the Long Island Sound off New Rochelle, New York, as guests of the Columbia key station. Trips have been scheduled for every day this week.

The journey to New Rochelle is made in a specially chartered coach, and then WABC's guests embark for the island on a power launch. Before the launch ties up at the Columbia pier, it circles around the island to give the guests a full view of the new transmitter and antenna which go into operation October 18.

After they land, advertisers and agency men are taken on a tour of inspection around the island by J. L. Middlebrooks, CBS engineer in charge of construction of the transmitter. He describes the transmitter and answers questions about its construction and use. The visit is completed by an afternoon snack on the Columbia Island lawn.

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SECRET

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information regarding the activities of the [redacted] in the [redacted] area. The information is classified as [redacted] and is to be controlled in accordance with the [redacted] policy. The [redacted] is to be maintained in a secure manner and is to be destroyed when it is no longer required.

2. The [redacted] is to be maintained in a secure manner and is to be destroyed when it is no longer required. The [redacted] is to be maintained in a secure manner and is to be destroyed when it is no longer required. The [redacted] is to be maintained in a secure manner and is to be destroyed when it is no longer required.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

RECEIVED

OCT 15 1941

FRANK E. MULLER

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No. 1371

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
20 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA NEW YORK

October 14, 1941

ANOTHER NEW DEALER GETS FCC PLUM

Again proving the utter weakness and lack of influence of the National Association of Broadcasters and the communications industry in such matters, President Roosevelt has appointed another career office holder to the Federal Communications Commission as a Commissioner. It is Clifford J. Durr, 42 years old, New Deal lawyer, who though an Oxford scholar and undoubtedly a promising young lawyer, has had absolutely no experience in the communications field. Apparently two of the strongest points in favor of Mr. Durr - neither of which means a thing to the broadcasters - are that coming from Alabama, he has the strong political backing of Senators Bankhead and Hill of that State, and that he is a brother-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black.

Imagine a labor appointment of commensurate importance being made without consulting the A. F. of L. or the C.I.O. or both. It is doubtful if in its entire history the National Association of Broadcasters has had any influence or been a factor in the naming of a member of either the old Radio Commission or the present Communications Commission. Although the life of the industry has been in the hands of government from the very beginning, it has never yet had the courage or the strength to assert itself in the case of a White House appointment. Apparently anything the President desires to wish off on the broadcasting industry is taken without a murmur. Far from resenting this old Spanish custom, or in any way fighting back, there has usually been a foot-race around to the office of the new man by NAB and other industry leaders to see who could get there first to congratulate him.

Mr. Durr came to Washington eight years ago as a member of the legal staff of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of which he is now Assistant General Counsel. He is also General Counsel of the Defense Plant Corporation, an RFC subsidiary.

A biographical sketch of Mr. Durr in "Who's Who in America", reads:

Durr, Clifford Judkins, lawyer; b. Montgomery, Ala., March 2, 1899; s. John Wesley and Lucy (Judkins) D; A.B., U. of Ala., 1919; B.A. in jurisprudence, Oxford Univ. (Queen's Coll.), England, 1922; m. Virginia Heard Foster, Apr. 5, 1926; children - Ann Patterson, Clifford Judkins (deceased), Lucy Judkins, Virginia Foster. Admitted Ala. bar 1923, Wis. bar, 1924; asso. with firm Rushton, Crenshaw & Rushton, Montgomery, Ala., 1922-23, Fawcett, Smart & Shea, Milwaukee, Wis., 1923-24; mem. firm Martin, Thompson, Turner & McWhorter, Birmingham, Ala., 1925-33; legal div., R.F.C., Washington, D. C. since 1933, asst. gen. counsel since 1936; dir. Commodity Credit Corp.,

AMERICAN NEW DEALERS WITH THE

As the American people are not yet fully aware of the importance of the American New Deal, it is necessary to explain it in simple terms. The American New Deal is a plan for the future of the United States. It is a plan for the future of the American people. It is a plan for the future of the American economy. It is a plan for the future of the American government. It is a plan for the future of the American world. It is a plan for the future of the American future.

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1937-39. Served in 4th O.T.C., Camp Pike, Ark., Oct.-Dec. 1918; Mem. Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Alpha Epsilon. Democrat; Presbyn. Club: Redstone (Birmingham, Ala.). Home: Seminary Hill, Alexandria, Va.

Mr. Durr, if confirmed by the Senate will succeed Frederick I. Thompson, also of Alabama, whose term expired last June.

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SAYS RADIO HAS WARTS; FLY OPERATING FOR CANCER

Discussing the drastic supplemental FCC report on chain broadcasting, an official commented, "The trouble is that maybe the industry is suffering from warts, but Fly wants to operate on it for cancer. The industry has made errors which it is undoubtedly ready to correct but for such things you can't put it on the operating table. It may die."

The minority report of Commissioners T. A. M. Craven and Norman S. Case, which contains plenty of paprika, follows, in part:

"We remain convinced that the majority of the Commission exceeds the power delegated to the Commission in the Communications Act. We are convinced that the aggregate effect of the proposed rules will not result in a broadcasting system more in the public interest than that of today. We fear that the nation's radio service may be seriously impaired at a time when efficient service is most needed. Furthermore, we believe that the effect of the rules is certain to result in deterioration of the present excellent public service programs now rendered to the nation by the radio industry.

"The effect of the regulations will be to change radically the business structure of the broadcast industry. The present is no time to force revolutionary reforms upon an industry which has served the public interest of the nation, particularly when such reforms bear no relation whatsoever to the national defense effort. The radio industry has cooperated wholeheartedly with the Government in this national emergency. The cumulative effect of the present basic national economic readjustments upon the radio industry cannot be determined with accuracy at this time. Therefore, it appears to us that to add to the instability of the radio industry by enforcing new Government regulations, which in themselves superimpose fundamental economic readjustments, is unwise. There is no evidence in this record which justifies such a sweeping change. Any improvements which may seem desirable in the operation of the existing broadcast structure can be obtained in an evolutionary manner by far less harsh measures than those proposed by the majority in the instant case.

We do not condone unreasonable restraints upon competition within the broadcasting industry of this country and, therefore, advocate that if any abuses of this nature exist they should be corrected forthwith either by voluntary action within the industry or

else by procedures undertaken by agencies of the Government having legal jurisdiction in the premises. Likewise, we subscribe to the doctrine of reasonable diversification in the control of the radio broadcasting channels. It is for this latter reason that we believe the ultimate separation of one of the two networks now operated by the National Broadcasting Company will be an improvement of benefit to the public.

"In this respect, however, we believe that the Government should not force private enterprise to dispose of its property on an unsound business basis when such enterprise has rendered good service to the public, and particularly when, as in this case, the Government itself has previously given its tacit approval and encouragement to the enterprise. Consequently, we welcome the fact that the majority has suspended the effective date of its original regulation to force the sale of one of the networks now operated by the National Broadcasting Company.

"Our present objection is centered on the modified regulation which permits options to be taken by a network on an affiliated station's time. In reality, however, an affiliate must be free to option identical time to all networks regardless of affiliation. Under such conditions it should be obvious that absurd complexities may easily arise in the ordinary conduct of business. It is true that another regulation permits a station to contract with a network for first call on a network's program offerings. If it be reasonable for an affiliate to contract for first call on a network's programs, it is obviously reasonable for the network to obtain first call on the affiliate station's time. However, the latter is specifically prohibited by the regulation. We believe that stations should be permitted to utilize the same option principles as is done in ordinary business.

"The time has come to create stability in the radio industry rather than instability. We believe that service to the public would be enhanced by extending the broadcast station license period to the legal limit of three years. Network companies should be permitted to contract for regular affiliates with which they can engage in business in accord with sound business principles. In this connection we believe that an improvement in the existing situation can be obtained if network affiliates are free at all times to exercise final judgment as to whether or not any program offered to them by the network will serve public interest in the community served by the station. We also believe that the affiliates should have equal power with the networks to terminate the affiliates' contract on due notice."

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The Southern Conference on Audio-Visual Education meets this year in Atlanta, Georgia, November 13 to 15. Educators and technicians will take part in demonstrations and group forums for the informal discussion of mutual problems. Already many outstanding speakers in the fields of radio and visual education have accepted invitations to participate.

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LATEST FCC BLITZ STARTS FREE FOR ALL FIGHT

It has been a long time since the animals have been so badly stirred up as they were this week by the terrific blitz waged by the Federal Communications Commission upon the major networks in the so-called modification of the chain broadcast regulations.

Those that the new rules got an immediate rise out of were William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company; Senator Wallace H. White, of Maine; Congressman Jared Y. Sanders, Jr., of Louisiana; and Commissioners T. A. M. Craven and Norman S. Case. All were fighting mad and Mr. Fly, defending the latest rules, showed his teeth as never before in his warning to the chains to lay off any political high pressure stuff to prevent the rules going into effect November 15th.

Apparently a little cockier and even more sure of himself than usual, the Chairman gave the distinct impression that he felt certain of his ground, not only in the courts but on upstairs to the White House. One might have thought the way he cracked the whip at the FCC lashing back at his critics last Monday that he was the President himself. It was almost as good a performance as at St. Louis when he made a meal of Neville Miller.

The first detonation came when the Commission was hastily whipped together for a vote on Saturday - a day when ordinarily there is less work done in Washington than any place on the face of the earth. Also a strange day for the Commission never noted for working overtime to assemble.

At the meeting, the FCC voted 5 to 2 to suspend its promulgated rule requiring the National Broadcasting System to dispose of one of its networks, and modified to some degree other rules which the broadcasting industry had objected to strenuously.

The Commission suspended the rule applicable to NBC for an indefinite period, and further decided that if it was to be reinstated, at least six months' notice would be given to the company so that it could dispose of one network "without there being any form of legal compulsion". Provision also was made in the order for extension of the time for "orderly" disposition of the property.

The other rules modified are:

1. Extension of the licensing period from one to two years.

2. Modification of the rule limiting the duration of network affiliation contracts, extending the time from one to two years.

3. Where a station options time from networks, such options may not be exclusive and may not prevent or hinder the station from optioning or selling any or all of the time covered by the option to other network organizations.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a new nation from a small group of colonies to a great power. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government of their own, and of the triumphs of the American spirit.

The story begins with the first settlers, who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of hardship. They fought for their freedom, and they won. They established a government of their own, and they made it a success.

The story continues with the growth of the nation. The people fought for their rights, and they won. They established a government of their own, and they made it a success. They fought for their freedom, and they won. They established a government of their own, and they made it a success.

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There was a quick comeback from Mr. Paley of CBS, that he would take the matter to Court. He also hurled at Mr. Fly a rather significant expression the latter frequently uses "Then we move in". Mr. Paley concluded with:

"I want to bring home to the public that the Commission is stretching its loosely defined authority far beyond any area of regulation it has ever attempted to invade before.

"Thus it is 'moving in' to render broadcasters more and more subservient to it. Soon the broadcasters will not be able to call their souls their own. Imagine a free press surviving under similar encroachment on newspapers and magazines, and you will have some idea of what is happening to radio under the cloak of an unjustified cry of monopoly."

"The new rules", Mr. Fly snapped back, "contain generous modifications not even discussed with Mr. Paley. The public ought to know, moreover, that the Columbia Broadcasting System has always refused and continues to refuse to submit to any form of regulations, regardless of the public interest reflected therein. The public ought to know also that no member of the Commission has ever questioned the propriety of the company's going to court on any issue concerning the Commission."

Mr. Paley, in reply to Mr. Fly's statement, said:

"Columbia's reputation is in our own keeping, not in Mr. Fly's, and we do not believe that demagogic charges that we defy lawful and proper regulation will fool a public that has known us all these years."

Niles Trammell, President of the NBC, "moved in" with the caustic assertion that the rules were "regulations by men and not by laws". He too spoke of going to Court.

Then Senator White came into the picture calling for a Congressional investigation into the matter.

Senator White said he was not concerned at the moment with whether the new amendments to the broadcasting regulations were desirable, but he doubted the Commission's power to issue them.

Early in the Summer the Senate Committee heard testimony under a resolution to investigate the FCC and its regulations, but the hearings have been in adjournment since, and no action has been taken. Senator White said he would ask Chairman Wheeler to reconvene the Committee to resume the investigation. The resolution set forth that the Commission's rules were "alleged to constitute an attempt upon the part of the Commission to exercise a supervisory control of the programs or the business management and of the policy to be employed by radio broadcast stations."

There are a great many things in the world which are not known to the general public. Some of these things are of great importance and some are of little importance. It is the duty of the writer to write about these things in a way which is interesting and informative to the reader.

The first thing I want to write about is the importance of the human mind. The human mind is a very powerful thing and it is the source of all our knowledge and our progress. It is the duty of the writer to write about the human mind in a way which is interesting and informative to the reader.

The second thing I want to write about is the importance of the human body. The human body is a very powerful thing and it is the source of all our strength and our endurance. It is the duty of the writer to write about the human body in a way which is interesting and informative to the reader.

The third thing I want to write about is the importance of the human soul. The human soul is a very powerful thing and it is the source of all our love and our compassion. It is the duty of the writer to write about the human soul in a way which is interesting and informative to the reader.

The fourth thing I want to write about is the importance of the human spirit. The human spirit is a very powerful thing and it is the source of all our courage and our determination. It is the duty of the writer to write about the human spirit in a way which is interesting and informative to the reader.

The fifth thing I want to write about is the importance of the human heart. The human heart is a very powerful thing and it is the source of all our joy and our happiness. It is the duty of the writer to write about the human heart in a way which is interesting and informative to the reader.

The sixth thing I want to write about is the importance of the human brain. The human brain is a very powerful thing and it is the source of all our thought and our action. It is the duty of the writer to write about the human brain in a way which is interesting and informative to the reader.

The seventh thing I want to write about is the importance of the human eye. The human eye is a very powerful thing and it is the source of all our sight and our perception. It is the duty of the writer to write about the human eye in a way which is interesting and informative to the reader.

The eighth thing I want to write about is the importance of the human ear. The human ear is a very powerful thing and it is the source of all our hearing and our understanding. It is the duty of the writer to write about the human ear in a way which is interesting and informative to the reader.

There was also discussion of bringing up the Sanders bill in the House in hopes of putting the brakes on the Commission and also that Speaker Rayburn might give Mr. Fly another "dressing down". If indeed there was a previous dressing down by Mr. Rayburn, there was no evidence of it in the Chairman's belligerent attitude Monday.

Asked at his press conference if anybody would go to Court besides Columbia, Mr. Fly said he would be surprised if anybody goes to Court. The Chairman told the correspondents that the nets could always come back to the Commission, and "if the operation is not successful, the doors are always open to them and he didn't see why anyone would want to go to Court." Mr. Fly said that most reactions to the report "have been right favorable. There has been considerable degree of optimism expressed by a number of responsible people in the industry and the Government."

The Chairman volunteered that he thought the present option provision is better for the industry as a whole than anything they had discussed. "Relaxation of the rule as to the Red and Blue networks was never pressed by any of the groups", he said. "Of course NBC has mentioned it but that was really no part of the discussion. Extension for license period was not a part of the option time during discussion. We have done the best job we can and we are prepared to see these rules work successfully. If they don't work successfully, then the networks will always know where to come."

Someone inquired if the nets didn't have to wait to see if the rules work out before they could come back to the Commission. Mr. Fly said: "It is about time the industry takes these rules and gives them an actual operation. After all the work that has been done and consideration that has been given them, it is about time they are settling down and starting on their course. I don't think there should be any further extensions of time, for example, on this business of readjusting the contract terms."

Again, the Chairman said he didn't want to say that there would not be, providing assurance was given that the extension was for purpose of orderly compliance with rules. "If anybody wants to litigate the rules, there never has been any objection to that", Mr. Fly concluded. "There always will be objection to the main form in which the activities of the networks have taken in terms of political pressure. That is one thing that we will have to stamp out in this industry. Democratic government cannot be run on any such basis."

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The University of North Carolina is the first institution of higher learning to provide a course for the training of radio technicians and engineers for national defense, according to a bulletin issued by the National Committee on Education by Radio. To help meet the growing need for radio experts a twelve-week course at the University's Engineering School, a class for graduate engineers, and off-campus instruction in principal cities of the State have been planned.

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There was also discussion of the possibility of the
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ROCKEFELLER SELECTS AMATEUR FOR INTER-AMERICAN WORK

At the request of Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, the Federal Communications Commission has waived restrictions in regard to amateurs communicating with foreign countries to permit Earl F. Lucas, of amateur station W2JT, Faner Road, Midland Park, N. J., to cooperate with the Inter-American Escadrille in the handling of radio communications to and from approximately twenty-one amateur stations in Central and South America. There was a proviso that none of the messages transmitted should relate to any business transactions or be of a character that would be handled by commercial communications companies.

The Inter-American Escadrille, it was explained, was organized for the purpose of fostering friendship between peoples of the American Republics by the promotion of travel by airplane.

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AUTOMATIC RADIO TO WARN ON LOS ANGELES FLOODS

Within the next few days a 400,000-kilocycle transmitter, deriving power from a windmill and wholly automatic in operation, built on Flint Peak in the San Rafael Hills, between Pasadena and Eagle Rock, will go into service for sixteen radio stations in the system of the Los Angeles Flood Control District, according to the New York Times.

The installation is the first of its type, so far as is known, and will be used to relay and to expedite rainfall and run-off messages from county dams and reservoirs throughout the country. The system also will be used in forest-fire control and in certain phases of the National Defense program.

The new automatic equipment will be controlled at all times from the central station by tones actuated by the turning of a dial similar to those on ordinary telephones. No operator will be at the station on the peak.

Flint Peak was chosen for the transmitter because it is centrally located in the flood-control radio system.

The station will operate on an ultra-high frequency over a radio beam, thereby eliminating all possibility of interference no matter how much static or other electrical interference. Batteries charged by a two-blade windmill will furnish the electric current for the new station.

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NEWSPAPER HEARINGS RUN ANOTHER MONTH

The inquiry into newspaper ownership of radio stations was adjourned until next Thursday morning (October 16). Chairman Fly said the hearings would probably run another month, two days a week.

In answer to the charge that the United Press refused to serve with news, independently owned radio stations because local clients objected, Edwin M. Williams, Vice-President of the United Press admitted there were protests from newspapers in a number of instances, but he did not concede that this was a controlling factor in failure of the press association and radio stations to "get together".

Mr. Williams admitted there were such negotiations with the Tampa(Fla.) Station WBAE, owned by the Tampa Times, and they failed and the U.P. later signed a contract with WFLA, owned by the Tampa Tribune, a newspaper that already had the U.P. news report. Asked if the Tribune had not blocked the contract with the rival station, Mr. Williams said:

"I don't think they wanted to see another radio station owned by their competitor use the same service they were getting. And we didn't think it was fair to WBAE to ride in on the promotion given our service by the Tribune."

W. J. McCambridge, General Manager of Press Association, Inc., testified that the Associated Press Board of Directors had refused news service to radio station KVOs, Bellingham, Wash., because the station previously had pirated A. P. news and because of resulting litigation.

He appeared after Rogan Jones, President of companies which operate Station KVOs and Station KPQ, Wenatchee, Wash., had testified that KVOs was unable to obtain news from Press Association (a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Associated Press engaged in supplying news to radio stations), the United Press or the International News Service for a period of six weeks last Spring.

Mr. McCambridge said the factors which entered into the decision to refuse the service to KVOs were the litigation, still unsettled, carried on by the Associated Press and the Bellingham Herald against KVOs over a period of years at a cost of "thousands of dollars", and the belief of the A. P. Board of Directors that "it is not a healthy situation when a radio station is pirating the news report of the Associated Press."

Asked why Press Association was willing to supply news to KPQ when it was under the same control as KVOs, Mr. McCambridge replied that there had been "no complaint that the management at Wenatchee had stolen the news report."

MINISTERS OF THE INTERIOR

The Ministry of the Interior is responsible for the administration of the country and the maintenance of law and order. It is also responsible for the registration of births and deaths, and for the issuance of passports and visas.

In the Ministry of the Interior, there are several departments, each with its own specific responsibilities. These include the Department of Police, the Department of Prisons, the Department of Civil Registration, and the Department of Immigration and Naturalization.

The Ministry of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the country's internal security. It works closely with the military and other law enforcement agencies to prevent and suppress any threats to the country's stability.

One of the main tasks of the Ministry of the Interior is to ensure the safety and security of the country's citizens. This involves a wide range of activities, from patrolling the streets to investigating criminal offenses.

The Ministry of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the country's border. It works to prevent the entry of illegal immigrants and to control the flow of goods and services across the border.

In addition to its law enforcement responsibilities, the Ministry of the Interior is also involved in the development of the country's infrastructure. This includes the construction of roads, bridges, and other public works.

The Ministry of the Interior is also responsible for the management of the country's natural resources. This includes the protection of forests, wildlife, and other natural assets.

The Ministry of the Interior is a key part of the government and plays a vital role in the country's development and progress.

10/14/41

FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Cal., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate frequency modulation station commercially on 44500 kilocycles, 1000 watts, special emission for FM, with transmitter located on top Mt. Lee, Los Angeles, for a period no later than Jan. 2, 1942; W6XYZ, Television Productions, Inc., Los Angeles, Cal., granted modification of construction permit authorizing extension of completion date to 4/15/42; WNBT, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate a specially constructed 1 kilowatt peak power, special emission laboratory model FM visual transmitter in conjunction with the main picture power amplifier of WNBT on Channel No. 1 in order to make comparison of FM and A5 emissions and to obtain engineering data for the period not later than November 15, 1941; W43B, The Yankee Network, Boston, Mass., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate frequency modulation station commercially on 44300 kilocycles, 50000 watts power, special emission for frequency modulation, using the transmitter of High Frequency Experimental Station W1XOJ at summit of Asnebumskit Hill, Paxton, Mass., for a period beginning October 26, 1941 to not later than December 24, 1941, without prejudice to the issues to be determined.

Applications Received: New Jersey Broadcasting Corp., Newark, N. J., construction permit for a new high frequency broadcast station to be operated on 47,900 kilocycles; amended: to change coverage to 5,580 square miles, population to 11,194,000 change type of transmitter, change frequency to 49,100 kilocycles; change transmitter from Jersey City to West Orange, N. J., and studio from New York, N. Y. to at or near Newark, N. J.; Philco Radio and Television Corp., Portable-Mobile, construction permit for a new television relay broadcast station to be operated on channel 13 and 14, 230,000-242,000 kilocycles, power 60 watts, Emission A5 (to be operated with Commercial television station WPTZ, Philadelphia, Pa.); Don Lee Broadcasting System, KHJ, Los Angeles, Calif., license to cover construction permit as modified for changes in equipment, install directional antenna for day and night use, increase power and move transmitter; also authority to determine operating power by direct method; Palo Alto Radio Station, Inc., Palo Alto, Calif., construction permit for a new international broadcast station to be operated on 6140, 9570, 11870, 15210, 17760, 21540 kilocycles, 100 kilowatts, Emission A3; share with WBOS on 6140, 9570, 11870, 15210, 21540; unlimited on 17760 kilocycles.

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Dr. John A. Lapp, labor counsel for the Rural Electrification Administration, has been appointed to arbitrate wage increase demands by 260 technicians employed in seven Columbia Broadcasting System stations. The workers are members of the Associated Broadcasting Technicians' Union. (A.F.L.).

"Parade," syndicated newspaper supplement published by Marshall Field, gave a two-page pictorial spread last Sunday to a visit of Lillian Kodok, "an average girl" to CBS television studio in New York.

A decision was handed down by Supreme Court Justice (N.Y.C.) Ernest E. L. Hammer in dealing with a claim of unfair competition made by Mutual Broadcasting System and Gillette Safety Razor Co., Inc., against Muzak Corporation in connection with the alleged re-broadcast by defendant over telephone wires of a radio report of the World Series, which plaintiffs averred was their exclusive privilege. The court upheld the plaintiffs and granted them a temporary injunction to restrain defendant from interfering with plaintiffs' exclusive rights to broadcast the games.

The National Broadcasting Company's short-wave service to Europe will be augmented by a new high-gain directional beam antenna, centering its beam on Paris, beginning October 15.

"The new antenna", said John W. Elwood, International Division Manager, "specially built to serve the British Isles and Central Europe, will produce optimum coverage. It has been especially designed for transmission during the time of day most favorable for European reception and frequencies will be adjusted accordingly."

Station KQW, San Francisco, beginning January 1, replaces Station KSFO as the CBS outlet in the San Francisco bay area. KQW now with 5,000 watts power began experimenting with voice transmission as long ago as 1909, and has been in operation as a full-time commercial radio station since 1925.

The programs on National Defense presented by the National Broadcasting Company January through July, 1941, have been listed in a booklet entitled "An Informed Nation is one of America's Best Defenses".

One hundred and twenty-five representatives of Mutual network stations gathered at Atlantic City last Friday to discuss plans for the handling of Coca Cola programs beginning Nov. 3rd, the largest account ever placed on the Mutual network for a single advertising product. The two-day convention heard talks by Price Gilbert, Jr., Vice-President in charge of advertising for the Coca Cola Company; James A. Farley, Chairman of the Board of the Coca Cola Export Corporation; Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman of the Board of Mutual Broadcasting System, and Fred Weber, General Manager of Mutual

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RCA LAB FINDS DEFENSE REPLACEMENT MATERIALS

As a result of the search necessitated by National Defense for alternate materials in radio sets, RCA Laboratories has developed more than forty replacement materials. One item alone has saved 148,000 pounds of aluminum in the plants of the RCA Manufacturing Co.

Twenty of the newly developed materials are being used in RCA's radio production, as the result of its broad, long-term program conservation. A dozen more alternates have been approved and scheduled for early use; many others are available for production as necessity arises, while the process of development continues promising additional alternates.

Early in the national preparedness program, when it appeared there would be a scarcity of materials, RCA Laboratories made a survey of the entire radio field. Radio equipment was dismantled and each component part studied with a view to replacing it with a more available alternate, when such replacement became necessary.

Aluminum was one of the first items, essential to the radio industry, affected by priorities control. G. W. Blessing, head of the Manufacturing Development Division, RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N. J., assigned his staff to solve the problem. In every RCA Victor radio set, an aluminum can was employed to protect intermediate transformer coils. Four millions of these cans had been used in 1940; therefore, if they could be replaced by using an alternate, a tremendous saving in aluminum would result.

Mr. Blessing and his associates suggested that a fabricated cardboard tube, coated with a moisture-resisting substance and a sheet of copper foil, be used instead of the aluminum can. This was done with marked success. The aluminum saved has amounted to seventy-four tons. Another important saving of aluminum by RCA was effected by using a plastic in the record changer control segment of radio-phonographs.

Plastics are under consideration to replace the metal housing that protects loudspeaker cones in radio receivers. They can also be used in making dial faces and a number of other parts in both radio and phonograph equipment. Their possible field of application is extremely wide. But even plastics are likely to meet curtailment, because defense needs have created a shortage in the supply of formaldehyde, required to manufacture the synthetic resin used as a base in some plastics. Only recently, the Office of Price Administration warned of a new classification prohibiting manufacture of phonographs, escutcheon plates and switch plates with phenolic materials. Thereupon, the job of finding an alternate for an alternate was started. The answer was a felted substance made from shredded wood, cardboard paper scraps, and sulphite pulp.

Nickel, another metal almost non-existent for civilian use as the result of priorities, created an additional problem in the making of phonograph records. A new secret method already is in use.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

(Handwritten: OK)

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY
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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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No. 1372

U.S. RADIO CONTROLLER? IF SO, CAN YOU GUESS WHO?

Will the fact that so many are trying to get their fingers into the radio pie lead to the appointment of a Federal radio controller of defense programs? If so, who will the new radio dictator be?

The latest official to inject himself into the picture and a man who is evidently itching to get control of radio, is Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia, Director of the Office of Civilian Defense. The Mayor was really first heard from sometime ago when he appeared on an international broadcast with David Sarnoff in a demonstration of the new automatic radio alert signal for sounding air raid and other alarms, which device he predicted would perform a great service in warning citizens in wartime.

Mr. LaGuardia has apparently thought up even a better idea to get himself aboard with his new Government agency called the Office of Facts and Figures, "a small organization working within the Government in order not only to get more facts to the public but to correlate the unwieldy mass of disconnected and sometimes contradictory information which is now put out by various Government press departments." Whatever all that may mean, Mayor LaGuardia appointed W. B. Lewis, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System to head the Office of Facts' Radio Division. There was prompt denial of the report that LaGuardia proposed to take over coordinating and clearing all Government radio programs. It was generally believed that the astute New York City politician was up to something, but what?

Leaving out the established Government departments such as the Agricultural and Interior Departments, numerous other individuals and organizations were in the national radio picture long before Mr. LaGuardia. First and foremost of these was J. L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, who is also head of the Defense Communications Board. This board is composed of Army, Navy, Coast Guard and other officials likewise committees representing the broadcasting companies, the radio communications companies, and so on. Also under Mr. Fly are the newly established short-wave listening posts now recording close to a million words of German broadcasts and propaganda a day. In fact its ears are tuning in on all parts of the world.

Then comes Col. William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, who is in charge of our radio counterpropaganda in European areas. Colonel Donovan is described to be waging by radio and other means a psychological war designed to check the Axis drives. It was reported that Donovan would virtually take over the U. S. short-wave stations and that he might even merge the NBC and CBS stations though allow them to operate with the same personnel.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Bureau of Plant Industry, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for the year 1914.

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Dominating the Latin-American efforts as is well known, is Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. Mr. Rockefeller has elaborate plans, including securing a half a million dollars as a starter as a subsidy to our U. S. short-wave stations which being operated by private companies are now run at a loss. Mr. Rockefeller has associated with him such men as M. H. Aylesworth, former President of the National Broadcasting Company, Don Francisco, President of Lord and Thomas, and John H. Payne, formerly of the U. S. Commerce Department.

Not much has been heard about Lowell Mellett lately. At first he seemed to be generally agreed upon as the man who was to coordinate the defense programs and handle propaganda and censorship, if any, but his denials have been so vigorous and convincing that he is no longer so conspicuously in the limelight. It is safe to say, however, that he is still the President's right hand publicity advisor, whether it is radio or the press.

Too many cooks spoil the broth and there appear to be far too many people squabbling over who shall have the radio. As it looks now, this seems to be the status of the various individuals - Chairman Fly and the Defense Communications Board will have the allocating, policing of the frequencies, and general supervision of the broadcasting stations; DCB will furnish the means of transmission. Col. Bill Donovan will continue to have the European propaganda under his direction. Mayor LaGuardia will have an important voice in domestic defense broadcasts, aided no doubt by his new radio-wise assistant Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt. Nelson Rockefeller will have Latin-America.

Will there be a single head eventually - a radio controller? Possibly there may have to be. Maybe there is one already without portfolio.

Who, you ask?

There is only one person. No matter who the individuals are charged with the task, the head of the radio works will not be Mayor LaGuardia, not James L. Fly, not Colonel Donovan, not Nelson Rockefeller, and not Lowell Mellett - but none other than President Franklin D. Roosevelt himself.

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School Recording Technique, a companion volume to the pamphlet, Sound Recording Equipment for Schools, has just been released by the Committee on Scientific Aids to Learning, 41 East 42nd Street, New York City. Written in non-technical language, this report is designed to aid the teacher who lacks technical training to master recording equipment.

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NEW INTERNATIONAL STATION FOR FAR EAST

A new international broadcast station to serve the Far East has been initiated through the cooperation of various broadcasters, the Defense Communications Board, the Coordinator of Information, and the Federal Communications Commission.

The latter has authorized The Associated Broadcasters, Inc., licensee of standard broadcast station KSFO, at San Francisco, to construct an international station there to broadcast to the Orient and Australia. For 16 to 20 hours a day news and entertainment will be sent in English, French, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Japanese, and, possibly, Chinese, Thai, Russian and Korean. Frequencies of 6060, 9570, 11870, 15350, 17760 and 21610 kilocycles will be used. In some instances this will mean sharing time with other domestic international broadcast stations, such as Columbia's WCBX and WCRC, New York; Westinghouse station WBOS at Hull, Mass., and World Wide Broadcasting Corporation stations WRUL and WRUW, Scituate, Mass.

Though about a dozen international broadcast stations now operate in the United States, only one - KGEI, licensed to General Electric - is on the West Coast (near Belmont, Calif.). The other stations, being located in the eastern part of the country, cannot serve the Orient. Distance is too great and the path through the North Polar regions plays hob with transmission. Yet the desirability of broadcasting across the Pacific is self-evident in the light of international conditions. The Defense Communications Board urged additional facilities, and the Coordinator of Information has arranged for delivery of a 100-kilowatt transmitter from the General Electric Company to speed this new service.

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MODIFICATION OF DUAL OWNERSHIP RULE SEEN

It was said on good authority that there would be an easing up on the hard and fast rule recently proposed by the Federal Communications Commission prohibiting the ownership of more than one broadcasting station serving the same area.

"I feel sure there will be some modification of the dual ownership regulation", an FCC official said. "It will not be so drastic but the spirit of having to get rid of more than one station will be there."

This led to the impression that the case of each locality will be heard on its particular merit and that the sweeping order that all such stations should be tried on a single blanket charge would be amended to that effect.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

A new international organization, known as the Council of the Americas, has been organized to promote the cooperation of the Americas in the field of international relations. The Council is composed of representatives of the United States, Canada, and the Latin American countries. Its purpose is to foster a closer relationship between the Americas and to promote the economic and cultural development of the continent. The Council is organized on a voluntary basis and its members are elected for a period of three years. The Council is currently working on a number of projects, including the establishment of a permanent office in Washington, D.C., and the organization of a series of conferences on international relations. The Council is also working on a number of other projects, including the establishment of a permanent office in Washington, D.C., and the organization of a series of conferences on international relations. The Council is also working on a number of other projects, including the establishment of a permanent office in Washington, D.C., and the organization of a series of conferences on international relations.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a leading institution of higher learning in the United States. It was founded in 1837 and has since that time been a center of academic excellence. The University is known for its rigorous standards and its commitment to the advancement of knowledge. It has a long history of producing outstanding scholars and leaders in a wide range of fields. The University is currently working on a number of projects, including the establishment of a permanent office in Washington, D.C., and the organization of a series of conferences on international relations. The University is also working on a number of other projects, including the establishment of a permanent office in Washington, D.C., and the organization of a series of conferences on international relations. The University is also working on a number of other projects, including the establishment of a permanent office in Washington, D.C., and the organization of a series of conferences on international relations.

The FCC has this matter under consideration following a hearing last week at which the representatives of a number of multiple ownership stations appeared, including the Wasmer Stations KHQ and KGA in Portland, Oregon; the Ralph Atlass stations in Chicago, WJJD and WIND; the NBC stations in New York, Chicago and Washington, WILM and WDEL, Wilmington; KOMO and KJR, Seattle; KFI and KECA, Earle C. Anthony in Los Angeles; and the Crosley stations WLW and WSAI in Cincinnati. The Commission expects to reach a decision on this at an early date.

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DURR APPOINTMENT UNDERSTOOD TO BE PURELY POLITICAL

There seems to be every reason to believe that the appointment of Clifford J. Durr, New Dealer and brother-in-law of Associate Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, of Kuklux Klan fame was purely political. According to an unusually reliable source, when the term of Commissioner Frederick I. Thompson, publisher of Mobile, Ala., expired last June, Senators John H. Bankhead and Lister Hill got the inside track with an assurance from President Roosevelt that when he filled the vacancy, he would appoint another Alabamian. Apparently that was all they wanted to know.

Just who proposed the name of Mr. Durr doesn't seem to be clear but one of his endorsers was Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce who knew Durr as Assistant General Counsel of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. Apparently Senator Bankhead was more active in the matter than Lister Hill. It was said that Durr was not on Mr. Fly's preferred list but that when Fly heard of Durr's strong backing and that the President was considering him favorably, the FCC Chairman is reported to have nimbly hopped on the bandwagon.

Because of this friendship between Fly and Durr, it was said that the latter would very likely be found voting with the majority on the Commission, namely Fly, Walker, Wakefield and Payne, rather than with the usual minority Craven and Case. In other words, that the addition of Durr probably meant another vote for Fly.

Mr. Durr has been appointed for 7 years - his term ending in 1948 - and his salary is \$10,000 a year.

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Short wave radio, by bringing the different parts of the world closer together, offers the greatest means yet known to man to bring our people closer together, to break up the habits that bring on war and create a better understanding between the various races of the world, Arthur J. Green, of International Shortwave Radio at East Liverpool, Ohio, writes. "Nothing before was ever so potent as a war-preventing, peace-building hobby. By getting a better idea of how the others in this world of ours get along, we become more tolerant of their faults, more understanding to their habits. And by becoming more tolerant and more understanding we become better friends."

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, for the year 1900.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1900

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

1900

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SARNOFF AFTER F.D.R. LUNCHEON CONFIRMS COURT ACTION

In so many words telling James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission where to get off, David Sarnoff, after luncheon last Wednesday with President Roosevelt, told the newspaper men as he was leaving the White House, "We are going to Court". This followed closely a similar announcement by William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Both declarations were made in the face of an assertion by Chairman Fly that the networks would not go to Court. Mr. Fly warned the networks further against any political pressure being brought to bear. Mr. Paley countered by saying that the FCC Chairman tried to prevent these new rules from being tested in the courts and offered to bargain with the companies in order to prevent court action.

"Chairman Fly was willing", says Mr. Paley, "to make greater concessions than those unsubstantial ones just announced, provided the major networks would agree not to contest in the courts the jurisdiction of the Commission. Columbia, however, believed it owed a duty to itself and to the public to have its day in court, since it is sincerely convinced that if the Commission can exercise the powers it now seeks to exert, its grip on broadcasting will be so throttling that freedom of the air will be a thing of the past, just at a time when the minds and hearts of most Americans are so set on preserving essential liberties at home as well as abroad."

And so it was apparently more than a coincidence that Mr. Sarnoff, an old friend of the President should turn up for luncheon at the White House. According to one source of information, Mr. Sarnoff was with Mr. Roosevelt an hour and thirty-five minutes "an hour discussing national defense and twenty-five minutes discussing the work of the committee to prevent discrimination against the negro in government employment, of which committee the RCA head is a member. And having given all this time to national defense, Mr. Sarnoff devoted the last ten minutes to a vigorous discussion of self defense."

If that is true, the assumption is that Mr. Sarnoff gave Mr. Fly and the new network regulations "the works" and flatly told the President he proposed going to court.

"If Mr. Fly tried to settle the broadcasting controversy amicably within legal bounds - and there have been efforts to compromise it - there would be no objection from any quarter", David Lawrence, syndicate writer, had previously commented. "But when action of a Federal agency is based on a doctrine plainly in contradiction of a Supreme Court decision, it is not suprising that efforts should be made by such a Commission to prevent court tests."

"The Supreme Court has said that the Federal Communications Commission does not have the right to regulate the business of broadcasting. It has said that the Commission can issue licenses for wave lengths based on 'public interest and necessity'. But at no time has

10/17/41

the high court interpreted the phrase 'public interest, convenience or necessity' to mean the right to censor or pass judgment on program quality.

"Many otherwise sensible liberals have taken the reactionary position that because wavelengths are dispensed by the Government the right to issue licenses carries with it plenary power over the business of broadcasting and program content. But the Federal courts have held that the issuance of governmental privileges, as, for instance, in the matter of second-class mailing, does not give the Government control over the publishing business or the matter mailed unless obscene or immoral or fraudulent."

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WOULD HELP STATIONS WITH DEFENSE BUILDING NEEDS

Chairman James Lawrence Fly revealed that the FCC had been giving considerable thought in connection with broadcasting station construction and enlargement with respect to the recent building stop order by Donald Nelson, Executive Director of SPAB and that they were closely in touch with Mr. Nelson's office.

"No day passes that we don't discuss it", Mr. Fly said. "Of course we have a difficult problem there in trying to find some way in which these projects can move forward without any impediment with national defense operations. It isn't so easy. All of us want to do the best job we can but that doesn't mean that everybody will get all the materials he wants. Take, for example, a new station where there are already existing stations with adequate service, we are almost bound to have what for the present time is a definite impediment."

The Chairman said he knew that the whole defense organization will take as liberal an attitude as they can. Asked if the Chairman considered new stations necessarily essential to national defense, Mr. Fly said that was too broad a question. The questioner wanted to know what about applications for new stations, would the Commission consider or hear them. Mr. Fly said the Commission has not yet formed any plan to delay applications or delay grants but he shouldn't be surprised if they would not have to get around to that. Another inquirer wanted to know if the rule of the thumb would apply. Chairman Fly said, for example, take a station that would render service in an area where there is no primary service today, he thought that would be a very convincing case.

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10/17/41

V.-P LAUDS RADIO FOR LINKING TWO AMERICAS

At probably the finest concert ever presented at the Pan American Union in Washington, Vice-President Wallace last night (Thursday) declared that the "phenomenal progress which we have witnessed in our inter-American relations during the last decade is due not only to the efforts of the governments themselves but also to an awakened public interest in inter-American affairs; and in this the radio companies have played a most important part."

The Vice-President spoke at impressive ceremonies at which a scroll signed by the Ambassadors and Ministers of the 20 Latin-American countries was presented to Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company by Dr. Manuel de Freyre y Santander, Ambassador of Peru and dean of the Diplomatic Corps in Washington.

The ceremony, which comprised the final program in the "Good Neighbors" series, included the concert by the NBC Symphony Orchestra with Albert Spalding, celebrated United States violinist, and Emma Otera, noted Cuban soprano, as soloists. The orchestra of 60 pieces was brought to the Capital by special train. Milton Cross was the announcer. J. de Jara Almonte, NBC master of ceremonials was likewise present.

Also broadcast was a poetic synthesis of the works of Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, and Walt Whitman.

Mr. MacLeish was in the audience. Others who were present included British Ambassador Halifax and Viscountess Halifax. Ambassadors and Ministers of 19 other countries, Supreme Court Justice and Mrs. Robert H. Jackson, Undersecretary of War and Mrs. Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. A. A. Berle, Jr., Mrs. Frank Knox, wife of the Secretary of War, Arch Duke Otto of Austria, Hans Kindler, conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra, and a number of Senators and Representatives.

Following the concert Mr. Trammell gave a buffet supper to those participating and invited guests at the Mayflower Hotel.

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More than 38,000,000 people in this country today live within ample listening distance of at least one - and sometimes even six - FM broadcast stations operating on regular schedules for as long as 20 hours daily. The programs they may hear are from 60% to 100% exclusively FM.

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PITTSBURGH RADIO MUSICIANS' ROW AFFECTS OTHER CITIES

Every effort is being made to check the spread of a strike when James C. Petrillo, AFM President, taking action on a disagreement between the union and Station WJAS, CBS's Pittsburgh affiliate, ordered the Columbia Broadcasting System's New York and Chicago musicians on sustaining shows off the air Wednesday. The same order was to have gone into effect against NBC Thursday since the musicians on KQV its Pittsburgh outlet, walked out in sympathy but apparently was help up.

The Pittsburgh controversy began when, the union contends, Hugh J. Brennen, Manager of KJAS and KQV, refused to employ an eleven-man sustaining band for a minimum of forty-four weeks on KJAS. The station maintains a ten-man sustaining band.

The following announcement was read over the CBS network:

"Columbia is unable to present its Columbia Concert Orchestra program scheduled for this time because musicians employed by CBS in New York have been called out on strike.

"Columbia is informed that this strike has been called by Mr. James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, because of a dispute between the local of the musicians' union in Pittsburgh and the Pittsburgh station which carries Columbia programs.

"The Pittsburgh station is neither owned nor operated by Columbia and Columbia has no control over the terms or conditions under which that station employs musicians.

"There is no dispute about the number of musicians employed by Columbia or about their wages or working conditions."

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RADIO IN FIRE EMERGENCY

Is this incident a glimpse into the future when, perhaps our present system of receiving telegraph alarms by bells will be as outmoded as the use of bell towers is today? Capt. George T. Garlington of Engine Company No. 66 asks, writing in WNYF magazine of the firemen in New York City.

One afternoon during construction of the new quarters of Engine 66, the dispatcher notified the housewatch by telephone that part of the house telegraph system was out of order. Investigation showed that a steamshovel, excavating for drain pipes, had crushed the cables of the temporary telegraph system causing a short circuit. Both the "Service taps Circuit" and the "Primary Circuit" were out of service. During the hour and a quarter required for the repairs the company radio, tuned in at 1630 kilocycles, received all alarms.

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10/17/41

TRADE NOTES

Television in New York last Tuesday night presented its first weather forecaster - a talking and singing woolly lamb, created for television - over the National Broadcasting Company's Station WNBC, sponsored by Botany Wrinkle Proof Tie.

The transmitting equipment for the new Station WABC on Columbia Island in Long Island Sound was designed and manufactured to CBS specifications by the Federal Telegraph unit of International Telephone and Radio Manufacturing Corp., manufacturing subsidiary of the I. T. & T. The I. T. & T. engineers assisted also in the design of the antennae system which is unique.

The transmitting installation consists of: a 50,000 watt main transmitter and a 5,000 watt auxiliary transmitter equipped to go into service immediately should anything happen to the main transmitter, the power amplifying and modulating tubes and their power supply rectifiers, and the central control desk.

Broadcast Music, Inc. - Year to July 31: Net profit \$2,177, equal to 3 cents a share on 73,412 shares against \$1,300 or 2 cents, on 52,084 shares in period covering Oct. 14, 1939, to July 31, 1940. License fees for the year were \$2,230,458, including \$119,590 royalties and \$349,851 sales of sheet music, and compared with \$157,929 license fees for the preceding period. The report for the year ended on July 31 last includes BMI Canada, Ltd. Current assets on July 31, 1941, total \$369,974 and current liabilities were \$222,876, against \$230,556 and \$34,141, respectively, a year earlier.

Establishment of the Harper & Bros. Honor Award for Outstanding Radio Writing, based on the selections of Norman S. Weiser, Associate Editor of Radio Daily in his new book, "Writers Radio Theater of 1940-1941" has just been announced. Included in the initial awards are: "Plain Mr. President" and "Red Death" heard on the Cavalcade of America series, and "Mr. Ginsburg" by Arch Oboler on the Red Network. Blue network program selected was "Ben Hur" which was heard on the "Star-Spangled Theater" series.

A new radio defense invention which enables a radio pilot or observer to "listen in" simultaneously on a dozen wavelengths to detect the presence of enemy signals or friendly navigation buides, was recently described by Dr. Orestes H. Caldwell, Editor of Radio Today. Heretofore, explained the speaker, it has been necessary for a listener to tune in successively one station after the other, to get his bearings. But with this new system of "panoramic radio" of Dr. Marcel Wallace, a New Jersey inventor, the radio operator can glimpse simultaneously a whole band of wavelengths, and see what is going on all along the spectrum.

CONFIDENTIAL

Reference is made to the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/10/50, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/10/50, and the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/10/50.

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A survey of 92 department stores in cities ranging from less than 50,000 population to 1,000,000 or more persons shows the average department store spends 3.45 per cent of its gross income for newspaper advertising and .07 of a percent on radio advertising.

That is the report of John A. Garber, instructor in advertising in the University of Pittsburgh's research bureau for retail training, who has completed a study, "Survey of Broadcast Advertising" for the Bureau.

Last Saturday Leo Heatley, former night city editor of the New York Post, and now CBS publicity man, outdid himself as a master of all trades. Heatley was a one-man publicity department that day, with the rest of the writing and clerical staff holidaying, when the FCC announced its new network regulations. In long phone conferences with William S. Paley, President, and other CBS executives, Heatley was given a statement of CBS reaction.

The clerical staff was away, and the statement had to be mimeographed and sent to newspapers and press associations without delay. Resourceful Heatley routed a watchman, had a stationery store-room opened and got some stencils, cut them, pressed an office boy into service and got enough copies of the statement mimeographed to meet his needs, with the result that CBS' comment hit the Sunday papers along with the FCC announcement.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: The Journal Company (The Milwaukee Journal), Milwaukee, Wis., construction permit for new ST station to operate on 331,000 kilocycles (experimentally); power not in excess of 50 watts; special emission for FM; to communicate as an ST broadcast station to transmit programs to the transmitter of FM station W55M; W6XHT, Hughes Product Division of Hughes Tool Co., San Francisco, Cal., modification of construction permit to extend completion date of television broadcast station for a period of 3 months from Oct. 15, 1941; also modification of construction of construction permit for W6XHH, to extend completion date of television broadcast station for a period of 3 months from Oct. 15, 1941; J. E. Rodman, Fresno, Calif., construction permit for a new station to operate on 1340 kilocycles; 250 watts; unlimited time (facilities of KARM which has outstanding construction permit to use 1430 kilocycles); KVOO, modification of Special Service Authorization subject to same conditions contained in original grant, to operate unlimited time with 25 kilowatts night, 50 kilowatts day, using DA at night on 1170 kilocycles (Station licensed for 25 kilowatts; Simul. Day, S-WAPI-night; construction permit for 50 kilowatts unlimited, DA-N).

Applications Received: KHJ, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Calif., construction permit to move present licensed auxiliary transmitter to site new main transmitter; WCOA, Pensacola Broadcasting Co., Pensacola, Fla., construction permit to change frequency from 1370 to 1030 kc., increase power from 500 w. night 1 kw day to 10 kw day and night, install new transmitter and directional antenna for night use and move transmitter.

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NEW WABC TRANSMITTER TO BE DEDICATED OCT. 18

The headliners of Columbia network's entertainment roster will welcome Station WABC's new 50,000-watt transmitter to CBS on Saturday, October 18. WABC broadcasts a "local" program from 10:00 to 10:15 P.M., EST midway in which engineers throw a switch transferring the program from the WABC transmitter in Wayne, N.J., to the new transmitter on man-made 150 feet square Columbia Island.

Six hundred feet of sea-wall was built around the island and the ground level was raised to 18 feet above the low water mark. The building was sheathed in copper and then grounded in Long Island Sound for the elimination of all outside interference. To assist airliners bound to and from LaGuardia Field, the height of the tower was kept to 410 feet above sea level.

The cost is more than \$600,000 and the result will be stronger, steadier signals throughout the New York metropolitan area and along the southern New England coast.

A special fleet was organized to ply back and forth between the mainland and the island during construction of the island and station; launches, scows, tugs, lighters and even rowboats. This fleet carried more than 32,000,000 pounds of construction material. Steel for the tower alone weighed 300 tons.

The new transmitter can be entirely cut off from the mainland for the duration of the longest recorded storm and yet give twenty-four hour a day service. Power would flow uninterruptedly, programs from WABC studios in New York would be fed in without stopping and the personnel would be well fed and well slept.

For bringing programs to the transmitter, there are two sub-sea transmission lines, each containing seven pairs of wires. They, too, are armored by layers of steel wire wrapping, and are designed to withstand the ravages of the sea.

If one of them should be cut by a ship's anchor or other accident, the other would be used. If both should fail through some unforeseen disaster, there is an emergency cable fixed to a drum that can be unreeled from a boat and hooked up to the shore terminal. If all these should fail, there is still an ultra-high frequency transmitting and receiving system linking the island and Columbia's studios in New York.

Fresh drinking water comes from a well sunk 960 feet through solid granite.

Choice of the location was made because it is in the exact center of the Metropolitan, Westchester and Long Island population area and completely surrounded by salt water, making for ideal broadcasting conditions.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IN SENATE
January 1, 1900

REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR 1899

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE:
1900

ALBANY, N. Y.:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
1899

NEW YORK:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
1899

PHILADELPHIA:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
1899

BOSTON:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
1899

CHICAGO:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
1899

ST. LOUIS:
J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO.,
1899

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

OK

RECEIVED

OCT 22 1941

IRVING E. MULLEN

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October 21, 1941

NEWS SERVICE SALE DENIED TO SOME STATIONS, FCC TOLD

Counsel for the Federal Communications Commission in its inquiry into newspaper ownership of radio stations continued to center their efforts in endeavoring to establish the fact that there was discrimination by press associations against non-newspaper owned stations where there was a newspaper owned station in that area. An official of the FCC remarked that the inquiry was not going to good for the newspapers as it apparently had in the beginning. "It looks to me as if the FCC lawyers were trying desperately to smear the papers."

The hearings will be resumed next Thursday morning (October 23).

When Joseph V. Connolly, President of King Features, parent company of International News, testified, Marcus Cohn, FCC lawyer developed the fact that the International News had refused to sell its news reports to competing radio stations in cities where it serves client newspapers unless those papers agreed to it.

In one instance, Mr. Cohn alleged when INS signed a contract with the Savannah (Ga.) Morning News to furnish it a news report the agreement contained a clause providing the paper with "exclusive radio broadcasting rights of International News Service in the city", although the paper at that time did not have a radio station.

Mr. Connolly said this was a policy of his press association, because "the newspaper that buys rights to International News Service might also want to use them on the air for promotional purposes."

Mr. Cohn developed that in a number of cities in which I.N.S. had newspaper clients, independent radio stations either were refused the organization's news service or else obtained it only through special arrangements with the papers.

In the case of the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph, correspondence showed, the paper notified I.N.S. that it was cancelling its contract for news service because the organization was about to supply a Bloomington radio station, WJBC, with a news report. The paper also demanded payment of the "asset value" of its contract under terms requiring such compensation from a competing paper or radio station if it was allowed to use the same service in the same territory.

October 21, 1941

NEW SERVICE AND TRAVEL TO BOAT STATIONS, NYC TOLD

Council for the National Communications Commission in 1934
and have developed somewhat of a radio station movement to meet
their needs in connection with the fact that they
disappeared by air. The National Communications Commission
along with them was a very important station in the world
and of the FCC wanted that the facility was not going to be
the responsibility as it should be in the beginning. The
as if the FCC lawyers were trying to make it
the?

The service will be provided by the National Communications Commission

When Joseph J. Donnelly, President of the National Communications
and of International News Service, Inc., was asked by the
along the fact that the International News Service was not
have people in connection with the station in the service of
the client management unless they were asked to it.

In one instance, Mr. Donnelly stated that the fact that
with the National (C) Service, Inc. is a fact
at the same time provided a station in the service of
the National Communications Commission, Inc. is a fact
the city, although the fact is that the fact is a fact.

Mr. Donnelly said this was a policy of his company and
because the newspaper and the fact is that the fact is a fact
the fact is that the fact is a fact.

Mr. Donnelly developed this as a matter of fact in which
and newspaper officials, independent radio station officials were
and the organization's new service to the station is a fact
and the fact is that the fact is a fact.

In the case of the National Communications Commission, Inc.
the fact is that the fact is a fact. The fact is that the fact is a fact.
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Later it was brought out, International News agreed to reduce the weekly rate to the Pantagraph from \$50 to \$19 for something over two months until its contract with the radio station could be canceled.

A supplement to the newspaper's contract covering this arrangement was signed.

The Pantagraph had written Mr. Connolly February 11, 1937, protesting that "following almost 10 years of pleasant association with I.N.S. we suddenly discover that I.N.S. has sold to another party the service for which it contracted to give us exclusive rights in Bloomington, Ill., and Normal, Ill., and certain adjacent territory."

Herbert Moore, President of Transradio, told of Transradio's fight for recognition as a news service. Transradio, he said, came into existence to serve radio, and also newspapers where they were denied press association facilities.

Radio reporters were denied admittance to the press galleries of Congress and of the various State Capitals and to other sources of news, he recalled. But eventually this situation was changed, and Congress, by joint resolution, gave all radio newsmen the rights of other news services.

Eventually, Mr. Moore pointed out, a suit charging conspiracy in restraint of trade and monopoly in an interstate commodity - news - was brought in the Federal Court for the Southern District of New York against various press associations. This was settled, he told the Commission, in consideration for payment of \$125,000 as indemnity and agreement to an "open door" policy thereafter, with Transradio accepted into full partnership in the news-gathering business.

Recalled to the stand, Mr. Connolly said that newspapers no longer insisted on exclusive contracts and did not object to having a radio news report from the same press association sold to a local independent radio station.

Asked by Judge Thomas D. Thatcher, counsel for the Newspaper-Radio Committee, if certain radio stations not connected with newspapers did not have exclusive contracts in their localities to receive an International News Service report, Mr. Connolly said there were four.

Mr. Connolly said that about one-third of the receipts of INS from the sale of news comes from radio stations. W. J. McCambridge, General Manager of Press Association, a subsidiary of the Associated Press, had previously identified a list of PA radio subscribers, covering 123 stations, Don Lee and MBS, as the list stood last June.

Letter it was brought out, International was asked to
use the weekly rate of the International from 1940 to 1942
to cover the period until the contract with the United States
is cancelled.

A statement to the newspaper's contract covering 1941
document was signed.

The International had written Mr. Roosevelt Secretary of War
asking that "following almost 10 years of financial support from
I.W.O. we suddenly discover that I.W.O. has said to withdraw
the service for which it contracted to give the International
in Washington, D.C., and Boston, D.C., and certain other
places."

Secretary Board, President of the United States, said in answer
to the letter for recognition as a news service. "The International
is now free to continue to serve the public, and the Government
will provide the necessary facilities."

Under the terms of the contract, the International was to be
of service and of the International was to be
used as a news service. The International was to be
used and operated as a news service, and all other
rights of other news services.

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will provide the necessary facilities."

Edwin Moss Williams, Vice-President of the United Press, when on the witness stand earlier, testified that the U.P. began selling its news reports to radio stations in 1935. It now derives about one-third of its total revenues from radio and two-thirds from newspapers, he said. According to his testimony, the U.P. serves 530 radio stations.

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CBS AND NBC WALKOUT ENDS

The musician walkouts ordered by James C. Petrillo, of the American Federation of Musicians on National Broadcasting Company and Columbia Broadcasting System in New York, and several other cities ended last Saturday night as abruptly as it began.

It was said that negotiations were under way in Pittsburgh where the trouble started and it was believed the whole thing would be ironed out within the next few days.

The Pittsburgh disagreement started when the union demanded that Station KJAS, Columbia outlet in that city, hire an eleven-man sustaining band for fifty weeks instead of ten men for forty-four weeks. Musicians of Station KQV, an NBC Blue affiliate, walked out in sympathy when the demand was refused.

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CLAIMS ONLY 6.4% OF LISTENERS CAN TELL STATION

In a presentation of an intensive seven-day survey of radio listenership in the Chicago area, C. E. McKittrick, Manager of the eastern advertising office of the Chicago Tribune, told the Advertising Club of Boston that the investigation disclosed that only 6.4% of the listeners can identify the station, program, product or sponsor.

Mr. McKittrick said that the survey has already resulted in an additional advertising volume of \$500,000 for his paper and has assisted manufacturers to coordinate more efficiently their newspaper and radio newspaper advertising. He emphasized that the analysis was not intended to criticize radio advertising, as such, but to point out its strong and weak spots. Long ago, he said, the Tribune recognized radio as a permanent competitor - and, in fact, operates a radio station of its own - WGN.

During the week, specially selected telephone operators called a total of 45,423 phone subscribers to determine how many householders were listening to radio, and what they could identify.

30-in hose William, the-warden of the United States
 on the witness stand earlier, testified that the U. S. Bureau
 and it was reported to him that in 1944, it was advised
 that the FBI had received information from the U. S. Bureau
 regarding the fact that the U. S. Bureau had received information
 from the U. S. Bureau regarding the fact that the U. S. Bureau

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THE END OF THE MATTER

The United States Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice,
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The tabulation showed that out of the 38,056 effective calls, and taking into consideration all the sponsored shows encompassed by the survey, only 6.4% could identify the station, program, product or sponsor; 5.51% identified the program, product or sponsor; and 3.38% could identify product or sponsor.

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NEW WABC TRANSMITTER GETS OFF TO FINE START

Mayor LaGuardia was the principal speaker at the dedication of the new WABC 50,000 k.w. transmitter located on its own little man-made island (hereafter to be known as "Columbia Island") in Long Island Sound last Saturday night. If the way the new station came through to Washington, D. C. was any criterion, The Columbia Broadcasting System has made no mistake in its new location or in planting the transmitter on a salt water base. The reception in the Capital was splendid. There was an all star program.

Mayor LaGuardia spoke as follows:

"We are all living in a world in which a free, untrammelled radio plays a most important part. Public opinion is mirrored and expressed by radio. Vital news that affects the lives of millions of the world's citizens is flashed to listeners almost at the instant it happens. The world's greatest entertainers stand at your radio door every day. In times of catastrophe it is radio that leads the rescue work. And in our own national defense, radio is playing a noteworthy part.

"I have been informed by the engineers who designed this new WABC that it will be able to continue transmission in the public service even if all regular power and communications lines are destroyed. This achievement is, in itself, a great step forward in national defense - in the defense of democracy - a democracy which gives us free speech and religious and racial freedom - a democracy worth defending."

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CONGRESSMAN CONNERY, FCC FOE, DIES

A critic of the Federal Communications Commission and of the major networks, and large radio companies which he alleged to be in monopolistic control, passed in the death of Representative Lawrence J. Connery, of Massachusetts, 46 years old, in Washington last Sunday. Mr. Connery carried on the bitter fight which had been waged against radio by his predecessor and brother, the late William P. Connery, of Massachusetts.

Representative Lawrence Connery was buried in Lynn today (Tuesday, October 21).

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The tabulation showed that out of the 25,000 employees
in the United States, only 1,000 could be considered as
being in the "top" group. This is a very small number
of people, and it is not surprising that the government
has been able to identify them so easily.

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NEW WAGE TRANSFERRED FROM ONE TO THE OTHER

When the government was the principal employer of the nation
it was not unusual for it to transfer wages from one
group to another. In fact, it was not unusual for it to
transfer wages from one group to another. It was not unusual
for it to transfer wages from one group to another. It was not
unusual for it to transfer wages from one group to another.
It was not unusual for it to transfer wages from one group
to another. It was not unusual for it to transfer wages from
one group to another. It was not unusual for it to transfer
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to transfer wages from one group to another. It was not
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CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, VOL. 71, 1913

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PAUL GALVIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF RMA

Paul V. Galvin, of Chicago, is the new President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association. The Association's Board of Directors at New York recently unanimously chose Mr. Galvin to succeed former President J. S. Knowlson, who resigned to become Deputy Director of the OPM Priorities Division.

Mr. Galvin has been active in industry affairs for more than a decade. For several years he has been Chairman of the RMA Set Division, and during the last year also the Chairman of its important Priorities Committee. He is President of the Galvin Manufacturing Corporation of Chicago.

New RMA Chairmen of the Set Division and Priorities Committee will be appointed by President Galvin in the near future. Priorities and allocation problems were major subjects before the Board of Directors' meeting in New York, and there was a meeting on the preceding day of the Priorities Committee. Immediate and also future 1942 industry production problems were considered.

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EARLY RETURN OF ASCAP MUSIC TO MAJOR NETWORKS PREDICTED

That the major networks would sign the new contracts this week and that the objections of the Independent Broadcasters had been met, was made known in New York last Friday by the American Society of Composers in the following statement:

"ASCAP officials Friday cleared the final hurdle in negotiations aimed at bringing the Society's music back on the air over the major radio networks.

"Following an all-day session between ASCAP and members of the Copyright Committee of the Independent Broadcasters, it was announced that a complete agreement had been reached covering all differences presented by the Independent Broadcasters.

"A letter confirming this agreement was mailed to all broadcasting stations setting forth the details of the agreement and clearing the way for immediate acceptance of the ASCAP terms by all broadcasters. The letter was signed by Ed Craney, Stanley Hubbard, Hoyt Wooten, Gene Pulliam, Hulbert Taft and John Gillen, members of the Copyright Committee of the Independent Broadcasters, Inc., and by William J. Scripps, Acting Secretary, John Sheppard III, of Boston, and Walter J. Damm, of Milwaukee, also attended the conference with ASCAP officials.

"Those who attended the meeting expressed the opinion that the new network contracts would be signed early in the week."

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PAUL DELVIN ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE

Paul F. Delvin, of Chicago, is the new president of the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders. The association's headquarters are at 100 N. Dearborn St. in Chicago. Delvin was elected at the annual convention held in Chicago, Ill., at the Hotel Sherman, on May 15, 1934. He was elected by a vote of 1,000 to 500.

Mr. Delvin has been active in labor relations for many years. For several years he has been chairman of the Chicago Division, and during the last year was also chairman of the National Bookbinders Association. He is the author of the book "The Bookbinding Industry of America," published in 1932.

Mr. Delvin is chairman of the National Bookbinders Association. He will be assisted by Paul F. Delvin in the new position. The association's headquarters are at 100 N. Dearborn St. in Chicago. Delvin was elected at the annual convention held in Chicago, Ill., at the Hotel Sherman, on May 15, 1934. He was elected by a vote of 1,000 to 500.

REPORT FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE NATIONAL BOOKBINDERS ASSOCIATION

The major subject of the report is the new organization of the association. The report is divided into two parts. The first part is a report on the work of the association during the past year. The second part is a report on the work of the association during the next year.

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10/21/41

OPM LISTS RADIOS NON-ESSENTIAL IN COPPER EDICT

Radios were listed among the non-essentials in the curtailment of 40 percent in the use of copper for specific civilian articles ordered by the Division of Priorities of the Office of Production Management. Also by the order a curbe of 30 percent is fixed on civilian items not included in the list and the use of the metal in construction is prohibited after November 1, except for wiring.

The order does not apply to Army, Navy, lease-lend and Government agency contracts, although even in those fields officials are experimenting in the hope of finding substitutes for brass and copper.

Other exceptions allow copper for use in products covered by underwriter or other safety regulation in effect on October 1; as a conductor of electricity; in chemical plants where corrosive action makes other materials impractical; in research laboratories if wood, glass or enamel substitutes will not serve; in condenser or heating exchange tubes and tube sheets; in steam generating plants and oil refineries and in hydro-electric plants.

The copper order followed closely OPM clamping a six months' ban on the aluminum operations of the Central Pattern & Foundry Company of Chicago until next March.

Donald M. Nelson, Priorities Director, issued an order suspending all aluminum work of the Central Pattery and Foundry Company until March 31, 1942, except for completion of defense orders on its books as of October 1. Mr. Nelson said the firm's aluminum business averaged about \$1,500,000 a year.

The order, first such action undertaken by OPM, charged the firm with shipping 41,449 pounds of aluminum in July to six separate companies. The shipments were said to have included material for juke boxes, slot machines, coin operated machines, cameras and vacuum cleaners.

Shipments on which the order was based were listed as made to the Farnsworth Telephone and Radio Company, Marion, Ind.; O. D. Jennings Company, Chicago; Mills Novelty Company, Chicago; Haywood Wakefield Company, Gardner, Mass.; Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N. Y., and the Filtex Corporation, Jackson, Mich.

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DOCTOR USING FM IN OPERATION DRAWS WIDE ATTENTION

Much comment was occasioned by the use of frequency modulation music last week in an experiment to ease the pains of childbirth in Chicago last week. News of the unprecedented application of FM was carried by the Associated Press and featured in many newspapers.

While a radio played frequency-modulated music to her, Mrs. Pauline Siegal was delivered of a five-pound son, by Caesarian section, in Henrotin Hospital", a dispatch to the New York Times reported. "Only a local anesthetic was used and the mother, evidently free from pain, hummed the airs of Tchaikovsky's Concerto in B flat minor, while the physicians performed the operation.

"The unusual procedure was adopted under the direction of Dr. Edward L. Cornell as an experiment in the use of high fidelity music as a partial hypnotic. Frequency-modulation, permitting the reproduction of otherwise less audible high notes, is considered more insistent than ordinary radio broadcasting. It was intended to act as a distraction to the patient.

"Tiny plugs inserted in Mrs. Siegal's ears eliminated the sounds of the operating room, permitting her to hear only the Tchaikovsky concerto and songs broadcast from Station W51C, of the Zenith Radio Corporation.

"The radio program was relayed to the hospital through a portable receiver. The music, with the exception of the concerto, which Mrs. Siegal requested, was selected by Dr. Leonard Keeler, psychologist and inventor of 'a lie detector', and other electrical devices. Dr. Keeler acted as radio technician in the operating room, placing the ear-plugs and regulating the volume.

"As a result of the apparent success of the experiment. Dr. Cornell said that further tests of the quality of frequency-modulated music would be made and if similar results were obtained a phonograph employing high-fidelity recordings probably would be installed in the hospital for use during local anaesthesia operations.

"The operation by Dr. Cornell took fourteen minutes. Ten minutes later Mrs. Siegal drank a glass of orange juice and ate a breakfast of hot cereal, eggs and toast.

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"Curacaosche Radio Vereeniging" - a band of business men in Willemstad, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, and workers and executives in the Dutch Shell Oil Refinery - is installing new equipment to convert its little hundred-watter into a three-kilowatt transmitter. Priorities on radio equipment, granted by the United States, have speeded the construction, the A.P. reports. "With this new station we are going after those Nazi propagandists, not only in Europe, but in Latin America as well", declared Arnold Kreps, President of the organization.

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SARNOFF PAYS TRIBUTE TO GANO DUNN

Describing him as the first person of importance who took any interest at all in what was to become of him personally, David Sarnoff gratefully referred to Gano Dunn, head of the J. G. White Engineering Corporation, and a Director of the Radio Corporation, President Roosevelt's latest technical advisor. In an article "Engineer No. 1" about Mr. Dunn, in the October 11th issue of the Saturday Evening Post, Raymond Moley writes:

"Dunn's relationship with Sarnoff is more or less characteristic. Sarnoff, a young radio operator, had, by 1913, become chief inspector of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, or, as it came to be known, the American Marconi Company. One of his duties was to serve as a contact man for his company in connection with the big job of erecting the first transatlantic radio towers, which his company had given to Dunn's engineering firm. Sarnoff, at twenty-two, thus found himself dealing with Dunn, a man already at the top of his profession. 'He was the Pope of my realm', says Sarnoff. 'He first taught me to see the engineer as an organizer. He showed me how important it was for the technician to understand the applications and implications of what he knew. And, without patronizing me, he gave me advice about my career.'

"Dunn, in 1913, pulled a young unknown named Edwin H. Armstrong out of the figurative hat for Frederick M. Sammis, the chief engineer of the American Marconi Company. Dunn told Sammis that he'd do well to look into the work Armstrong was doing in one of the laboratories at Columbia University. Armstrong, later the inventor of the superheterodyne and frequency modulation, turned out to be working on the regenerative circuit, or 'feed-back'. His work was to revolutionize the radio industry.

"Armstrong was sitting in his laboratory when Dunn, tall, handsome and clad in the frock coat and high hat of that period, asked permission to enter. He had heard, he said, that Armstrong had a device capable of amplifying wireless signals so greatly that he was receiving signals from Europe with it. Would Armstrong show him the device and explain how it worked? Armstrong offered to build him a feed-back.

"If you don't mind', Dunn said, 'I'd prefer to build it at home myself. Then I can really fix the principle of the thing in my mind.'

"So he and Dunn set about collecting the materials Dunn would need to make a feed-back at home. When they came to the fiber tubing around which the coils were to be wound, they found none of the required length available. Dunn fell to and cut some. 'And I will never forget the picture', Armstrong says. 'Dunn, who was somebody in the engineering world, I can tell you, sawed away at that fiber tubing with his frock-coat tails flying.'"

RELAY LEAGUE HEAD NAMED TO CIVILIAN DEFENSE GROUP

George W. Bailey, President of the American Radio Relay League, has been appointed to Defense Communications Board's Committee on liaison matters for civilian defense. Mr. Bailey is a member also of DCB Committee on amateur radio, and Committee on priorities.

Mr. Bailey has been in government service for nearly a year as Chairman of the Office of Scientific Personnel. In this capacity he has located a large number of amateurs to accept commissions either in the Navy or in the Army for the newly-formed radiolocator units. Himself an active licensed amateur, he has operated under the call letters WLKH for nearly twenty years.

According to K. B. Warner, Managing Secretary of the League and expert adviser to the amateur radio committee of DCB, the Liaison Committee will make plans for supplementary and emergency communications facilities to keep local units of the Office for Civilian Defense in contact regardless of what situation might arise. In this connection, Mr. Warner said, amateur radio operators will be relied on as the last method of communication after all other wire and radio circuits have been put out of commission, meanwhile furnishing supplementary contacts between centers of heavy message traffic.

Other members of the newly-appointed committee are Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Rumbough, Signal Corps, Chairman; E. M. Webster, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission; Capt. Donald S. Leonard of the Michigan State Police; and Herbert A. Friede, in charge of communications for the District of Columbia Fire Department.

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VOTE EX-PRESIDENT HOOVER EXPERT RADIO MAN

The appearance of former President Herbert Hoover in the studios of WOR last Sunday night to speak for the feeding of the populations of the small democracies attracted an unusual amount of interest on the part of engineers and production men, according to a WOR press release, which went on:

"Even more interested were the engineers and production men in Mr. Hoover's broadcasting set-up, which consists of a special portable rack that is set on top of a desk - and a lamp. The lamp and rack are carried in a little bag by Mr. Hoover's staff. His notes for his speech are printed on cards in large type for convenient reading. And if you don't think Mr. Hoover has mastered an individual radio technique, you don't know a kilocycle from a kilowatt. He knows just how far he should stand from the microphone to make his voice effective, and his breathing between phrases sound controlled.

REPLY LETTER - 1045111 - CIVILIAN LETTER

Letter of reply, received at the office of the
Director of the Office of Civilian Control, dated
10/10/41, in relation to the letter of 10/10/41,
concerning the letter of 10/10/41, and the letter of
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"Only point Mr. Hoover hasn't mastered, the WOR engineers report, is what to do with his hand - the hand that usually jingles coins in his pocket whenever he stands up to speak. Last night he removed the coins to his vest pocket, spent the rest of the broadcast nervously toying with his coat pocket as he spoke."

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Although Secretary Knox said they probably would not be needed for some time, it was revealed that Navy censors are now being trained in New York City.

The Senior High School Radio Committee, of Washington, D. C., meeting for the first time this season to consider plans for its projected broadcast series, voted to direct the new student-participation programs "primarily" to school children and during school hours.

The presentations, sponsored by The Washington Star and the Radio Committee with the cooperation of the National Broadcasting Co., will be the third separate radio series representing all grades of the District schools and scheduled to get under way early this Fall.

J. R. Poppele, Chief Engineer for WOR, has been appointed by Newark Public Affairs Director John A. Brady to serve as consultant on a plan to install two-way radio in the four City Hospital ambulances of Newark.

W6XHY, Hughes Tool Co., Hollywood, Cal., has been granted special temporary authority to operate a composite 5-watt mobile talkback transmitter while making field strength measurements in connection with construction permits of W6XHT and W6XNH.

The contents of the Bell Laboratories Record for October are: Automatic Circuit for Determining Load Characteristics, D. Robertson; Test for Corrosion of Painted Iron, R. B. Gibney; D-C Substitution Method of Measuring High-Frequency Attenuation, H. B. Noyes; Decentralized Filters for Central-Office Battery Supply, L. J. Purgett; "Thru" Selector for Dial Toll Calls, R. J. Hopf; Torque on Silicon Iron Crystal in a Magnetic Field; Cross-bar Central B Board, W. B. Strickler.

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10/21/41

McKAY IS NEW NBC PRESS HEAD

John McKay, public relations and special events director for radio station WFIL, Philadelphia, is the new Manager of the Press Division of the National Broadcasting Company. Earl Mullin will continue as Assistant Manager.

A graduate of the University of California, Mr. McKay was on the staff of the San Francisco Bulletin for ten years, four of them as political editor and feature writer. For the last eight years he has been engaged in publicity and public relations work for various companies and organizations. In addition, Mr. McKay is a law school graduate and for seven years has taught contracts and corporation law in in law college.

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NEW CBS LATIN-AMERICAN NET READY BY JAN. 1

The last knots are being tied in the web that soon is to bind by radio the nations of the Western Hemisphere. Construction has already passed the 85 percent mark on the two 50,000-watt transmitters the Columbia Broadcasting System is building for its new Latin American network, it is announced by Edmund A. Chester, CBS Director of Shortwave Broadcasting and Latin American relations.

This means Mr. Chester adds, that the radio chain linking the 20 neighbor republics can be in "full swing at the outset of 1942".

Affiliation contracts have been successfully negotiated with 72 stations to date, he announces. It is understood that deals with additional stations below the United States border are now under way.

When the project was originally announced last December by William S. Paley, CBS President, on his return from an aerial survey of Latin America, the new network's opening was slated for this Fall.

National defense priorities for military purposes resulted in unavoidable delay on delivery of essential equipment for the transmitters, however, Mr. Chester explained.

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library, Astor Lenox and Tilden Foundations, is the largest of its kind in the world. It contains over 2,000,000 volumes, including books, manuscripts, and rare editions. It is open to all, and its services are free of charge.

A branch of the New York Public Library is located at 475 West 12th Street, New York City. This branch is open from 10:00 A.M. to 5:00 P.M. daily, except on Sundays and public holidays. It contains a large collection of books, including fiction, non-fiction, and reference works. It also has a reading room where patrons can study and read books.

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to providing access to knowledge and information for all. It was founded in 1808 and has since grown into one of the largest and most comprehensive libraries in the world. Its collections are constantly expanding, and it is always seeking new ways to serve its patrons.

The New York Public Library is a place where everyone can find what they need. Whether you are looking for a book to read, a manuscript to study, or a rare edition to collect, you will find it here. The library is a treasure trove of knowledge and information, and it is proud to share it with the world.

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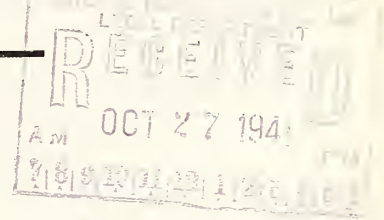
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WASHINGTON, D. C.



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HANSON AGAIN ARGUES FCC WITHOUT PRESS PROBE POWER

Hammering away at his contention that the Federal Communications Commission has no power to consider or to adopt a policy by which newspapers may be differentiated for the purpose of assignment of radio facilities or from disqualification from engaging in broadcasting, Elisha Hanson, counsel for James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, in his appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, states that therefore the Commission has no power to initiate an investigation to consider the adoption of such a policy.

The summary of Mr. Hanson's argument is that:

"Order No. 79 (The FCC order for the inquiry into newspaper ownership of radio stations) asserts such power. Its validity must be determined solely by its terms and the Order shows on its face that it exceeds the express or implied powers conferred upon the Commission by Congress under the Act.

"The discretion of the Commission is limited. In each case it is under a duty to pass upon a particular application or conflicting applications for the same facilities as measured by the statutory standard of 'public interest, convenience or necessity'.

"The Commission cannot add standards at variance with that standard nor can it increase the limitations upon the holding and transfer of licenses as they are set forth in Sections 310 and 311 of the Act.

"The broadcasting field is open to everyone, provided there be an available frequency without interference to others and the applicant can show competency, adequacy of equipment and financial ability.

"Order No. 79 oversteps these limits. It singles out as a special class for discriminatory treatment the applications of persons associated with newspapers.

"This would constitute an injurious discrimination in violation of the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Such a discriminatory policy would also be in conflict with the nondiscriminatory policy written by Congress into the Act.

"Under the Sanders decision affiliation with a newspaper cannot be made a separate and independent element - an inoperative fact - in passing upon applications. The test is not the mere fact of joint control of newspapers and radio stations, or whether there

is competition or monopoly, but what will best serve the interest of the public. No provision of the Act or rule of law prohibits broadcasting by the owner of a newspaper.

"Order No. 79 is not an assertion of authority to weigh joint control of a newspaper and radio station merely as one circumstance governing particular applications in relation to the considerations enumerated by the Supreme Court. On the contrary the said Order places applicants in the newspaper field in a separate category for preference or incapacitation. This is in substitution rather than in fulfillment of the policy clearly expressed by Congress.

"How far Congress could legislate on the matters hereinabove mentioned is not before this Court in this proceeding grounded on Order No. 79. The Commission cannot usurp the legislative function of making a choice between a policy of favoring integration of newspapers and radio stations and a policy of compelling divorcement of the two forms of enterprise.

"Since Order No. 79 exceeds the Commission's powers it is without warrant of law and the subpoena issued and served upon appellant pursuant thereto is a nullity.

"The Commission can derive no aid from the broad terms of Section 403 because Order No. 79 goes beyond the Act itself. The Sanders and Tri-State Broadcasting Corporation cases remove Order No. 79 from the bounds of any matter within the authority of the Commission or any question which may arise under the Act and in relation to its enforcement.

"The investigation was not ordered by the Commission for the purpose of making recommendations to Congress for additional legislation as provided in Section 4(k) of the Act. The face of the Order shows that its sole purpose is to conduct an inquiry to lay the basis for the adoption of a policy to be issued by and to be applied by the Commission for its own guidance.

"Even if Section 4(k) is deemed to be involved herein the Commission can only demand information relevant to a power conferred upon it by Congress. The Commission's powers of investigation by testimonial compulsion are not as broad as the regulatory powers of Congress itself in the field of communications. By falling outside the Act Order No. 79 necessarily falls outside Section 4(k).

"In any event the investigation initiated by Order No. 79 is a general fact-finding inquiry which exceeds the powers of the Commission.

"The cases of Harriman v. Interstate Commerce Commission, 211 U.S. 407 (1908) and Federal Trade Commission v. American Tobacco Company, 264 U.S. 298 (1924) support the conclusion that no matter how broad the terms of the investigatory provisions of the statute may be, an investigation by an administrative agency either on its own motion or pursuant to Congressional resolution must be ancillary

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to a lawful purpose embraced by the powers granted in the statute.

"In reaching for the power claimed by Order No. 79, the Commission, the creature of Congress, seeks to become greater than its creator contemplated."

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PROPOSED DENIAL OF RADIO BURGLAR ALARM APPLICATIONS

Applications by the No-Bel Radio Burglar Alarm of San Francisco to construct two experimental radio stations at that city and Oakland, Calif., to experiment with a radio burglar alarm, have brought proposed denial by the Federal Communications Commission. The applicant sought to use the frequencies 1658 and 2466, with power of 50 watts, for this purpose.

In its proposed findings, the Commission concludes:

"1. The applicant has not shown itself technically and financially qualified to conduct an experimental program which could be expected to contribute to the progress of the radio art or to accomplish the objectives set forth.

"2. Since the applications involve the use of the frequencies assigned to police radio systems located in the proposed area of operation, mutual objectionable interference would be expected to result at times of simultaneous operation.

"3. Since the proposed operation could not be conducted as outlined without the full assent and cooperation of the police departments which would be affected thereby, and there is no indication that these requisites have been obtained or are obtainable, from responsible officials, the Commission is unable to find that applicant has made a sufficient showing as to the adequacy of facilities for conducting the proposed program of experimentation.

"4. Service of the character herein proposed is available through existing wire facilities, and there is no showing that the proposed radio alarm system will produce any substantial advantage over such facilities.

"5. Public interest, convenience or necessity will not be served by the granting of these applications."

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The following information was obtained from the records of the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, regarding the land owned by the United States in the State of California.

LAND OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES

LAND OWNED BY THE UNITED STATES IN THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA

The following is a list of the land owned by the United States in the State of California, as of January 1, 1900. The land is classified into three categories: (1) Land reserved for the use of the United States; (2) Land reserved for the use of the States; and (3) Land reserved for the use of the people.

(1) Land reserved for the use of the United States

The following is a list of the land reserved for the use of the United States in the State of California, as of January 1, 1900. The land is classified into three categories: (1) Land reserved for the use of the United States; (2) Land reserved for the use of the States; and (3) Land reserved for the use of the people.

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~~SECRET~~

OPM RADIO INDUSTRY COMMITTEE AUTHORIZED

Establishment of a Radio Industry Defense Advisory Committee has been authorized by the Office of Production Management and the Department of Justice, the Radio Manufacturers' Association reports.

OPM will hold an industry conference in Washington, to receive nominations and organize the industry committee, on Thursday, October 30. Invitations have been sent, according to the information from OPM to RMA, to a large selected list of radio companies, representative of all radio manufacturing groups, including sets, tubes, parts and accessories, transmitting and other radio apparatus. The organization of the industry committee on October 30th is being arranged by Sidney J. Weinberg, Chief of the OPM Bureau of Clearance of Defense Industry Advisory Committees. The government presiding officer who has been appointed is Jesse L. Maury, Chief of the Electrical Products and Consumers' Durable Goods Branch of the OPM Commodity Section who will act as Chairman of the Industry Committee.

The Radio Industry Committee is the nineteenth established by OPM for major industries and is purely advisory. The automobile, electrical, rubber, shoe, hosiery, paper and other industry defense Advisory Committees already have been organized, all with many sub-committees, or panels, such as the "Refrigerator Panel" of the Electrical Industry. Attendance and participation in the OPM radio industry conference on October 30th will be restricted to the radio companies sent invitations, and this OPM list has not been announced.

Production and allocation problems, both for defense and civilian purposes, together with conservation, simplification and efficient utilization of industry facilities, are among problems designated by Attorney General Biddle for consideration of the Radio Industry Committee.

A meeting of the RMA Priorities Committee will be held in Washington on October 29th, prior to the industry meeting called by OPM. The Priorities Committee will be continued for action on immediate industry problems and also liaison with and assistance to the OPM industry committee.

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Export procedure and applications for export licenses are now being handled by the Economic Defense Board, and export license applications, other than for munitions, should be submitted to the Chief, Office of Export Control, Economic Defense Board, Washington. This agency now handles all export matters except those of the Army and Navy Munitions Board.

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PROGRAM COSTS UP 24%

At the start of the broadcast season of 1940-41, Variety estimates on program costs (talent, music, arrangements, royalties, etc.) as distinct from time expenditures reveal that Sunday night on the three coast-to-coast webs, NBC, CBS and Mutual, represents a \$137,000 "Free show" to the Nation. This total outlay for performances greatly exceeds that of any other night of the week.

Inclusive of daytimers the aggregate cost of commercial network entertainment has reached a new high of \$671,000 a week for programs, as such. This figure when compared to the expenditures prevailing at the height of the 1940-41 season represents a boast of 24%. Aside from the increase in the total number of network shows the relatively big margin may be attributed to the replacement of the inexpensive quiz-audience participation show by considerably more expensive variety and dramatic programs.

The estimated cost of some of the leading network programs for 1941-42 (production expenses, inclusive of actors, musicians, writers, directors, royalties, prizes, etc.) are:

Fred Allen, \$13,000-14,000; "Amos 'n' Andy", \$7,500; Jack Benny, \$18,500; Edgar Bergen, \$11,000-12,000; Ben Bernie, \$7,500; "Big Town", \$8,500; Major Bowes, \$16,000; Burns and Allen, \$7,500; Bob Burns, \$6,000; Eddie Cantor, \$11,000; "Cavalcade of America", \$5,500; "Spotlight Bands", \$10,000; Ford Concerts, \$11,000; Gillette Boxing Bouts, \$175,000; Helen Hayes, \$7,500; "Hollywood Premiere", \$5,000; Bob Hope, \$10,500; "Information Please", \$8,500;

Also, "Kraft Music Hall", \$11,000-12,000; Kay Kyser, \$7,000; "Lux Radio Theatre", \$8,500-11,000; "Maxwell House Coffee Time", \$9,500; "Fibber McGee", \$7,500; Metropolitan Opera - Lump sum of \$250,000 paid for season of 16 broadcasts; "Millions for Defense", \$4,500-5,000; "Pause That Refreshes", \$6,000-7,000; Al Pearce, \$8,500; "Prudential Family Hour", \$8,500; "Screen Guild Theatre", \$13,500; Red Skelton, \$5,500; "Silver Theatre", \$6,000; Kate Smith Hour, \$10,000; Phil Spitalny, \$5,500; "Telephone Hour", \$7,500-8,000; "Three-Ring Time" (Milton Berle-Chas. Laughton), \$7,000; "Time to Smile", \$11,000; Rudy Vallee, \$9,500-10,000; Fred Waring, \$12,000; Orson Welles, \$8,000; and Walter Winchell, \$5,000.

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Ten awards of \$15 each have been presented by the Columbia Broadcasting System to elementary and secondary school teachers who reported interesting and valuable ways in which the "School of the Air of the Americas" has been used in classrooms. The contest was arranged with the cooperation of the Department of Classroom Teachers of the National Education Association.

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RADIO MANUFACTURERS RESCIND FOREIGN COMPETITION ACTION

A bulletin of the Radio Manufacturers' Association dated September 19, 1941, contained a Report on Foreign Competition made by an RMA special Committee, dated September 17, 1941, with a notation thereon that the report had been unanimously approved by the Radio Manufacturers' Association's Executive Committee on September 18, 1941, and a further reference was made to this subject in the bulletin of September 25th.

At a meeting of the Association's Executive Committee, held on October 15, 1941, at which all members present voted in the affirmative except two present and not voting, a resolution was passed rescinding all previous approval action on this report. This act of rescission was approved by the Board of Directors of the Association at a subsequent meeting on the same day, with instructions not to carry out the recommendations or proceed with the subject matter.

The Foreign Competition report urged the Government to clamp down on "the practice of supplying foreign competitors with materials to compete with and destroy the business of bona fide American manufacturers". The action was supposed to have been directed against the Philips Company of The Netherlands, which, having been forced to leave that country, has established itself in Latin-America and is having some of its sets built in the United States.

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A C O R R E C T I O N

We are indebted to an official of the General Electric Company for the following:

"I feel sure you won't mind a comment on one of the items that appeared in your September 23 issue. On page 9 you state that Station WRUL 'now is the strongest shortwave unit in the Western Hemisphere'. This we believe to be contrary to fact. I am told that WRUL is now operating at 50,000 watts, while WGEO here in Schenectady is operating at 100,000 watts. If you will check the F.C.C. records, I believe you will find that WRUL has never been licensed to operate at more than 50,000 watts.

"I am writing this, not to suggest a correction, but merely in the interests of greater accuracy in the future."

Correct!

FCC says "No. WRUL has never been licensed to operate on more than 50,000 watts."

R. D. H.

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FCC REVISED RULES ASSURE FAIR COMPETITION, SAYS MBS

Analyzing the Federal Communications Commission's recent revision of its chain broadcasting regulations, a second "White Paper" prepared by the Mutual Broadcasting System contends that the Commission's order as modified October 11, 1941, has for the first time inaugurated an era of fair and equal competition so that in the future the success of a network will depend not on artificial restraints and unreasonable control over station independence but on its ability to furnish superior service to its affiliate stations, to the public, and to the advertiser.

Mutual's Second White Paper is signed by Fred Weber, General Manager, W. E. Macfarlane, President, and Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman.

"Never again will the public awake to find that a successful and popular program which it has been receiving regularly for weeks or months has suddenly disappeared from the radio dials in the community because another network, exercising arbitrary privileges under a contract, has decreed that the affiliate station must carry another and later program for which it has arranged", the "White Paper" continues. "No longer will there be contraction of additional network service because stations have been forced to cancel programs thus causing the termination of permanent lines providing additional choice of sustaining and commercial programs to those important communities with less than four stations.

"Henceforth an advertiser will be free to make his decision wholly on the merit of the facilities. No longer will it be possible for a network to go to the advertiser and state that the advertiser's purchase of another network at the same identical hour would result in the withdrawal of his program from the air in many important 3-station cities. No more will a network and an advertiser, who, for example, have in good faith entered into an arrangement for a nightly half-hour program and have secured acceptance of the program by the network's affiliates, be subjected to the indignity and the economic loss resulting from having the continuity of the program interrupted one, two, or more nights a week or of having the program completely forced off the air in important 3-station cities, by the action of another network acting under existing option-time contracts and, by threats of litigation or loss of network affiliation, compelling the stations in such cities to accept another advertiser's program (secured, perhaps, by rate concessions and designed largely, if not entirely, to injure the first network and the advertiser who has elected to do business with it).

"The dire prophecies of some of the industry's self-constituted spokesmen are without basis in fact and will never materialize. The Commission's action will tend to promote and not to injure a truly American system of broadcasting. There will be no chaos, no disruption of operations, no deterioration in service, no impairment in cooperation by broadcasters in national defense, no paralysis of freedom of the air, and no danger of government

operation. There will be every incentive toward improvement in service through healthy competition and its encouragement of incentive, ingenuity and resourcefulness in accordance with the American traditions. * * * * *

"No one, including Mutual, would go so far as to assert that the revised regulations are without possible defect or that further amendments may not prove necessary in the light of practical experience, although it is doubtful that any major change will be required. * * * *

"If such contingencies should arise, Mutual will again take steps to bring the need for further amendments to the attention of the Commission. "

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SEE NEW IB ORGANIZATION AS FURTHER JAB AT NAB

In one quarter the recent organization of Independent Broadcasters, Inc., at Chicago was regarded as just another evidence of dissatisfaction on the part of stations with the National Association of Broadcasters.

"The National Association of Independent Broadcasters was organized because certain broadcasters felt that the National Association of Broadcasters wasn't doing the job and because they believed that NAB was dominated too much by the networks", a broadcaster commented. "I think you will find that the NIB will be a sort of holding company for Independent Broadcasters, Inc. It is about the same crowd that attended the NIB convention, addressed and encouraged by Chairman Fly at Chicago. IB, Inc., or the "Major Markets Group", as they originally called themselves, has been organized to represent certain commercial interests of the independents which a national association couldn't very well do, such as copyright and ASCAP matters, opposition to super-power, labor unions, and so on. It is really a trade association.

"The NIB can only speak in general and on non-controversial matters for its members, that is to say, presentations to the FCC for the group as a whole, appearances before Congress, and other more or less non-commercial matters upon which the entire group is in accord. It was the original intention that NAB should develop in this manner, but it didn't do so."

Eugene Pulliam of WIRE, Indianapolis, was Chairman and organizer of IB, Inc. at Chicago. Organizational and membership committee chosen was headed by Walter Damm of WTMJ, Milwaukee, and included Henry Slavik, Ronald Woodyard, William O'Neill, Campbell Arnoux; Copyright Committee which met with ASCAP leaders in New York was comprised of Hoyt Wooten, John Gillin, Stanley Hubbard, Ed Craney and Hulbert Taft. On the Super-Power Committee are John Shepard, III, John Kennedy, William Scripps, Ed Craney and Luther Hill.

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It was reported that those assembled in Chicago to organize IB, Inc. represented upwards of 60 stations. There are to be 12 Directors. Stations allied with networks will have equal voting power so that no one network will be able to dominate the organization.

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ACTION OF THE FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

Applications Granted: Modification of license to increase power to 500 watts daytime granted to KVAN, Vancouver Radio Corp., Vancouver, Wash.; now operates on 910 kilocycles, 250 watts daytime only; WRGB, General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., granted construction permit in accordance with provisions of forfeited permit, for television broadcast station with completion date as Dec. 31; W8XAL, The Crosley Corp., Mason, Ohio, granted extension of special experimental authority to international broadcast station W8XAL to operate on 6080 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt night and day; share with WLWO using emission AO and A1, for the period November 1, 1941, to November 1, 1942; WBYN, Brooklyn, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., construction permit in part, to install new transmitter (transmitter formerly used by WVFW), increase power from 500 watts, unlimited, to 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day, unlimited; KFAR, Midnight Sun Broadcasting Co., Fairbanks, Alaska, granted authority to rebroadcast certain sponsored programs from International Station WRCA, on a commercial basis for the period ending December 6, 1941.

Also, W59C, WGN, Inc., Chicago, Ill., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate frequency modulation station W59C commercially on 45900 kilocycles with power of 3 kilowatts, on a temporary basis only for a period beginning Oct. 21, 1941 and ending not later than December 19, 1941, subject to determination of the issues in the hearing on Commission Order No. 79, pending completion of construction; WABA, Agricultural Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate a special laboratory transmitter as a relay broadcast station on 39820 kilocycles with power of $\frac{1}{2}$ watt in order to record on the ground and to rebroadcast over WLS the human voice and the rate of the heart beat, and other scientific data during a free fall in the air prior to the opening of a parachute, for the period beginning October 24, 1941, to not later than November 22, 1941; WEGA, Agricultural Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate relay station WEGA with crystal controlled 50 watt transmitter aboard Lockheed Lode-star stratosphere plane, for testing purposes and also to relay to Station WLS information in connection with parachute jumps to be made by Arthur Starnes between Oct. 21, 1941 and Nov. 19, 1941 only.

Applications Received: KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash., construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 5 kw to 5 kw night, 10 kw day (570 kc.); KABC, Alamo Broadcasting Co., Inc., San Antonio, Texas, construction permit to install new transmitter, changes in antenna system, change frequency from 1450 to 1470 kc., and increase power from 250 w. to 500 w. night, 1 kw day.

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10/24/41

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::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Two more stations are joining the NBC Blue Network within the next two months. They are KTKC, Visalia, California, and WFTC, Kinston, North Carolina.

William B. Bartlett, trading as Champion Battery Co., 549 West Washington St., Chicago, engaged in the sale and distribution of a so-called sales stimulator plan, has been ordered by the Federal Trade Commission to cease and desist from the use of unfair and deceptive acts and practices in commerce. The respondent is also ordered to cease using the word "Champion" to describe his products, or otherwise representing that his products are the products of the Champion Spark Plug Company of Toledo, Ohio.

Two new CBS Sectional Educational Directors have been appointed by Sterling Fisher, Columbia Network Education Director. Lloyd W. Dennis, Program Director at WJSV, CBS's Washington station, is to supervise Columbia's education activities in the East. Robert R. King, of KTSA, Columbia's station in San Antonio, Texas, is the new Educational Director for the Southwest.

A story that a container of acid large enough to burn out the wiring in the control room had been found in the National Broadcasting Building in New York causing a "bomb scare" was declared unfounded by John McKay, Manager of NBC Press Department.

First in a series of awards by Harper and Brothers, publishers of Norman Weiser's "Writer's Radio Theater", has been won by the CBS Kate Smith Hour and Jean Holloway, one of its most prolific dramatic writers.

The contents of the RCA Review for October are: "A Survey of Research Accomplishments with the RCA Electron Microscope", G. A. Morton; "Receiver Control by Transmitted Signal - 'Alert Receiver'", Harmon B. Deal; "A Two-Side Non-Turnover Automatic Record Changer", B. R. Carson; "A Method and Equipment for Checking Television Scanning Linearity", Vernon J. Duke; "A Modern Control Room for a Commercial Radio Transmitter Central", L. E. Fletcher and C. L. Kennedy; "The Development of a Frequency-Modulated Police Receiver for Ultra-High-Frequency Use", H. E. Thomas; "Photography of Cathode-Ray Tube Traces", H. F. Folkerts and P. A. Richards; "A Simplified Television System for the Radio Amateur and Experimenter", L. C. Waller and P. A. Richards; Technical Articles by RCA Engineers.

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10/24/41

TRAMMELL AGAIN EXPLAINS NBC STAND RE BMI

Following is the text in part of a letter sent to Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company:

"Some broadcasters have requested that we clarify the position of the National Broadcasting Company with reference to BMI. We made the following statements at meetings of the NAB Board of Directors and the NAB Executive Committee, and I am pleased to restate them to you at this time.

"NBC believes that there should always be an open, competitive market in music and that no one licensing agency should be permitted to become or remain the sole source of supply of the music so necessary to the continued existence of broadcasting. BMI was formed for the purpose of establishing such an open and competitive market.

"While the execution of the proposed ASCAP agreements will make available to broadcasters a considerably larger catalogue of musical compositions than is currently available, the open, competitive market in music which has now been established can be maintained only by the continuance of BMI and other licensing organizations.

"NBC sincerely hopes BMI will be continued and will be happy to do its part in this connection. You may, therefore, consider the following a firm offer on the part of NBC, subject to acceptance by BMI on or before March 1, 1942.

"NBC will execute license agreements with BMI, which shall -

- (a) run concurrently with its proposed ASCAP license agreements;
- (b) provide for payments to BIM in the same amounts as those currently being made, so long as the BMI revenue and expense budget remains the same; and
- (c) provide for an increase or decrease in such payments dependent upon and proportionate to any increase or decrease in the BMI revenue and expense budget.

"So long as BMI music continues to be made available to NBC, NBC will not discriminate between it and the music of other licensors. Assuming the continued high quality of BMI music, this should assure its continued popularity."

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CONFIDENTIAL

Following is the first of two pages of the report of the Special Agent in Charge, New York, dated 10/10/50, and captioned as above.

The information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past. The source has provided information in the past which has been found to be reliable and accurate.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY, INC.
GENERAL LIBRARY
10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.

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October 28, 1941

SET MAKERS REASSURED ON COPPER; MORE ALUMINUM CUTS

The Office of Production Management's copper curtailment order at first widely thought to sharply curbe radio set production, exempts all essential functioning radio parts, according to an informal but official interpretation given to the Radio Manufacturers' Association. The order, according to OPM officials, applies only to non-essential, non-functioning parts of radio, such as trim, escutcheons, etc., and does not apply to any electrical conduction or associated functioning components of radio.

OPM is preparing and is expected to issue soon an aluminum conservation, or restriction, order, similar to the copper curtailment order of October 21st. Immediate curtailment of aluminum in many consumer products, with complete prohibition in 1942, is reported to be included in the order.

"Automobile and home radio equipment" is understood to be included, as a technical matter, in the coming aluminum order, but with provision for exemption of radio components for which there are no available substitutes. It is reported that the exemption of radio components will include electrolytic and fixed paper condensers and also tubes, but with a prospective aluminum ban beginning January 1, 1942 (when present special aluminum allocations expire), for permanent magnets for speakers and possibly also for variable condensers. The question of aluminum for the two latter components is subject to future consideration.

The complex copper order will be clarified by a formal OPM "interpretation" for the radio industry, probably within a fortnight. Preliminary but official OPM interpretations, exempting all functional electrical conduction and associated radio components, was given to RMA in response to requests of its Priorities Committee, because of the complexity of the October 21 copper restriction order, M-9-c. Earlier reports gave the impression that use of copper and bronze in all radio sets and components would be curtailed from now until December 31 and prohibited after January 1, but the official ruling is that the order applies only to non-essential, non-conducting parts of radio and, therefore, is of minor effect on radio production. The industry voluntarily, months ago, largely dispensed with the use of copper and other critical materials for trim and other non-essential, non-functioning parts.

The only OPM procedure at present under which copper is generally obtainable for civilian production is the use of form PD-1, but the question of possible special allocations of copper, particularly wire for current radio production, has already been

THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

The National Bureau of Standards is a Federal agency which is responsible for the maintenance and promotion of the national system of measurement. It is the only Federal agency which is concerned with the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of length, mass, time, and temperature. The Bureau is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of electrical and magnetic units, and for the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of chemical and physical constants.

The Bureau is organized into several divisions, each of which is responsible for a specific area of the national system of measurement. The divisions are: the Division of Physics, the Division of Chemistry, the Division of Mathematics, the Division of Engineering, and the Division of Standards Administration.

The Division of Physics is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of length, mass, time, and temperature. It is also responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of electrical and magnetic units, and for the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of chemical and physical constants. The Division of Chemistry is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of chemical and physical constants. The Division of Mathematics is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of mathematical constants. The Division of Engineering is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of engineering units. The Division of Standards Administration is responsible for the establishment and maintenance of the national standards of standards administration.

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taken up by the RMA Priorities Committee with OPM because of the increasingly acute shortage. Also, the immediate copper necessities will be one of the major subjects before the new Radio Defense Industry Advisory Committee, upon its establishment by OPM on Thursday, (October 30). Officials have assured the radio manufacturers that they will give full consideration to the industry's immediate urgent copper requirements, and that the possibility of special copper allocations will be fully explored, and promptly.

Fred D. Williams of Philadelphia, Executive Assistant to the President of the Philco Corporation, is the new Chairman of the radio manufacturers' Priorities Committee. R. C. Cosgrove, Vice President of The Crosley Corporation, of Cincinnati, has been appointed to the Priorities Committee, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement from the Committee of Paul V. Galvin, newly elected President of RMA.

Another change in the Priorities Committee is the appointment of S. T. Thompson, of Chicago, Vice-President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, following the retirement from the Committee of John R. Howland of that company.

The Priorities Committee will hold a meeting next Wednesday, October 29th, in Washington, in advance of the OPM industry conference the next day to organize the Radio Defense Industry Advisory Committee. Jesse L. Maury will be the Government presiding officer at the Advisory Committee meeting.

It is hoped that a priorities understanding may be reached at a meeting which the Defense Communications Board's Priorities Liaison Committee expects to have with the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board tomorrow (Wednesday, October 29). It is believed this may result in a survey being made as to the needs of the broadcasting and communications industry. OPM is to have a representative on the Priorities Committee and it is hoped the entire problem will be worked out.

Leon Henderson, Price Administrator, said last Saturday, he was prepared, if necessary, to establish price ceilings on scores of consumer items such as radios and table utensils made largely of copper.

At the same time, according to the Associated Press, as part of a comprehensive program to stabilize prices of all products made of copper, brass or other copper base alloys, Mr. Henderson said maximum prices would be set shortly on building hardware made with copper.

This will be followed, he said, by schedules on other building products made of copper as need arises.

In addition to radios and table utensils, Mr. Henderson said his office was watching prices of other durable goods requiring large amounts of copper, including stoves, cooking utensils, plated flatware, fire extinguishers, generators, motors, signal

apparatus, transformers and certain automobile and truck parts.

He warned manufacturers and distributors against building up inventories in anticipation of future orders. He said they might find themselves trapped with materials and products bought at high prices when the ceilings are issued.

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FCC O.K. 'S COLLEGE SYSTEMS BUT MAY ADD A FEW RULES

Development of so-called "intercollegiate broadcasting systems" has prompted numerous inquiries to the Federal Communications Commission about this newcomer in the field of low power radio frequency devices. In response to one such inquiry from Los Angeles, the Commission replies in part:

"In the intercollegiate broadcasting systems communication is effected not by the transmission of radio waves through space but by the transmission of radio frequency currents via wire lines. Radiation of energy from the lines capable of causing interference is prevented by proper shielding of the lines in metal conduit. You may obtain further information regarding the design of such systems from Mr. David W. Borst, Technical Manager of the Intercollegiate Broadcasting System, 13 State Street, Schenectady, N. Y.

"Preliminary investigations have indicated that these intercollegiate systems are well engineered and supervised. No interference has been reported as a result of their use. The Commission has therefore not promulgated any rules governing their operation.

"This type of system, however, if used on open lines or if improperly designed, is capable of causing very serious interference. The Commission is therefore making a study with a view to the need for regulations in the case of extension of this principle of communication into other fields."

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NEWSPAPER HEARINGS IN RECESS UNTIL NOV. 13

There will be a breathing spell until Thursday, November 13, in the hearings on whether or not newspaper owned stations should be granted high frequency (FM) licenses. This, it was explained, was to allow counsel to prepare documentary evidence.

At the session last week, Irving Brant of the St. Louis Times, who said he soon expected to become Washington correspondent for Marshall Field's new Chicago paper, urged diverse ownership of communications practically to the exclusion of newspaper owned

stations. Mr. Brant suggested that the high frequencies be turned over to organizations representing different shades of opinions such as the American Federation of Labor, the C.I.O., and the National Association of Manufacturers. In this way he said radio audiences could learn all sides of various questions. The witness regarded chain papers and radio chains as an evil.

Another suggestion which Mr. Brant made was that newspapers owning radio stations should be forbidden to mention their newspapers in broadcasts unless all competing papers in the territory also were mentioned.

"Generally speaking", he said, "you should have a division of ownership between newspapers and radio stations, especially in a town where there is only one newspaper and one radio station and the paper owning the station could have a monopoly of news."

Judge Thomas D. Thacher, counsel for the Radio-Newspaper Committee, an organization of publishers interested in broadcasting, asked the witness if he would prohibit a paper from acquiring a radio station in a case where it could not survive without this added source of revenue and the town otherwise would be left without a paper. Mr. Brant said he would, adding that a paper weak enough to depend on a radio station could not be of great use to the community.

The larger the city, said Mr. Brant, the less newspapers depend on radio stations. Most of the New York papers, he cited, "get along very well without radio facilities."

A publisher, Mr. Brant insisted, is "not a free agent", but is under economic compulsion to make a profit and is dependent on advertising to a large extent for his revenue.

There is less influence exerted on the radio so far, Mr. Brant added, because it has no editorial policy and is under regulations which require it to give both sides of a controversy.

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DEFENSE PEPS UP RMA

It is an ill wind that blows no good. The Radio Manufacturers' Association due to the war cloud today has the largest membership in nearly a decade. Recent accessions in Association membership have brought the RMA roster to its highest point since 1932. New members, elected by the Board of Directors at its recent New York meeting include: Sonora Radio & Television Corp., Chicago, Ill.; The Wilcox-Gay Corp., Charlotte, Mich.; Chicago Molded Products Corp., Chicago, Ill.; Solar Manufacturing Corp., Bayonne, N. J.; National Fabricated Products, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

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SPECIAL BROADCASTS FOR RADIO EDITORS

Jerry Danzig, of WOR, New York, is experimentally holding a "critical jam session" on Tuesday afternoons at which recordings of WOR programs will be played for the benefit and possible interest of those radio columnists who go in for reviewing, Variety reports. There is more published program comment in Manhattan lately, probably due to the stimulation provided by John K. Hutchens, radio editor of the New York Times.

"WOR believes this policy may prove a method to get radio notice - and notices - for programs that are missed in the ordinary routine because of conflict with other programs. It remains to be seen whether (1) enough radio columnists will care, or (2) whether radio programs can be successfully reviewed in a room populated by rivals. The Milton Berle-Charles Laughton duo, "The Timid Soul", and the Morgan-Bolton "Go Get It" shows were the first recordings offered via the critical jam session.

"On this point it may be of interest to the trade that except in extremely rare instances for extraordinary reasons, Variety has never reviewed radio programs anywhere except over a regular radio receiver. Although no longer practical to adhere to the policy as concerns motion pictures, the traditional view of this publication has been that films are best reviewed in theatres before a normal audience rather than in projection rooms.

"One objection to the professional group being exposed to an entertainment in artificial seclusion is that the wisecrack tendency of the trade-wise gathering can rapidly destroy that essential seriousness which is the very bedrock of criticism."

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G.E. SPEEDS RADIO PRODUCTION BY SUB-CONTRACTING

In a pamphlet "Sub-Contracting Speeds Defense Production", the General Electric Company cites radio:

"Our procedure in connection with a contract for radio transmitters and receivers for one of the armed services is an excellent example of the coordination of the effort of many companies in order to produce equipment in the huge quantities called for by the Government. As soon as we were asked to undertake this contract, we started the necessary planning, designing, and testing. We began expanding our facilities and training hundreds of new employees. At the same time, hundreds of potential sub-contractors were being surveyed in order to organize a system of suppliers who could provide a considerable portion of the parts required to fill the contract.

"By the time the new designs had been approved by Government engineers, our assembly lines were ready and parts began to flow into them from more than 150 selected sub-contractors. For months the constant flow of these parts has never faltered - the hungry assembly lines have been fed at a constant rate from factories scattered over a radius covering hundreds of miles."

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RECORDS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

On the 1st day of May, 1944, at New York, New York, I, the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of New York, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original records of the Department of Justice, as the same appear in the files of the Department of Justice, New York, New York, on the 1st day of May, 1944.

The original records of the Department of Justice, New York, New York, on the 1st day of May, 1944, are as follows: A copy of the original records of the Department of Justice, New York, New York, on the 1st day of May, 1944, is being furnished to the undersigned, a Notary Public in and for the State of New York, for the purpose of being recorded in the records of the Department of Justice, New York, New York, on the 1st day of May, 1944.

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WITNESSED my hand and the seal of my office this 1st day of May, 1944.

Notary Public in and for the State of New York.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of my office this 1st day of May, 1944.

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10/28/41

NEW COMMUNICATIONS TAX IS ON THE FIRE

Although the brass hats of the Federal Communications Commission apparently don't seem to know much about it, it is believed the financial experts of the Commission are working right along with the Senate Finance Committee on a proposed tax to supplant the levy on broadcasting time recently knocked out of the 1941 Revenue Bill.

Based upon what Chairman "Jim" Fly said when testifying in the Senate, if he had anything to say about it (and it is believed he will) the tax would bring in enough revenue to cover the overhead of the FCC. This is about \$2,000,000. Furthermore, the lanky Chairman opined that all branches of the communications industry should chip in and that he didn't think the broadcasters should be asked to carry the whole load. He thought only about half the time of the Commission was devoted to broadcasting. Therefore, Q.E.D. it would seem that the broadcasters would be called upon to contribute about 1,000,000 bucks a year. In any case don't let the industry get the idea that the idea of their assessment has been forgotten. It was said at the FCC that it was certain the Commission was contacting the Senate Finance Committee in this matter.

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"RIGHT WHERE WE WERE ON NETWORK RULES", SAYS FLY

There wasn't very much enlightenment as to whether or not the major networks were to get a further spanking at the forthcoming Department of Justice supposedly network regulations pow-wow called by Assistant Attorney Thurman Arnold tomorrow (Wednesday, October 29) in a comment yesterday by Chairman J. L. Fly who said: "We are right where we were on the network rules. Nothing has happened."

He said that the rules are in effect to a certain extent, with contraccutal terms as of November 15, and added there has been no change. Mr. Fly said no request for deferment had been filed. He assumed that a petition will be filed for a further stay. However in the absence of such a presentation the Commission has no proceedings under way which look to any change.

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NEW RCA QUARTERLY "RADIO AGE" MAKES ITS BOW

Described as "a review of progress in the Radio Corporation of America and its associated companies", Radio Age, a brand new and very imposing radio publication made its appearance this week. It is about the size of Time Magazine, is handsomely illustrated, the first issue is thirty pages, and it will be published quarterly by the Department of Information of the Radio Corporation of America, RCA Building, New York, N. Y., for the RCA services; RCA Laboratories, RCA Manufacturing Company, Inc., R. C. A. Communications, Inc., Radiomarine Corporation of America, National Broadcasting Company, Inc., RCA Institutes, Inc.

"In story and pictures, the new magazine aims to present factually and concisely the news of RCA services and activities", the new magazine announces.

"Keeping step with the swiftly moving tempo of radio science, art and industry, the Editors hope that Radio Age also will catch and reflect the fascination found in these fields of endeavor."

The contents of the first issue (October) are "Beat the Promise", by Thomas F. Joyce; "Gateway to the Hemispheres", by John Elwood; "Work Begins at Princeton", by Ralph R. Beal; "Television Goes Commercial" by Alfred H. Morton; "Close Harmony", "600 Enroll"; "Glass Reflection Reduced"; RCA Alert Goes to Camden"; "Magic Brain"; Radiophotos from Russia; "Aurora Spells Radio Trouble"; "Radio at Sea"; "Listening Post"; "Penetrating New Worlds"; "Radio Across the Atlantic", by George H. Clark; "V" in Radio.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: WCBX, Columbia Broadcasting System, New York, N. Y., granted special temporary authority to operate International Broadcast Station WCBX with 10-kilowatt transmitter beginning October 29, 1941, to not later than December 27, 1941; WPTZ, Philco Radio and Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate television station W3XE, for a period beginning October 31, 1941 to not later than December 29, 1941, operation to be on channel No. 3 with ESR 400; W2XYU, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y., granted extension of special temporary authority to use a 25-watt test transmitter on 330.4, 333.4 and 336.4 megacycles in order to conduct antenna and propagation tests from either the Salmon or CBS Building in New York City in connection with proposed operation of ST Broadcast Stations W2XYN, W2XYO and W2XYP to November 24.

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CHICAGO FM MUSICAL HYPNOSIS NOT PUBLICITY STUNT

It was said the childbirth tests at Henrotin Hospital in Chicago were put on not as a publicity stunt, but as a real effort to determine whether or not FM had greater value than AM in musical hypnosis. Those in charge went into the subject very carefully with Dr. Edward L. Cornell, who is one of Chicago's outstanding obstetricians, and Head Obstetrician at Henrotin Hospital, and Dr. Leonarde Keeler, who is^{an} outstanding psychologist.

When asked about the experiment, Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of the Zenith Radio Corporation, owner of the FM station over which the FM programs were broadcast, said:

"Music has been used before to induce hypnosis in operations where locals are used. The case we tried it on was a case of a woman weighing between 90 and 100 pounds, whose last child was born dead, and upon whom they had determined to use the Caesarean section process and a local anaesthetic, as the woman could not stand a general. We had constructed a pair of crystal ear plugs that not only have light weight and do not annoy the patient, but, when inserted in the ear, are turned so that with the eccentric rubber form with which they are constructed the passage to the ear is completely filled and no outside sounds can come in.

"The reason we wanted to try out FM is that the others believed, and I know, that the highs demand more attention than the lows. In other words, if I want soft background music in my office, I turn off all the highs, because the minute I put in the highs they simply say to me, 'Come and listen - you've got to listen!'

"We have long known, but few have admitted, that the average radio and phonograph start cutting the intensity of the highs at 2,000, not 5,000 as generally believed. By the time present-day radios other than FM's reach 3,000, the graph of loss of intensities is like a toboggan slide, and there is practically nothing left at 5,000; whereas FM continues right through with a constant line from 30 to 15,000.

"Dr. Leonarde Keeler, the psychologist, sat alongside of this patient with a pair of head phones on himself, listening to the same thing that she was listening to. He controlled the volume, and from time to time, when he saw her becoming nervous, he would push in a higher volume and she would quiet down. You may say it was a counter-irritant.

"This FM set that we had in the hospital was receiving the program from our station W51C, and for the hour-and-a-half, I had a constant program of high-fidelity recordings, with no announcements; and the records were selected by the psychologist and the patient ahead of time. It is no publicity story when I tell you that the patient was singing during the operation.

"I am going to construct an FM phonograph for them to use in the hospital with their own library of records, so it will not be necessary for us to disrupt our programs."

CHICAGO IN MEDICAL SCHOOL

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 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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All 239 stations composing the Red and Blue networks of the National Broadcasting Company have given their approval to the plans for the organization of two Planning and Advisory Committees for closer coordination on National Defense.

In view of present world situation the meeting date for the two committees of seven men each has been changed from early November to October 29 and 30. The Blue Network committee will meet in Radio City on the first date, and the Red Network Committee on the second.

 Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., retired, who served in the Philippines for many years, will appear before NBC's television cameras to discuss the strategic military importance of the Philippine Islands, outpost of American defense, during the Radio City Matinee on Wednesday, October 29, beginning at 3:30 P.M. over New York's Station WNBC.

 Expanding further its program of supplying to the war-torn nations of Europe unbiased news of the world, WGEO, General Electric short-wave station in Schenectady, has added to its schedule of foreign-language news broadcasts 15 minutes of news in Czech six days a week.

 A new system which enables the projecting of images in color television to screen the size which you are accustomed to seeing in a moving picture theatre, has just been patented (No. 2,259,884) by Dr. A. N. Goldsmith, consulting engineer in New York City, and formerly with the R.C.A.

 The Commission receives frequent requests for lists of the executive personnel of various radio stations. The reply is that this information is required to be shown only when applications for station construction permits are filed, and the data is not in convenient form for distribution. All applications are open for public inspection at the Washington offices of the Commission.

 Joseph P. Selly, President of the American Communications Association (C.I.O.) said on Saturday last that efforts by James W. Fitzpatrick of the Labor Department's conciliation service to bring accord between the Union and R.C.A. Communications, Inc., had failed. Mr. Fitzpatrick will report the failure to the Labor Department, Mr. Selly said. Negotiations, which previously had failed, had been reopened at the conciliator's request.

The conference ended, the union said, when the management refused to grant demands for wage increases, a closed shop and other points. Mr. Selly said the Union sought wage increases amounting to 30 percent of the present payroll or about \$450,000 yearly.

10/28/41

Most of the radio listeners of South America heard President Roosevelt's Navy Day address last night (Oct. 27) through cooperative arrangements made by the Columbia Broadcasting System and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. The address was carried over the regular radio telephone circuit to the station in Buenos Aires operated by an I.T.T. subsidiary and there turned over to wire facilities which delivered it to 23 radio stations in Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Peru and Uruguay.

Gerald Gross, Chief of the International Section of the Federal Communications Commission has returned to the United States after a study of wartime communications in England.

Stewart-Warner Corporation reported third quarter net earnings of \$599,839, equal to 47 cents a share on the capital stock, compared with \$317,439, or 25 cents, the third quarter last year. Earnings for the nine months period amounted to \$1,370,111, or \$1.08 a share, compared with \$994,684, or 80 cents, the first nine months of 1940.

The company also announced that James S. Knowlson, President and Chairman of the Board, has been given an indefinite leave of absence without pay effective October 1 to act as Deputy Director of Priorities under Donald Nelson, head of the Supply Priorities and Allocation Board. In Mr. Knowlson's absence, Frank A. Ross, Senior Vice President, will act as head of the company.

Lawrence J. Heller, of Washington, D. C., has applied for a transfer of the license of Station WINX to WINX Broadcasting Co., a Delaware corporation. Mr. Heller informed the Commission the corporation will issue 2,000 shares of no-par-value common stock, each share entitled to one vote.

Plans have been announced for the joint participation of the Ohio Department of Education, the Bureau of Educational Research, Ohio State University, and WLW for a Spring short course of study in practical radio station operation for elementary and high school teachers. The project, suggested by James D. Shouse, Vice-President of The Crosley Corporation in charge of broadcasting, was developed by Kenneth C. Ray, State Director of Education; Dr. I. Keith Tyler, Director of the Radio Division of the Bureau of Radio Research; Cecil Carmichael, Assistant to Shouse; and William L. Barlow, of the WLW public service staff.

The contents of "Long Lines" of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company for October include "About Ourselves" (a review of a book "The Bell Telephone System", the author of which is Arthur W. Page, Vice-President of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company); "Long Lines of the West", "New Division Heads", "Safety Salesmen", and "With the Colors".

One formal application for a new broadcast station received by the Commission lists among the applicant's assets 100 barrels of 3-year-old whiskey!

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LANG AND BAKER NEW G.E. VICE-PRESIDENTS

Two well-known radio figures were included in the creation of five new vice-presidents by the General Electric Company - Chester H. Lang, for many years identified with broadcasting, and who will now be in charge of defense activities, and Walter R. G. Baker, in charge of radio and television.

Mr. Lang, a graduate of the University of Michigan, joined the General Electric Company in 1919 and in 1922 was made Assistant Director of the Publicity Department. From 1926 to 1932 he served as Controller of the Budget and in the latter year became Advertising Manager and Manager of Radio Broadcasting. He served for two years as President of the Advertising Federation of America and later as Chairman of its Board. In April of last year he was made Apparatus Sales Manager and Chairman of the Company's Defense Coordinating Committee.

Mr. Baker is one of the country's radio pioneers. After being graduated from Union College in Schenectady, he joined the General Electric Research Laboratories in 1917 and some years later was made Designing Engineer in Charge of Transmitters. In 1924, he took charge of designing all radio products and in 1926 found himself supervising development, design and production. Since 1939 he has been Manager of the Radio and Television Department.

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TELEVISION STUDY LEADS TO SHINY GLASS ELIMINATION

Research in television in RCA Laboratories has led to a new chemical process to reduce extraneous reflections from glass. It now becomes possible virtually to eliminate the streaks that glare across show windows, framed pictures, ground-glass screens on cameras, electric meters, dials on autos and airplanes, and other glass surfaces or panels, thus minimizing chance of error in reading.

Success in the conquest of reflections has been achieved by RCA scientists while striving to improve contrast on television cathode-ray tubes. They observed that the picture contrast always is greater when the screen is viewed in a dark or semi-darkened room. Since the images are "painted" on the glass face of a cathode-ray tube, thence to be passed on through a thick glass protector plate to a glass mirror, the challenge of reflections was baffling.

Extending the investigation of the effects of hydrofluoric acid liquid and vapor on glass, new signposts were found for clearer vision in television and in the wide fields in which glass is used, whether in tiny lenses or big show windows.

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library is a non-profit organization that is dedicated to providing access to information and knowledge for all people. It was founded in 1808 and is one of the largest and oldest libraries in the world. The library's collection includes books, periodicals, microfilm, and digital resources. It also provides a variety of services, including reference, research, and educational programs.

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No. 1376

October 31, 1941

NBC AND CBS SUE, FOLLOWING SECRET D.J. CONFERENCE

Close on the heels of a closely guarded conference called by Assistant Attorney General Thurman G. Arnold at the Department of Justice, participated in by network heads and a Federal Communications Commission "observer", at which everyone was sworn to secrecy, the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System "kicked over the traces" by filing suit in the U.S. District Court of New York Thursday to prevent the FCC from putting into effect the new network rules which, according to CBS, would "force revolutionary changes in network broadcasting".

Columbia contended that these amendments, by which it was sought to appease the major chains, were insubstantial and subject to the same criticisms as the original rules, which, the network charged, constituted "a wrecking operation".

NBC said that its suit was filed to enjoin the enforcement of the FCC order "as being void and beyond the power and authority of the Commission to impose and also for the alleged reason that the order is arbitrary, capricious and contrary to public policy".

Filing suit with NBC were its affiliated stations WOW, of Omaha, and WHAM, Rochester, N. Y.

There were several versions of the more or less mysterious Department of Justice conference. One was that the major networks were called in to again be warned against trying to buck the FCC by taking the case to Court. Another, and this from a very reliable source, was that the Department of Justice men disabused the radio officials of ideas that a "squeeze play" for the FCC was being executed.

"What really happened, I believe, was that NBC and CBS simply called Chairman Fly's bluff", one informant said. "Feeling that the FCC was on shaky ground, he did his damndest to keep them from going to Court. I also think that the President tried to talk Sarnoff out of testing the case. Furthermore, it wouldn't surprise me a bit if Fly didn't get Thurman Arnold to see if he couldn't keep the boys in line by a few dirty looks from the Department of Justice, or maybe an intimation that if the networks didn't watch their step that Arnold would go ahead with his monopoly case against them."

On the other hand, it was said that the Justice officials believed it useless to argue with the chains after they had made up their minds to sue. The meeting between the network representa-

tives and the chief of the Antitrust Division was, by this version, said to have been amicable and did not go into the issues raised by the FCC or any allegations of monopoly. Instead, the talks were supposed to have centered about judicial procedure for possible merging of issues over FCC authority and possible issues concerning the Sherman Antitrust statutes.

It was declared to have been pointed out that great risk accompanies any monopoly action by the Department of Justice because the Communications Act expressly prohibits the FCC from granting a license to any person or group of persons found guilty of monopoly. Any judge who had to decide if monopoly has been exerted by the chains would hold the licenses of all M and O stations in the balance.

No definite date has ever been set by the Antitrust Division to start action against the broadcasters but attorneys have been at work for months and decision to file suit depends upon the chain companies' appeal from the FCC. In either case, it is understood that the bulk of material is to come from the mass of testimony and evidence adduced at FCC monopoly hearings.

At the session in Mr. Arnold's office were: Louis G. Caldwell, Fred Weber and Alfred J. McCosker, for Mutual; John T. Cahill, James D. Wise and Judge A. L. Ashby, for NBC; Judge John J. Burns and Joseph H. Ream, for CBS; Telford Taylor, as observer for the FCC; and, Victor O. Waters, Holmes Baldridge and Mr. Arnold for the Department of Justice.

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DURR, FCC NEW DEAL APPOINTEE, O.K.'ED

As had been expected, the Senate Finance Committee last Tuesday reported favorably on the nomination of Clifford J. Durr, New Dealer from Alabama, for a 7 year \$10,000 a year Federal Communications Commissionership. A few days later the Senate confirmed the nomination of Mr. Durr, who is a brother-in-law of Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black, of Kuklux Klan fame. Durr, like Chairman Fly, is a Government career jobholder. Also, like Mr. Fly, Durr is a comparatively young man. Fly was born in 1898, and Durr in 1899.

Formerly a lawyer in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Mr. Durr was appointed to the FCC because of what was said to be his ability as a lawyer and because of his strong political backing, rather than for any special knowledge of the broadcasting or communications industry. There is only one man on the entire FCC who has had any practical experience in broadcasting and communications when he was appointed, and none was ever put on because of any particular demand of the industry itself. Practically every appointment has been political and in many instances men that the industry has never heard of.

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and the point of the American Revolution was the right of the people to be free from the control of a monarch. The American Revolution was a struggle for the right of the people to be free from the control of a monarch. The American Revolution was a struggle for the right of the people to be free from the control of a monarch.

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ASCAP, NBC AND CBS EQUALLY GLAD WAR IS OVER

Judging from the statement given out by Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, Edward Klauber, Vice-President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, and Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, restoring ASCAP music to those networks yesterday (October 30), a large sigh of relief was heaved by everybody concerned.

It read:

"Solution of the music problem is welcomed equally by Radio and the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers. Never before has there existed such complete understanding and friendly relations between ASCAP and the broadcasters as there is today.

"The task of working out a set of contracts acceptable to the Society and to all segments of the broadcasting industry was long and arduous. That this result has been accomplished is due to the earnest desire of all parties to bring about a lasting peace in the interests of public service.

"Radio and ASCAP recognize their need for each other. They also recognize their duty to the American public and the cause of democracy. We believe that the contracts entered into today between Radio and ASCAP will result in years of useful implementation in the fulfillment of that duty and that cause."

The contracts, which are identical for NBC and CBS, provide that the networks shall pay ASCAP $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of net receipts from network commercial business, and their managed and operated station will pay $2\frac{1}{4}$ percent of commercial program income. ASCAP's original demand on the major chains was a flat $7\frac{1}{2}$ percent of network receipts for commercial programs.

The contracts are slated to run to December 31, 1949, at which time they will be renewable for nine years. They provide for arbitration if at that time ASCAP requests more favorable terms. It is also stipulated that ASCAP will provide its music free for television programs at the present time, but the right is reserved to cancel this service.

The new contracts, an ASCAP official said, will mean a sharp reduction in the Society's income from radio. Whereas ASCAP received \$5,100,000 from that source in 1940, it is estimated that the new scale will bring about \$3,000,000 annually. E. C. Mills, Chairman of the Administrative Committee of ASCAP was quoted as saying that the loss of revenue to the Composers because of the controversy amounted to more than \$4,000,000.

Broadcast Music, Inc., organized last year by the National Association of Broadcasters to supply its musical needs, will continue to function.

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10/31/41

UNION OPERATORS CHARGED WITH REFUSING SHIP BEARINGS

The attention of the Department of Justice has been called to charges that operators on certain American ships outside of the war zone have deliberately failed to respond to requests for bearings from the radio operators of Trans-Atlantic air clippers. Instead they have asked the airplane operator what union he belonged to. If he said none, then no data as to location or even the weather has been forthcoming. Already ten such cases are said to have been reported to the Justice Department.

What action, if any, the Department may take if the charges prove true, is not known, but they bring into the spotlight a bill by Congressman Bland passed by the House and now before the Senate Commerce Committee. It provides that the Federal Communications Commission shall suspend the license of any ship's radio operator when the Commission, after investigation, has found there is "reasonable probability that such operator is a subversive individual".

The term "subversive individual", as defined by the bill, is very broad and, while directed primarily at operators who are members of, or sympathetic with, organizations which advocate the overthrow or undermining of our form of Government, it also specifically points the finger at any persons who participate in any "combination or conspiracy to resist the lawful authority of the United States".

In making its report on the bill to the House, Mr. Bland's Committee said: "It must not be considered that a large number of radio operators are subversive individuals or disloyal. The reverse is the case, but disloyal radio operators strategically placed may do great damage and it is against a menace of this character that the proposed bill is designed to guard.

"Testimony deduced before your Committee shows that at most there would be no more than 200 out of something like 2,000. In fact, it appeared from some testimony before your Committee that the numbers might not be more than 105, and as to some of them they may be identified for the purposes of the law with fairly reasonable dispatch."

Although no one would comment publicly on the reports being investigated until results of that investigation are aired, it was said, off the record, by several in Government circles that the ships' radio operators with which the Clipper operators have had difficulties undoubtedly could be found among those 150 or 200 identified in testimony before Bland's Committee as troublemakers, and "subversive or disloyal".

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university located in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 and is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in the United States. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its wide range of research programs. It has a long history of producing world-class scholars and leaders in various fields of study.

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ANOTHER SENATE CLASH OVER MC DONALD'S BRITISH OFFER

Sparks flew on the floor of the Senate for the second time in two weeks over the offer Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., of the Zenith Radio Corporation, received from England to supply him with essential manufacturing materials which our priority officials refused to give him here. It was participated in by Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, Administration foe, and Senator Alben W. Barkley, of Kentucky, Administration defender.

Senator Wheeler began the debate when he declared that it was the lack of planning on the part of the Government which caused the shortage of the basic materials now so badly needed.

Senator Wheeler said:

"I am sorry I have not brought with me today a letter which I received a few days ago, after I made a statement on the floor of the Senate about the Zenith Radio Corporation. I called attention to the fact that the president of that corporation had told me, in the presence of others, that he was unable to get a certain material necessary in the manufacture of radios, that he had finally written to England and took the matter up with the English, asking them if they could furnish the material. A Senator on the floor called my attention to the fact that there was in the Washington Post an editorial denying that story, and saying it was untrue. The editorial reads:

REPEATING A LIE

There is some comfort in the statement by Senator Wheeler that there is to be no organized fight in the Senate on the second lend-lease appropriation. Senator Wheeler merely says he will vote against it. Unfortunately in his statement on Monday he sought to bring other Senators to his side in a thoroughly unworthy manner. He repeated one of those canards against the good faith of the fighting British, which the President recently felt called upon to expose. Mr. Roosevelt did not deal with the particular fantasy that Senator Wheeler trotted out on Monday. But, since the Montanan's story has been going the rounds from coast to coast since June, the facts need to be explained. Such a need is the greater because of the Senate consideration of the second lend-lease appropriation and the fresh currency on Capitol Hill which Senator Wheeler has given to the story.

"I call the attention of my colleagues to the fact that the editorial refers to 'repeating a lie'. They are the ones who are repeating a lie. I have a letter from the president of the Zenith Co. himself in which he says that I quoted him correctly; that what I said was absolutely true, that he could not get the material in this country, that he did write to England, and that they offered to furnish it to him, but he never ordered the material.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent English colony in 1607. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent English colony in Jamestown, Virginia.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1607 to 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence from Britain, and the establishment of the United States of America in 1776.

The third part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1776 to 1861. This period is characterized by the American Revolution, the War of 1812, and the period of territorial expansion.

The fourth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1861 to 1914. This period is characterized by the American Civil War, Reconstruction, and the period of industrialization and imperialism.

The fifth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1914 to 1945. This period is characterized by World War I, the Roaring Twenties, and World War II.

The sixth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1945 to 1964. This period is characterized by the Cold War, the Korean War, and the Vietnam War.

The seventh part of the history of the United States of America is the period from 1964 to the present. This period is characterized by the Civil Rights Movement, the Vietnam War, and the modern era.

"The only mistake I made, if one was made, was that he got the material from England - and I do not recall having said that. They offered it to him from England, but he did not order it from England. So the distinguished editor of the Washington Post is the one who is repeating a lie, if a lie is being repeated, when he says that the story which was given currency in the Capitol and throughout the country was not true.

"I ask that the letter to which I have referred, which I do not happen to have with me at the present time but which I will supply, be inserted in the Record as a part of my remarks."

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the Record and is as follows:

Zenith Radio Corporation,
Chicago, October 14, 1941.

Hon. Burton K. Wheeler,
United States Senate, Washington, D. C.

My dear Senator Wheeler: The British Publicity Department and the Chicago Tribune both called me today asking whether I had made a statement to you that we could buy alnico steel from England.

I stated to both of them that I made the public announcement to our stockholders at our annual meeting this past June that there was a great shortage of alnico steel; that we were having difficulty obtaining it, and that during the period of this shortage we had had an offer from England to supply part of our needs in alnico steel to be used in magnets for radio loudspeakers.

I told the Tribune man that the Tribune had already published my statement to this effect and that it had been carried by one of the press services. I also told him that it had been published pretty generally over the United States and that it was a statement of fact, as we had been offered this alnico steel. However, I stated that we never accepted their offer.

I want you to have this before you, so that there will be no twisting by the papers or others of the fact that I did make the above statement. And, what is more, the correspondence is in my files if anyone questions it.

Sincerely yours,

Gene.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the Senator will read the whole editorial he will find it makes some reference to the fact that the president of the Zenith Co. had been contacted and that he had denied the statement which had been made. * * * *

Mr. BARKLEY. I am not stating what the facts are; I do not know what they are --

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Mr. WHEELER. I am stating what the facts are.

Mr. BARKLEY. But the whole editorial should be inserted.

Mr. WHEELER. I shall insert it. The editorial continues:

Senator Wheeler charged that an official of the Zenith Radio Co. of Chicago, recently denied aluminum by our priority officials, had written to England for it "just for fun" and was promised delivery in 3 weeks. There is not a word of truth in the allegation.

I did not charge that an official of the Zenith Radio Co., of Chicago, was denied aluminum by our priority officials. I said - and the Record will bear me out - that the Zenith Co. could not get certain materials here for radio parts, but did write to England and was promised delivery in 3 weeks. I may have been in error about the 3 weeks, but that was my recollection of the conversation.

I was in error if I said "aluminum", because it may have been some other material. My statement in the Senate on October 16 was that it was "certain material".

The editorial proceeds:

The story, evidently, came out of the annual meeting of the Zenith Radio Co. as far back as last June, or within 2 months of the signing of the Lend-Lease Act. The company was short of alnico steel, an alloy of aluminum, nickel, and copper, and the president, Capt. Eugene McDonald, whom Senator Wheeler quoted, said that the company might be able to get some of this steel from Britain. His reason was that he had had offers of alnico steel before. This was not odd. The British had had to keep up exports in order to pay for war imports, and even after the Lend-Lease Act was signed still had to make deliveries on orders obtained in the cash-and-carry era. But in this case the Zenith Co. received a negative response. The fact is that such goods are subject to export licenses, and, as the British replied, "no licenses will be granted."

This is only one of many fairy tales that are being bandied about by the isolationists.

The fairy tales which are being bandied about are not being spread by the isolationists. Not only that, but the intolerance that is being bandied around is not on the part of isolationists.

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: Oak Park Realty and Amusement Co. Chicago, Ill., granted construction permit for new Frequency Modulation broadcast station to operate on 47,900 kilocycles, to serve 10,800, square miles, and operate 4 hours day, 4 hours night; W71SB, South Bend Tribune, South Bend, Ind., granted modification of construction permit to change transmitter site locally, make changes in transmitter and antenna system; increase service area to 7,100 square miles and extend commencement and completion dates to 60 and 180 days after grant, respectively (FM station).

Also, Commercial Radio-Sound Corp. New York City (Portable-Mobile), granted construction permit on an experimental basis only for a new public address relay station to operate on 310,000 kilocycles; 0.1 watt, special emission for frequency modulation; KJR, Fisher's Blend Station, Inc., granted construction permit to move transmitter locally, conditional to taking care of blanketing situation; install a directional antenna for nighttime use, and increase day and night power to 50 kilowatts (now has 5 kw. on 1000 kilocycles, unlimited time); KSFO, Associated Broadcasters, Inc., San Francisco, Cal., granted petition for reconsideration and hearing directed against Commission grant of September 9, 1941, of construction permit to Pacific Agricultural Foundation, Ltd. (KQW), San Jose, Cal., to change frequency from 1010 to 740 kilocycles and power from 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day to 50 kilowatts unlimited time; designated same for consolidated hearing with application of Associated Broadcasters for construction permit to change frequency from 560 to 740 kilocycles and power from 1 kw night, 5 kw day, to 50 KW unlimited time; denied further request of Associated Broadcasters that hearing be held in San Francisco.

Also, WRUW, World Wide Broadcasting Corp., Scituate (Boston), Mass., granted modification of international broadcast station license to add 9700 kilocycles, providing that no objectionable interference results to service of other stations which have priority of assignment.

Also, KVOS, KVOS, Inc., Bellingham, Wash., granted construction permit to install new equipment, install a directional antenna for day and night use, increase day and night power to 1 KW, change frequency to 790 kilocycles, and move transmitter to 3 miles west of Bellingham, Wash.; KFXJ, R. G. Howell and Charles Howell, d/b as Western Slope Broadcasting Co., Grand Junction, Colo., granted construction permit to change frequency to 920 kc., increase power to 500 watts night, 1 KW day, unlimited time; WEJL, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., granted special temporary authority to operate relay broadcast station WEJL on its presently licensed frequencies and power in order to communicate between the public address system booth in Madison Square Garden and the announcer on the floor of the arena so that the announcer can convey to the audience a close-up descriptive information concerning events at the National Horse Show on November 5, to 12, 1941, only; WEJI, Same.

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Also, W9XBT, Balaban & Katz Corp., Portable-Mobile, Area of Chicago, granted license to cover construction permit which snowed decrease in power and change in equipment for new television relay broadcast station; frequencies 204,000-216,000 kilocycles; 40 watts, to be used with applicant's television broadcast station W9XBK; the license is granted conditionally; W6XDL, Don Lee Broadcasting System, San Francisco, Calif., granted modification of construction permit which authorized new experimental television broadcast station, for extension of commencement and completion dates to April 30, 1942.

Applications Received: Philco Radio and Television Corp. Portable-Mobile, construction permit for a new television station to be operated on Channel 13 and 14, 230000-242000 kilocycles, 60 watts (peak) A5 emission (to be operated with applicant's commercial television station WPTZ); General Electric Co., Schenectady, N.Y., construction permit for a new television relay broadcast station to be operated on 162000-168000 kilocycles, Aural 50 watts, Visual 60 watts, Emission A5, and Special for frequency modulation (To be used with applicant's television (commercial) broadcast station WRGB).

Also, WBRK, Monroe B. England, Pittsfield, Mass., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency from 1340 to 1150 kilocycles, increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW; W. Walter Tison, Jacksonville, Fla., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 600 kc., 1 KW and unlimited hours; WFTL, Ralph A. Horton, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, increase power from 250 watts to 10 KW, change frequency from 1400 to 710 kc., and move transmitter; Raymond C. Hammett, Talladega, Ala., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1230 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Olympic Broadcasting Corp., Bremerton, Wash., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1540 kilocycles, 500 watts, unlimited time.

Also, K300, Sioux Falls Broadcast Assn., Inc., Sioux Falls, S. D., construction permit to increase power from 5 to 10 KW, change hours from limited to unlimited, install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use and move transmitter and to make changes in directional antenna; WCHS, Charleston Broadcasting Co., Charleston, W. Va., construction permit to install new transmitter, make changes in directional antenna for night use, change frequency from 580 to 640 kilocycles, increase power from 5 to 50 kilowatts, and move transmitter.

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At the time of the attack on Pearl Harbor, the United States was not prepared for the scale of the assault. The Japanese navy had been building up its fleet in the Pacific, and the attack was a surprise. The attack on Pearl Harbor was a major turning point in the war, as it brought the United States into the conflict. The attack was a surprise, and the United States was not prepared for the scale of the assault. The attack on Pearl Harbor was a major turning point in the war, as it brought the United States into the conflict.

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10/31/41

::: TRADE NOTES :::

Broadcasting will come of age Sunday, November 2, at 7 P.M. On that date, and at that hour, 21 years ago, Westinghouse Station KDKA in Pittsburgh began an organized service of radio programs and so introduced broadcasting to the world.

Among those reported as having rented new commercial quarters in New York, was Carl L. Janik, Eastern District Manager for Radio Manufacturing Engineers, Inc., of Peoria, Ill., in the Time and Life Building.

Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corporation will run an extensive Christmas advertising campaign on the Emerson "Personal" set, claimed to be the smallest and lightest on the market.

F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of R.C.A. Communications, of Washington, was among those who attended the dinner given to Maj. Gen. J. O. Mauborgne, who recently retired after a four year term as Chief Signal Officer of the U. S. Army at the Officers Club on Governor's Island, New York City, Saturday, October 25.

The dinner was given jointly by the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association and the American Signal Corps Association. W. J. McGonigle, of the New York Telephone Company, President of the Veteran Wireless Operators' Association, was the toastmaster.

There was a large attendance drawn from officials and employees of the communications companies as well as many Army officers who had served with General Mauborgne, and the guest of honor seemed touched by the many tributes paid to him.

Twenty-one engineers and transmitter technicians of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Station WABC and International Station WCBX, gathered at the new WABC transmitter on Columbia Island last Tuesday night for an inspection tour and late supper. The men - formerly all together at Wayne, N. J., - came from Wayne, site of the old WABC transmitter, and from Brentwood, L.I., home of the WCBX international transmitter.

Dr. John R. Brinkley, former goat gland specialist and broadcaster, was removed from Del Rio, Texas, to San Antonio, following a sinking spell brought on by the weakened condition of his heart. Physicians have said that additional amputation of his left leg seems indicated. Brinkley also has legal difficulties pending. They involve a mail fraud charge and his own bankruptcy.

Prime Minister John Curtin, of Australia, outlining plans to stimulate understanding between the peoples of Australia and the United States, announced yesterday that a powerful short-wave station costing more than \$900,000 would be built so that Australian talks can reach American listeners.

In the RCA Laboratories, studies are being made through the powerful eye of the electron microscope to reveal for the first time the intricate construction of the skin, hair and wings of butterflies, bees, flies, beetles, and even the submicroscopic details of their egg shells.

Widely accalimed in scientific and industrial circles as an epochal development in scientific instruments, the RCA electron microscope magnifies up to 100,000 diameters, which is from 50 to 100 times more powerful than the strongest optical microscope.

Telephone operating subsidiaries of the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation innine foreign countries report an aggregate net increase of 39,459 telephones in service during the first nine months of 1941.

The I. T. & T. has organized International Telephone & Radio Manufacturing Corp and has established factories at Newark, N.J. to produce equipment and supplies for the rapidly growing telephone systems south of the United States. These factories are in production and ready to meet the urgent need of communication equipment in Latin America as rapidly as materials are available.

Cleveland Broadcasting, Inc., of Cleveland, Ohio, has applied for construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1300 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts and unlimited hours, using directional antenna day and night.

Ralph W. S. Bennett, Sandusky, Ohio, has applied for a construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kilocycles, 250 watts and unlimited hours.

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FM NETWORK SEEKS NEW YORK OUTLET

The American Network, FM's first chain organization, will shortly file its application for a key outlet in New York City. The new station, if approved by the Federal Communications Commission, would be located in the Lincoln Building, 60 East 42nd Street, with transmitter and radiating antenna at the same site.

Simultaneously with filing of its official application, The American Network will ask permission to make temporary use of a 10,000-watt FM installation, now idle, until such time as the Commission has had an opportunity to consider the granting of a regular license. This special transmitter could be ready to go on the air with a daily program schedules 60 days after approval, if so authorized.

The American Network plans the eventual establishment of a coast-to-coast FM web having outlets in more than 40 principal cities, with approximately 75% of the national popubtion living within the proposed service areas.

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THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1776 TO 1789

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1789 TO 1800

THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1800 TO 1812

THE FOURTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1812 TO 1820

THE FIFTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1820 TO 1830

THE SIXTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1830 TO 1840

THE SEVENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1840 TO 1850

THE EIGHTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1850 TO 1860

THE NINTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1860 TO 1870

THE TENTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1870 TO 1880

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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GENERAL LIBRARY
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No. 1377

November 4, 1941

OPM BOUQUET FOR RADIO; NEWSPAPER BRICKBAT FOR NELSON

Complimenting the radio industry on "the best job" of any industry in its substitutions of aluminum, Deputy Director Joseph L. Weiner of the Office of Production Management, was among the group of speakers who addressed about 100 radio manufacturers who came to Washington last week for the preliminaries in connection with the formation of an OPM Radio Industry Committee.

Brief addresses were also made by William S. Knudsen, Director of CPM; Leon Henderson, Director of OPA; Sidney J. Weinberg, Director of the Bureau of Clearance of Defense Industry Advisory Committees, and other prominent OPM officials. All of the officials stressed the tremendous defense job and the necessity for full cooperation of radio and other industries:

Paul V. Galvin, of Chicago, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, headed the industry representatives in attendance at the conference, which was conducted by Jesse L. Maury, the government presiding officer of the Industry Committee, authorized by OPM and the Department of Justice.

Before receiving nominations for the Industry Committee, Mr. Knudsen was introduced and told of the development of OPM from a small program to one now totaling 65 billion dollars. Civilian dislocations, Mr. Knudsen stated, were inevitable in such a defense program, which, he said, places responsibility for its success on industry. He urged that industry cooperate fully to "get the job done quickly".

The OPM Industry Committee will consist of twenty-nine members, with nine members chosen from set manufacturers, four each from tube and transmitting apparatus manufacturers, nine representing parts and accessory manufacturers, and three, miscellaneous and special equipment.

Selection of the members who will serve on the OPM body was deferred. Mr. Maury stated that he would soon select the Committee, giving due consideration to companies' size, geographical location and other factors. After approval by the OPM Legal Department and also Attorney General Biddle, the Committee finally chosen would be formally appointed.

Provision for four subcommittees of various sizes, on receivers, tubes, parts, and conservation and simplification, also was detailed by Mr. Maury, who said that OPM would advise of such appointments, the organization and work of the subcommittees and also the main industry committee. Formal announcements are expected within the next fortnight.

11/4/41

Currently Frank R. Kent, of the Baltimore Sun, whose column is widely syndicated, took quite a swing at Donald Nelson, late of Sears Roebuck:

"So far as the centralized authority in a single individual head is concerned, the hope was that this basic deficiency, from which so much of the futility and confusion derives, would be corrected by the selection of Donald Nelson as Executive Secretary of the S.P.A.B.", Mr. Kent wrote. "It was indicated that in Mr. Nelson at last had been found the man to run the show; that he lacked neither the authority nor the ability; that under his alleged forceful personality the days of duplication and lack of direction were about to end.

"In the first month the publicity department, headed by Mr. Horton, depicted Mr. Nelson as a human dynamo who could be depended upon to make things hum. Various stories of the swiftness with which he eliminated red tape and reduced the accumulated mass of unanswered letters were printed all over the country.

"For a while there was a real expectation that Mr. Nelson would measure up to these advance notices. But the expectation has not been fulfilled. Most definitely he has not developed into the individual responsible directing head, comparable to Mr. Baruch, and no amount of publicity describing him as a 'hard-hitting, two-fisted, red-blooded he-man' is going to make him such.

"Everybody connected with defense now recognizes that his directorship is limited and not complete.* * * Actually, he is a subordinate who does not report directly to the President at all and who can operate without interference just so long as he does not clash with the views of Mr. Wallace and other New Deal members of his Board closer to the President than he.

"The natural result of this situation is that Mr. Nelson plays a cautious game, is careful not to assume too much in the way of authority, or display too much individual initiative or enterprise. In addition, those who have observed him most closely say that he is slightly bewildered, which, after all, considering the size of the job and his lack of power, is not surprising. It seems fairly certain that from Mr. Nelson there will come no action displeasing to the New Deal politicians, who are in the majority on his Board and in the administration. At least, such is the view of some of his colleagues, who, in the interests of results, sought to have him assert himself in a big way, only to be met with the New Dealish statement that 'after all we have got to hold fast to our social gains'."

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WANT BROADCASTING PRIORITIES SITUATION CLEARED

The desire was expressed by Chairman J. L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission that the priorities situation in connection with the construction of new stations and the enlarging of and maintenance of the old ones might be cleared up at an early date so that the industry would know where it stood.

He seemed to be very optimistic, saying the Defense Communications Board has had very complete cooperation from all lines - from industry as well as Government. Priorities though was still status quo. The Chairman said he had lunched with Donald Nelson of OPM, during which they had discussed the general situation. It was pointed out that SPAB was frowning on new construction not essential to defense, and questioners wanted to know if this would be applicable to new broadcast applications.

Chairman Fly said he couldn't tell how this limitation will apply to specific cases until the priorities situation gets down to specific principles. Many factors involved and must be given thorough going-over. Hence, he can't say in advance.

The attitude of FCC and DCB has been to cooperate in every way, and rather than running the show, they are subject to SPAB and OPM, and are waiting for instructions. Mr. Fly was frank to say that there is some question of granting brand new applications which do not make a specific national defense showing. Such applicants are in quite an embarrassing position. He mentioned, for example, possible new applications from New York or Los Angeles, saying that anyone who can make defense argument out of such applications has got to be good.

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TELEVISION DESIRED IN DEFENSE

The Federal Communications Commission is very desirous of seeing television used in connection with National Defense. The Commission, therefore, is trying to work out a scheme to get television clicking. The two main objectives in view are: (1) utilize television for defense as far and as soon as possible, and (2) create a substantial nucleus to keep television operating and advancing so that it will be in better shape after the emergency is over. By taking advantage of scientific advances television, Chairman Fly should be in a highly preferred position and ready to move forward with a bang.

The matter came up for discussion in connection with a plan for the television development presented to the Commission by Norman D. Waters. When asked if he would appoint a special committee to look into the subject as Mr. Waters requested, Chairman Fly replied that a lot of thought was being given to the whole situation. Mr. Waters is head of Norman D. Waters and Associates, of 1140 Broadway, New York. The FCC has also received a communication protesting against Mr. Waters' efforts from the Television Guild.

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THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHYSICIANS

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The National Association of Physicians ...
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11/4/41

McGRADY STANDS BY IN AIRPLANE PLANT SEIZURE

Standing at the elbow of Col. Roy M. Jones, U.S.A. in charge of the Air Associates plant seized by the Government at Bendix, N. J., was Edward F. McGrady, Vice-President of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. McGrady was formerly Assistant Secretary of Labor and is now a \$1 a year labor adviser to the War Department. He flew from Washington to the scene of the trouble in an Army transport plane to assist the Colonel. Having sat in on the conferences in Washington that preceded the President's action, Mr. McGrady was in a position to know all the answers.

Mr. McGrady conceded that it was a good guess that he would remain at the plant only three or four days.

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RADIO INDUSTRY MAY BE NEXT, WILLKIE WARNS

In connection with the movies, which he so strongly defended in the recent Senate hearings, Wendell Willkie, writes in the November 3rd issue of Life:

"If the motion-picture industry should permit itself to be intimidated by this kind of pressure, the other great agencies of public expression in the U.S. are likely to be the next assailed. As Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Committee, Senator Wheeler wields unusual power. He appoints the subcommittees of that committee. His committees have the power to investigate not only the movies but also the radio industry. He is presently engaged, through his committee, on a study of a new radio regulatory law which may determine the fate of the radio companies. The Federal Communications Commission is dependent on his committee for its legislative program; and this commission is today having hearings on the rights of newspapers to continue to own radio stations.

"Perhaps radio chains, perhaps newspapers, in their determination to tell the truth about Nazism, are even now seeking advice of their counsel as to whether they may be brought under the scrutiny of isolationist subcommittees."

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The contents of Relay, the Family Magazine of R.C.A. Communications, Inc., for November are: "The First SOS"; "Picnic Pictures"; "Tennis Tournament"; "Veteran Number One."

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11/4/41

FLY NON-COMMITAL PENDING NET RULES COURT ACTION

Chairman J. L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission declined to commit himself on the further postponement of the November 15 date for the network regulations to go into effect since the purpose of the court action initiated by the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadcasting System is to enjoin the rules and a motion for a preliminary injunction is scheduled for next Friday. Mr. Fly explained that the Commission therefore hadn't taken any stand on possible further postponement.

Papers in the case were served on the Commission last week.

Enjoining of the order is sought as being beyond the power of the Commission to promulgate, and which in operation would affect disastrously not only the companies, which would suffer loss and injury thereby, but the broadcasting industry generally and the service it now is rendering to the public.

The way to bring the matter before the Supreme Court has been prepared by the demand that it be heard originally by a statutory court of three judges whose decision may be appealed directly to the higher court.

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PRESENTS METROPOLITAN MUSEUM WITH SPEAKER SYSTEM

Thomas J. Watson, President of the International Business Machines Corporation, has presented the Metropolitan Museum in New York with a speaker system. Each major gallery will have a loud-speaker, of which there will be a total of 104. All the galleries can be cut in on a single lecture or concert or a program can be confined to a single gallery. While most programs will originate within the museum's own building, equipment will be arranged for tuning in broadcasts from outside stations.

Overflow audiences at popular museum lectures in the main auditorium can be accommodated in adjacent galleries and still hear the program through loudspeakers. The study of given periods of painting and sculpture can be supplemented by the broadcasting of music of the same periods.

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MINNEAPOLIS RADIO SCHOOL FILES FTC ANSWER

Thomas J. Casey, doing business as National School of Electronics, Minneapolis, formerly doing business as National Institute of Technology, engaged in the sale of courses of study and instruction designated "Electronics", has filed an answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission which charged him with misrepresentation.

The answer denies allegations of the complaint that he had represented that the school occupied a six-story building covering a half city block or was a residence school, although it has given residence study to some of its students; or had represented that he was connected with major electric companies, airports, radio and police broadcasting stations throughout the country, or that equipment manufactured and invented by him is used in major aircraft, but asserts that he has connection with electrical companies, airports and broadcasting stations which might help in placing his graduate students in jobs and positions; that he had represented that he has a permanent staff of engineers for the purpose of correcting lessons, although asserting that some of the best engineers in the country did collaborate in preparing the courses and that engineers have corrected lessons of students for inaccuracies, and that the students have the benefit of frequent visits from field engineers who act in the capacity of traveling teachers or instructors. The answer asserts that on various and numerous occasions the respondent's airplane, equipped with radio devices, and his trailer trucks, similarly equipped, were flown and driven to students' homes and used for the purpose of testing equipment built by the students.

The answer denies that the respondent has made representations that only a limited number of applicants in each community would be accepted for training or that persons lacking in education, experience or aptitude could become competent or expert electronic or radio men by taking the respondent's course of study and instructions. The answer also denies that the respondent represented that graduates of the school are guaranteed employment or that positions are immediately available in the radio field for those persons completing his courses of study. The answer asserts that at no time did the respondent represent that he would issue United States Government radio operator's licenses to any student or person, but did represent that graduates would be able to fill high positions in the radio field, and asserts that such graduates at the present time are filling positions of recognition in the radio field.

The answer further denies that the respondent represented that he will establish numerous short-wave broadcasting stations in various States or will establish such a station in the near vicinity of the prospective student and that the student may work in such broadcasting station with the engineers employed by the respondent to operate it.

The complaint charged that the respondent had represented that a powerful short-wave radio station, W9VXZ, is a part of the

school's operating equipment, when in fact the respondent does not control or operate the station. The answer declares that the equipment is the sole property of Thomas J. Casey, the respondent herein, and that he leases the equipment to W9VXZ, known at the present time as the "Downtown Radio Club". The answer further denies that the name "National Institute of Technology" is misleading and denies that it is not an "institute" as defined in the complaint.

Hearings will be held in due course.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Received: Meadville Tribune Broadcasting Co., Meadville, Pa., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., 250 watts, share WSAJ; Jacksonville Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1270 kc., 5 kw, unlimited time, directional antenna for night use; KRNR, News-Review Co., Roseburg, Ore., construction permit to install new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, increase power from 100 watts night, 250 watts day, to 10 KW, change frequency from 1490 to 1030 kc., and move studio and transmitter; KPAS, Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., modification of construction permit for a new broadcast station, requesting approval of directional antenna system and transmitter site as specified in original construction permit; Don Lee Broadcasting System, Portable-Mobile construction permit for a new relay broadcast station to be operated on 1646, 2090, 2190 and 2830 kilocycles, 100 watts, A3 emission; W6XLA, Television Productions, Inc., Portable-Mobile, construction permit for a new television relay station (Reinstatement W6XLA) to be used with W6XYZ, frequencies Channel 11 and 12, 204000-216000 kilocycles, 800 watts (peak) Emission A5.

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DALE NEW NBC INFORMATION DIRECTOR

Albert E. Dale, well known newspaperman and former managing editor, has been appointed Director of the NBC Department of Information.

With more than twenty years' experience in the newspaper and allied fields, Mr. Dale started in Albany, N.Y., as legislative correspondent for the New York Sun, New York Evening Sun and the New York Herald Tribune. After one year as political reporter for the New York Evening Mail, he returned to Albany in 1922 to organize the Albany Evening News. Joining the Hearst enterprises in 1929, he served as editor of the following newspapers: Detroit Times, Wisconsin News in Milwaukee, Pittsburgh Sun Telegraph, and the Chicago Evening American. In 1940, Mr. Dale became Director of Public Relations and Publicity for the Greater New York Fund, after serving for a year as Sunday Editor and Managing Editor of the Washington Times Herald.

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The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been admitted to the membership of the Society since the last meeting. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the date of admission is given in parentheses. The names are given in full, and the date of admission is given in full.

MEMBERSHIP LIST

1843

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:::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The "static-free" frequency modulation system of radio broadcasting and receiving was described to the Junior Board of Commerce last week by Arthur D. (Jess) Willard, General Manager of Station WJSV, CBS's Washington station. Addressing the Board's weekly luncheon, Mr. Willard also told of strides being made toward color television.

The Armstrong Medal for "outstanding contributions to the radio art" was awarded to Harry William Houck, New York, engineer and radio pioneer, at the thirty-second annual dinner of the Radio Club of America, in New York last Friday night. Admiral S. C. Hooper was the guest speaker.

Organization of a "pre-audition board" for children's radio programs was proposed by the Radio Council on Children's Programs in New York last week. Niles Trammell, President of the National Broadcasting Company, said he would welcome such an organization.

Guy C. Hutcheson, CBS engineer who is now about the midway mark in his 20,000-mile tour of Latin America to study radio reception conditions, filed reports with Columbia's home office in New York City which led to the selection of 11,830 kilocycles as the most suitable all-around frequency for that part of the Western Hemisphere.

A reader writes:

"Your Page 7 in the October 24th issue is extremely interesting.

"Your correction on the power of WRUL, of Boston, is quite interesting. Frankly, listening to WRUL and WGEO, at Schenectady, I would say that WRUL has twice the power that WGEO has.

"It probably is because of geographical location, but they sure get out."

The colorful and dramatic history of the radio industry, which in the short span of 15 years has grown from a few homemade "cats-whiskers" receiving sets and two or three "flea power" transmitters to one of America's greatest public services, will be appropriately signalized on Saturday, Nov. 15, when the National Broadcasting Company will observe its fifteenth anniversary.

The CBS College Broadcast Service, which got under way last year as the first publicity division exclusively for college editors, is functioning at top speed this Fall - with a weekly release reaching 450 editors of university newspapers and magazines.

The releases deal with all three major networks and are written with a decided college slant by Walter Murphy, young alumnus of St. John's University and staff publicity-writer for the network.

As yet the FCC hasn't had any further conferences on multiple ownership but it was said "it would probably get around to it one of these days".

The War Department announced last Saturday the award of miscellaneous supply contracts totaling \$105,110,724. Included among these were the following:

Chisholm-Ryder Co., Inc., Niagara Falls, antenna, insulators, etc. \$2,344; General Electric Co., Schenectady, dynamotor units, \$5,960; tubes, \$2,040; coils, \$1,575; Eugene Greene, New York, antenna equipment, \$18,862; Fred M Link, New York, antennae, \$800; Radio Receptor, New York, radio equipment, \$67,278; RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Harrison, tubes, \$3,812; Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Corp., Rochester, switchboards, \$2,650; Westinghouse Electric International Company, N. Y., tubes \$4,977; Daven Company, Newark, microphones, \$1,095; R. C. A. Manufacturing Co., Camden, N. J., radio equipment, \$208,210; sound recorders, \$22,320; Technical Devices Corporation, Bloomfield, N. J., radio equipment, \$21,942.

Thursday, November 13, still stands as the date of resuming the press-radio hearings according to the Communications Commission.

A thirty-page pocket size illustrated booklet "Frequency Modulation - An Invitation to Finer Music", has just been published by the Zenith Radio Corporation. In addition to explanation as to how FM works, why there is no interference, fidelity of tone reproduction, one chapter describes the Zenith FM station W51C and another the Zenith plant "The World's Largest Radio Factory on One Floor".

A ten thousand, five hundred dollar prize contest for the composing, selection and naming of a great American operetta was announced last Saturday by WGN, Chicago, midwestern key station in the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Col. Robert R. McCormick speaking on the "Theatre of the Air" broadcast Saturday night over WOR, announced the contest and stipulated that the "Great American Operetta" must be American in theme and setting. The contest opening is November 1 and the deadline is February 10.

A revision of a bulletin "Government Takes a Hand More and More in Advertising Matters" has just been published by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association. It lists the various Federal Departments and Bureaus that in one way or another have attempted to control advertising and bills introduced in Congress including one to tax radio advertising.

Might not be a bad thing if the radio industry compiled a pamphlet "Government Takes a Hand More and More in Broadcasting" and cites the different ways the FCC, especially under Mr. Fly, other government agencies, and Congress are endeavoring more and more to get radio and communications into their clutches.

WOR sales for August-September-October of 1941, set a new high in third quarter sales for the station. It was the biggest third quarter in the history of WOR.

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For Release in Morning Newspapers of Thursday, November 6

NO MIRACLE TO FTC

William Wheeler, trading as Miracle Manufacturing Co., Conshohocken, Pa., engaged in the sale of certain mechanical devices designated "Miracle Radio Control" and "Miracle Aerial Loop", is charged, in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission, with misrepresentation.

The complaint charges that in advertisements in newspapers, trade publications and by other means in commerce the respondent has represented, among other things: "World's Master - Airways Miracle Radio Control. Marvelous - Unbelievable. For long and short wave amateur; police and ship calls, code, etc., - Gets them all! Quick pick-up - no fade-out. Foreign stations every day clear and loud. Nothing like it on the market." and "Radio's Old Reliable Miracle Aerial Loop gets local and foreign stations clear as a crystal; just connect to radio; no aerial, no ground required. Most remarkable reception you have ever heard." The complaint alleges that these representations are false and misleading and that the devices will not perform any of the claims made by the respondent.

Among other statements, the respondent is alleged to have represented, concerning his "Miracle Radio Control", "Special factory adv. price \$2.85". The complaint alleges that the price of \$2.85 for the device is not a special price but is the regular price and the only one at which the respondent has sold the device.

Twenty days are allowed the respondent for answering the charges.

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NETWORK GROUP ADOPTS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Following a two days conference on radio defense activities between officials of the National Broadcasting Company and fourteen regional representatives of NBC's Blue and Red network affiliates, the two network committees adopted a four-point radio defense program calling for full mobilization of the joint resources of NBC and its 243 station-affiliates.

The four points of the program which were adopted are:

1. The development of a coordinated plan of operations by NBC and its affiliated stations to insure maximum efficiency of service through effective cooperation with all national defense agencies.
2. To study plans for the maintenance of public morale and public physical well-being during any unexpected emergency.
3. To maintain normal broadcasting schedules, as far as possible, in the event of emergency to the end that our national life and normal business shall suffer a minimum of dislocation.
4. The establishment of a clearing house of information to expedite the procurement of radio equipment and replacement parts.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

CHAPTER I

The first of the thirteen original states was Virginia, which was founded in 1607. It was the first state to declare its independence from Great Britain in 1776. The second state was New York, which was founded in 1614. It was the first state to ratify the Constitution in 1787. The third state was Massachusetts, which was founded in 1630. It was the first state to join the Union in 1780. The fourth state was Connecticut, which was founded in 1636. It was the first state to ratify the Constitution in 1788. The fifth state was Rhode Island, which was founded in 1639. It was the first state to join the Union in 1790. The sixth state was New Jersey, which was founded in 1666. It was the first state to ratify the Constitution in 1787. The seventh state was Delaware, which was founded in 1683. It was the first state to ratify the Constitution in 1787. The eighth state was Maryland, which was founded in 1688. It was the first state to ratify the Constitution in 1788. The ninth state was Pennsylvania, which was founded in 1681. It was the first state to ratify the Constitution in 1787. The tenth state was New Hampshire, which was founded in 1678. It was the first state to ratify the Constitution in 1788. The eleventh state was Vermont, which was founded in 1777. It was the first state to join the Union in 1791. The twelfth state was New Mexico, which was founded in 1808. It was the first state to join the Union in 1912. The thirteenth state was California, which was founded in 1848. It was the first state to join the Union in 1850.

CHAPTER II

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NBC MARKS ANNIVERSARY WITH NEW STUDIOS

Marking the fifteenth anniversary of its radio service to America's listening millions, the National Broadcasting Company will part the curtains in its new Copper and Silver studios on the 6th and 7th floors at Radio City with an impressive dedicatory program on November 15.

"The Copper and Silver studios", said Niles Trammell, "represent a triple gift of design to radio broadcasting. They are in themselves recognition of the importance of the studio audience. The men and women who come into them will find themselves in the setting of the intimate theater, simply decorated and fitted with all the accoutrements that have made the theater galmorous.

"The performer who cannot give his best without an audience will find that audience there in front of him, rising tier on tier and giving him the utmost in psychological stimulus.

"Yet, despite marked improvements for the studio audience and for the performer, we are certain that the entertainment from the Copper and Silver studios will be of surpassing clarity."

The stages of the new studios are 38 feet square, fitted with three overhead lighting strips and eight "baby spots", which will be trained on featured performers. The entire complex lighting system of each studio, including the concealed-cove illumination in the audience section, is controlled from an electrician's booth overlooking the stage.

The theater-type chairs are so cleverly contrived that they enable late comers to reach chairs at some distance from the aisles without bumping the knees of guests already seated. Once a person sits down and leans against the chair's back, the seat slides six inches forward. That gives a comfortable sitting angle. The simple action of sitting up straight causes the chair to resume its original position, affording the passerby ample room without disturbing the chair's occupant. Most of the chairs are arranged in tiers, rising eleven feet above the studio floor level.

Clients' booths are located at the seventh floor level and inserted into studio walls at an angle, affording an unobstructed view of the entire stage. The booths are entirely sound-proofed, the program being fed into the room over loudspeakers.

Both of the new studios are completely air-conditioned and constructed on the "floating" pattern first introduced to radio when NBC built its great plant at Radio City.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SUBJECT: [Illegible text]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a memorandum or report detailing land management activities, possibly related to a specific project or area. Key words that are partially visible include "Bureau of Land Management", "Department of the Interior", and "Secretary of the Interior".]

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

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BIG LATIN AMERICAN DEMAND FOR ROCKEFELLER PROGRAMS

In one week the Rockefeller people in New York received letters from more than two hundred people requesting a total of over fifteen thousand additional printed programs of U. S. short-wave stations. Although the programs of the British, Italians and German short-wave stations have long appeared in the newspapers of those countries, and thousands of their programs were mailed to listeners direct, it has only been within recent years that the programs of American stations have been seen south of the border.

Recently the Rockefeller radio section compiled an entirely new and attractive printed program for distribution to Latin America newspapers and listeners. It was in three languages - English, Spanish and Portuguese. It is these programs that have been proven so popular.

In all replies, the writers have indicated cordiality to the general plan, and the additional programs requested were on the basis that they would take the trouble to distribute them at their own expense, either by mail or otherwise. The increases for each correspondent are being limited to twelve copies, but Mr. Rockefeller is offering to send them to any other addresses which may be sent to his Bureau. This, it was explained, would seem to be the only way to make sure to avoid duplications. All requests from the U. S. or other Governments will be fully supplied in accordance with their request.

Some of the responses received by Mr. Rockefeller's organization have been:

From Pan American Airways System, Cienfuegos, Cuba:

"My heartiest congratulations on the very clear and complete form of these."

From a radio dealer in Mexico City:

"We appreciate these schedules more than you can imagine. To make the propaganda more effective, we are planning to place our receiving set at the disposal of the public visiting our store, so that they may listen to your programs."

From an import-export firm in Ponta Grossa, Parana, Brazil:

"We appreciate the courtesy of this mailing and are only too pleased to handle the distribution in this city. We are taking this opportunity to bring to your attention the fact that, like all friends and admirers of the

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES COLLEGE PARK, MARYLAND

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1. NAME : _____

North American shortwave programs, we regret that here, in Southern Brazil, reception is not perfect, which we attribute to insufficient power of your stations.

"Superfluous to add that these programs are followed with the keenest interest by the Brazilian public, especially now when international affairs of the greatest importance are focusing attention on the defense of the Western Hemisphere and on the salutary Good Neighbor Policy being developed in our continent.

"The European stations are received here with unusual power and clarity, the B.B.C., of London, foremost among them, and we are sure that the listeners of this region would be very glad if they could get the North American stations with the same volume and perfection."

From an electric light company of Ciudad, Trujillo, Dominican Republic:

"We gave the Spanish copies to the local newspaper offices for re-publication . . . they have been graciously accepted and no doubt publication will be made. . . programs drawn up in this manner are in great demand."

From an importing firm of Rio, Brazil:

"Believe these programs will help a lot in bringing a better understanding between South and North America."

From an employee of the municipal water service in Port-au-Prince, Haiti:

"....I do hope you will forward it to my address regularly, even if I must pay a price for it."

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ARMY CONTRACTS FOR RADIO EQUIPMENT

Among the week's defense radio purchases by the War Department were Philco Corporation, Philadelphia, fuses, \$595,680; Stewart-Warner Corporation, fuses \$2,607,267, and Philco, Philadelphia, \$1,020,500.

Also, Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp., New York, battery sets, test indicators, tube sets, etc., \$11,332; Hammarlund Mfg. Co., Inc., New York, radio equipment, \$52,250; Federal Telephone Co., Inc., Newark, radio equipment \$74,214; and RCA Manufacturing Co., Inc., Camden, N. J., socket board assemblies, \$793; portable public address sets, \$1,473.

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NEWSPAPER HEARINGS RESUME NOV. 13

The hearings on the question of whether or not there shall be discrimination against a newspaper owned broadcasting station, which has been dragging along over a period of several months, will be resumed next Thursday, November 13th. The Commission having presented its side of the case, the Committee of Newspaper Radio Station representatives, of which Harold V. Hough, of the Fort Worth Star-Telegram will take the stand, will have their say.

There will be many new exhibits - statistics and documents - also exhibits previously offered which were questioned will be corrected. Statistical presentation will be in charge of Dr. Herman S. Hettinger, of Pennsylvania, and Paul F. Lazarfield, of Columbia University. It is expected the Newspaper-Radio Committee testimony will require several days.

The general purpose of the hearings is to determine whether the FCC should adopt some definite policy toward licensing newspaper-owned radio stations and whether, if so, it has authority.

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MAKERS ASKED TO PEG PRICES OF RADIOS

Price Administrator Leon Henderson said yesterday (Thursday) he had asked manufacturers of stoves and radios not to raise the prices above those recently prevailing.

Mr. Henderson said he took the action to hold prices on the important types of durable consumer goods firm pending determination of the effect on the two industries of production curtailments.

Manufacturers of radio sets, radio-phonograph combinations, radio parts and radio-phonograph parts were asked to hold to October 15 levels; manufacturers of stoves not to increase prices above October 25 levels.

Long-range price programs are being studied by the Office of Price Administration for both industries, Mr. Henderson said, and meetings will be held soon with representatives of each group to work out details.

The radio price program will be completed before January 1.

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"AMERICA FIRST" REPERCUSSIONS STILL HEARD

Although the "America First" meeting in Madison Square Garden was held a week ago, repercussions are still being heard in Washington and New York. It is well known that the Federal Communications Commission has no powers of censorship, nevertheless complaints have been registered with Chairman J. L. Fly who, as usual, is going through the motions of doing something about it. His latest communique is to the Mutual Broadcasting System:

"Attention is invited to a recent mimeographed press release by the Fight for Freedom Committee, a copy of which was forwarded to this office, concerning the failure of Mutual to afford time to answer recent America First speeches. I should appreciate receiving from you a statement of facts as to how this matter has been handled by the Mutual Broadcasting System."

Mr. Fly, following receipt of a telegram from the "America First" people which stated that they had been unable to secure adequate air facilities for Senator Wheeler and none for Lindbergh, had previously asked the networks, "How come?" It was well understood that Chairman Fly was again just going through the motions knowing full well that Senator Wheeler sooner or later would again be on his neck about it.

Captioned, "Is This Censorship?", the Editor & Publisher carries the following editorial regarding the incident:

"The non-interventionist New York Daily News declares the radio chains guilty of bad reporting, when they prevent the radio audience from hearing the arguments of these anti-war speakers. It urges that Congress demand time on the air for its own debates and that a reasonable division of this should be arranged 'between the war party and the peace party'.

"Radio faces a problem of tremendous seriousness in these circumstances. One of its proudest boasts is that it has 'no editorial policy', that its function is to bring facts and opinions of others through impartial channels, making facilities available as evenly as possible between antagonists. That claim falls down if minority thought is to be silenced by the 'unavailability' of convenient broadcasting hours.

"The majority of New York newspapers are not in agreement with the program's orators, but, as this is written (24 hours before) we haven't the slightest doubt that all of the newspapers of October 31 will carry fair and comprehensive reports of the meeting, regardless of their editorial policies. That indicates no special virtue; it's simple common sense appreciation of the job that must be done. If the radio people fail in that respect, whatever the question at issue, they are looking for trouble. If Lindbergh, Wheeler, et al., are wrong, the best way to prove it is not by censorship but by permitting the untrammelled statement of their views. That is the American way."

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AMERICAN FIRST REPRESENTATIVE WILL BEARD

Attention has been drawn to the fact that the American First Representative will be Beard. Beard is a well known and successful business man and has been in the United States for many years. He is going to represent the American people in the United States and will be a valuable asset to the American people.

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BELIEVES SET MAKING SHORTAGE WILL BE MET

A few of the radio receiving set models produced under the economy program may have shortcomings but such developments are likely to be short-lived", Lawrence D. Batson, writes in the U. S. Commerce Department weekly. "The romance of radio has for years attracted the best engineering and scientific talent available, and it is believed that such problems as arise will be quickly solved.

"Withdrawal of copper from many parts of radio receiving set production by a SPAB order of October 21, is too far-reaching for immediate analysis. Exceptions are made in the order as to wire, and those parts required to be made of copper by safety rules of the Underwriters' Laboratories. The rules applying are that lamp-holders, receptacles, switches, and similar parts, are among items which must be 'of suitable material for the purpose'.

"Copper and its alloys have been used in many parts because they were the best materials for the purposes. Tube pins, socket contacts, binding posts, and soldering lugs might be construed as required by safety rules to be of copper or copper alloys.

"Several years ago manufacturers standardized tubes to what was thought at that time to be the possible limit. It is now believed that a further reduction may become necessary, and that as a result, owners of old models may find it difficult to obtain tube replacements.

"Aluminum has been used extensively in chassis frames, bases, and for other bulk work until the aluminum-steel cost ratio made it profitable to change to steel. Thus, the actual aluminum content was cut by 75 percent. Plastic cabinets are soon to disappear, because suitable types of plastics are now on the scarce list.

"Handicapped for years by technical difficulties and the lack of public interest, television is probably destined for another setback by reason of the current materials shortage. Progress continues to be made in the field, however.

"Public transmissions have been on the air for three years, on an experimental basis, but without a uniform standard whereby all television transmissions could be received on all television receivers. Such standards were adopted last Spring, and the Federal Communications Commission set last July as the date for the actual introduction of television. Prior to that time, however, the raw materials situation became so acute with certain materials essential to the production of television transmitters and receivers that manufacturers have marked time. The number of units now being produced is very limited.

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BROADCAST ACTIONS BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: Board of Education of the Memphis City Schools, Memphis, Tenn., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 41000 kilocycles, 250 watts, on condition that permittee file application for modification of construction permit specifying equipment to use frequency modulation instead of amplitude modulation; King-Trengle Broadcasting Corp., granted construction permit for new FM station to operate on 47300 kilocycles, 6,800 square mile service area.

Also, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., granted construction permit for new station to operate on Channels Nos. 13 and 14, 230,000-242,000 kilocycles; power 60 watts, A5 emission; WNBI, and WRCA, National Broadcasting Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., granted modification of license to use frequencies 6100, 9670, 11890, 15150, 17780 and 21630 kilocycles; power 50 kilowatts except on 9670 kilocycles on which operation with 50 to 100 kilowatts is herein authorized; share time on all frequencies with each other, in addition share with WBOS on 17780 kilocycles.

Also, Coastal Broadcasting Co., Inc., New Bern, N. C. granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1450 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited; transmitter site to be determined subject to Commission's approval; WKBW, Buffalo Broadcasting Corp., Buffalo, N. Y., granted license to cover construction permit for increase in power to 50 kilowatts, move of transmitter, new equipment, and installation of directional antenna for day and night use. Also authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input.

Applications Received: WGES, Oak Leaves Broadcasting Station, Inc., Chicago, Ill., modification of construction permit as modified for increase in power, change in hours, move, new transmitter and directional antenna for day and night use, requesting extension of completion date from 11/20/41 to 1/20/42 (1390 kc.); KYOS, Merced Broadcasting Co., Merced, Calif., construction permit to install new transmitter, change frequency to 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts power; WINS, Hearst Radio, Inc., New York, N. Y., special service authorization to operate with power of 5 kilowatts at WHN's old site, Astoria, Long Island, using WHN's 5 KW transmitter for period ending 2/1/42 (1000 kc.); also authority to determine operating power by direct method for special service.

Also, John D. Ewing, New Orleans, La., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1060 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts and unlimited hours, employing directional antenna at night; Florida National Building Corp., Miami, Fla., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1170 kc., 5 KW and unlimited hours, employing directional antenna day and night; KOAM, The Pittsburg Broadcasting Co., Inc., Pittsburg, Kans., construction permit amended to change frequency from 810 to 860 kilocycles, power to 5 KW day and night, new transmitter, move transmitter and make changes in proposed directional antenna.

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STANDARD DIVISION OF THE FBI

RECEIVED
JAN 10 1964
FBI
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FROM: SAC, NEW YORK
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

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CANADA APPROVES PAYING LISTENING FEE

On November 2, 1936, the Canadian public went into the broadcasting business with the inauguration of the government-owned Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

"In the five years which have passed broadcasting in Canada has greatly improved; antagonism toward a publicly owned broadcasting corporation has subsided; the publicly owned company (despite its control over the entire broadcasting industry) has left the privately owned stations to increase in number and prosper; and - what is of final importance - the Canadian listener is very satisfied that he is receiving his money's worth for the annual \$2.50 listening fee required by each householder operating a radio set", a Toronto dispatch to the New York Times sets forth.

"Financing of the CBC comes from the annual collection of radio receiving licenses amounting in the last fiscal year to slightly over \$3,100,000, from commercial programs totaling close to \$1,000,000 in the past fiscal year, and from repayable government loans. In the last fiscal year, ended March 31, 1941, for which a report was recently published, the CBC had a net operating revenue of \$185,585, spent \$1,720,000 on programs, \$746,000 on engineering and paid network stations \$726,000 for commercial networks programs."

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RELIANCE ON PRESS AND RADIO UNCHANGED, SAYS MacLEISH

In accepting appointment as Director of the Office of Facts and Figures, Archibald MacLeish, Librarian of Congress, said:

"The job of the new Office of Facts and Figures, as stated in the Executive Order, is to serve as an interdepartmental clearing house for information and data required 'for the most coherent and comprehensive presentation to the Nation of the facts and figures of national defense'. In other words, the operation of the office will be purely within the Government.

"The Office of Facts and Figures will not make a practice of issuing releases nor set up new channels for the dissemination of information, but will 'rely upon the services and facilities of existing agencies of the Government in the dissemination of information'. In other words, the establishment of the office will in no way change the relation between the departments and the agencies of Government and the press and radio services, nor will it alter the reliance of the Government upon these means of informing the people."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, LL.D. VOL. I. NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1854.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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As a means toward improving broadcast service in our territorial and insular possessions, the Commission on November 4 amended Section 3.408(c) of its Rules Governing Standard and High Frequency Broadcast Stations to permit standard broadcast stations under Commission jurisdiction outside the continental United States (Alaska and Puerto Rico and Hawaii) to rebroadcast commercial programs of domestic international broadcast stations.

In a report for the first nine months of 1941, the Crosley Corporation disclosed a profit of \$1,280,368 before provision for taxes. This figures a net profit of \$980,368 on total sales of \$19,134,864.

Jimmie Fidley, Hollywood commentator, who clashed with CBS claiming to have been muzzled, jumped to Mutual and later created quite a flurry when he testified at the Senate movie investigation, will soon be off the air, the reason being given that his sponsor a cosmetics concern, being a priorities victim, will cease advertising because it cannot secure production materials.

Pursuant to its Supplement Report on Chain Broadcasting of October 11, 1941, the Federal Communications Commission amended Sections 3.102, 3.103, and 3.104 (pertaining thereto), and at the same time, amended Section 3.34, extending the normal license period of all standard broadcast stations to two years, with expiration date of licenses on the various frequencies listed, and Section 4.3 (re license period for broadcast stations other than standard, and renewal of licenses).

Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., and Subsidiaries - Nine months to Oct. 4: Net profit after \$3,000,000 provision for Federal income and excess profits taxes, \$3,815,435, equal to \$2.22 each on 1,716,277 shares of \$2.50 par stock outstanding or to be outstanding upon completion of exchange of old \$5 par value stock. This compares with net profit of \$3,477,586, or \$2.03 a share, for 1940 period, when tax charges were \$1,600,172. Gross income increased to \$44,049,683 from \$36,430,612 last year.

One guess from an informed source was that David Sarnoff's trip to the Pacific Coast had nothing to do with radio but was in connection with President Roosevelt's Committee to prevent discrimination against colored workers securing employment in the Government service of which committee Mr. Sarnoff is a member.

Augustin Frigon, Assistant General Manager of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, has been added to the Pan American Council of "Columbia's School of the Air of the Americas" as representative of Canada.

It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get the most out of a book is to read it straight through from beginning to end. This is not necessarily the best method. A more effective way is to read the book in a more selective manner, focusing on the parts that are most relevant to your needs. This can be done by skimming the book first to get a general idea of its contents, and then reading more carefully the parts that are most important to you.

It is also a good idea to take notes while you are reading. This can help you to remember the main points of the book, and it can also help you to organize your thoughts. You can take notes in a variety of ways, such as by writing in the margins of the book, or by keeping a separate notebook.

Another important thing to remember is that reading is a skill that can be improved with practice. If you want to get the most out of your reading, you need to make a habit of reading regularly. This can be done by setting aside a specific time each day for reading, or by making reading a part of your daily routine.

Finally, it is important to remember that reading is not just a passive activity. It is an active process that requires you to think about what you are reading. This can be done by asking yourself questions as you read, or by discussing the book with others. This will help you to understand the book more deeply, and it will also help you to apply what you have learned to your own life.

Reading is a very important part of our lives. It helps us to learn new things, to understand the world around us, and to improve ourselves. If we want to get the most out of our reading, we need to make a habit of reading regularly, and we need to use effective reading strategies. This will help us to become better readers, and it will also help us to become better people.

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Assistant Head of the Radio Division in the New York office of the U. S. Coordinator of Information, of which William J. Donovan is in charge, is Robert Sarnoff, son of the President of the Radio Corporation of America. Mr. Sarnoff, Jr., is 23 years old.

Private telegraph advices to radio manufacturers from J. S. Bache & Co., are:

"SMITH #3 - RADIO MFRS - Contrary to earlier expectations, it is now reported that the radio mfg. industry will be permitted to draw heavily on supplies of essential raw materials, and to produce its products for military and civilian uses. "A tremendous production program" is mentioned in these reports. The use of radio as a 'morale booster' is said to be desired by defense officials, and this will be one reason for the more liberal attitude on supplies. From a direct defense viewpoint, it is said that radio makers may shortly get large military orders. Among companies whose major activities consist of radio production are Crosley Radio Corp. of America, Sparks Withington, Zenith Radio."

Two stations in Maracaibo, Venezuela, YVLRV longwave and YVIRA short wave, have joined the Columbia Broadcasting System's new Latin American network which begins operation early in 1942. The new affiliates raise the chain's station total to 74 - with representation in each of the 20 republics south of the United States border.

Supporters of Fiorello LaGuardia and William O'Dwyer made equal use of WOR facilities during the recent Municipal Campaign in New York City. O'Dwyer adherents purchased 17 quarter-hour periods and 1 half-hour program, or a total of $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours. LaGuardia campaigners also bought 17 quarter-hour broadcasts and 1 half-hour period, or $4\frac{3}{4}$ hours.

Press Wireless has been granted Federal Communications Commission authority to transmit programs to Central and South American countries, via short wave for re-broadcast. The authorization permits Press Wireless to contract for the use of its facilities by others and it was indicated that Mutual Broadcasting System is negotiating but has not completed a contract.

Press Wireless, Inc., has moved its traffic operations from Little Neck, L.I., to the Times Building in New York. Approximately 300,000 words are handled daily.

In his syndicated New York column, Leonard Lyons writes: "The Maxine Elliott Theater is being converted into a radio auditorium by the Mutual Broadcasting System. That theater, named after and owned by the most famous beauty of her day, lost all its attraction, as far as Miss Elliott was concerned, as soon as the WPA Federal Theater began to present its plays there. . . When, in her villa in France, Maxine Elliott was asked about her theater, she'd sigh and shrug: "Oh, the Reds have it now."

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CALLS COPPER SHORTAGE "ANOTHER FAKE"

Doubtless of interest to the communications industry is a scathing editorial on the copper situation which appeared in the Chicago Tribune last Sunday (November 2):

"Last week there were two developments relating to copper.

"1. The government issued an order forbidding the use of copper in hundreds of industries, manufacturing 108 civilian products, and reducing the use of copper in a number of other industries.

"2. The Walker Mining company, the largest producer of copper in California, which turned out 5,000 tons in 1940, announced that it would suspend operations because it is unable to operate profitably at the price set by OPM.

"The government, in the person of Leon Henderson, has set a price for copper so low as to prevent many mines from reopening and forcing some already operating to shut down. Having reduced the output of copper by its deliberate act, the government has hogged the available supply, cut off the flow of materials to civilian factories, and thus forced factories to close down. In the next step some New Dealer or one of the business men who since leaving home has acquired political ambitions and a New Deal accent makes a speech telling how sorry he is for the poor little business man who has to be liquidated to lick Hitler.

"In the days of NRA, when Henderson, now the price fixer, had just gone to Washington, the late Ralph Heilman, then dean of Northwestern University's school of commerce, remarked that it was possible to get a better education than in a long time because all the crackpots had gone to Washington. It is high time that the country awoke and realized the consequences of the phony economist who has decreed that the people must not use any copper which costs more than 12 cents a pound to produce. * * * *

"Even at 12 cents there ought to be plenty of copper. It seems possible that the same sort of fake is being perpetrated in copper as was tried by Ickes unsuccessfully in oil. As one United States senator put it, we are again 'being pushed around for psychological reasons'. This conclusion seems inescapable from the figures.

"OPM says that there will be 1 million 650 thousand tons of copper available in this country next year. That is a reduction of 200,000 tons from a previous estimate. Nothing is said about how the 200,000 tons vanished, but the disappearance came about conveniently when the pretense about the oil shortage had to be abandoned.

"OPM figures that 1,050,000 tons will be needed for defense purposes next year * * * The largest amount used (by Germany) in any one year was 374 thousand tons. In three years, even taking the OPM reduced supply figures of 1 million 650 thousand tons, we will have nearly 5 million tons. If from this is deducted 1 million 300 thousand tons to provide for the equivalent of the German war machine there would remain 3 million 700 thousand tons, or nearly a million and a quarter tons a year. That is a lot more copper than all our civilian industries have any use for.

"Next to electrical manufactures the automobile industry was the largest consumer of copper in the country. Mr. C. E. Wilson, president of General Motors, ought to know how much copper is needed.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

Some of the most important events in the history of the United States are the following: the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus in 1492, the first settlement of the Pilgrims in 1620, the American Revolution in 1776, the Civil War in 1861-1865, and the Spanish-American War in 1898. The United States has since become a world power, and its influence is felt in every part of the world.

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. From a small colony of settlers to a great nation, the United States has overcome many challenges and achieved many successes. The story of the United States is a story of hope and dreams, of a people who have built a great nation out of a small colony.

The United States is a country of many different people, from all over the world. Each group has brought its own traditions and customs to the United States, and together they have created a unique American culture. The United States is a country of opportunity, where anyone can achieve their dreams.

The United States is a country of freedom, where everyone has the right to live as they choose. The United States is a country of progress, where new ideas and inventions are always being developed. The United States is a country of hope, where the future is always bright.

The history of the United States is a story of a people who have built a great nation out of a small colony. The United States is a country of many different people, from all over the world. Each group has brought its own traditions and customs to the United States, and together they have created a unique American culture. The United States is a country of opportunity, where anyone can achieve their dreams. The United States is a country of freedom, where everyone has the right to live as they choose. The United States is a country of progress, where new ideas and inventions are always being developed. The United States is a country of hope, where the future is always bright.

Last month, before the government had lowered its estimate of supply and raised its estimate of demand, Mr. Wilson said: 'The 850,000 ton defense estimate looks high and is known to contain copper requirements other than strictly defense needs. It looks high also as compared to the availability of copper to other nations. The copper supply of continental Europe, outside of Russia, available to Germany for war and all domestic purposes is only about one-fifth of the above estimated requirements of our defense program alone.'

"A half a million tons is all the copper that is needed for defense next year. The copper supply at the existing price will take care of that, meet every civilian need, and leave plenty to spare. And if more copper is needed there is plenty in the ground which will be mined if the government doesn't forbid it. The copper shortage is as much of a fake as the steel 'shortage' and the oil shortage. Congress is neglecting its duty if it does not stop the perpetration of these fakes."

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JUSTICE DEPT. DENIES AIM TO CENSOR ADVERTISING

Assurances that Government has no desire to "censor" advertising but is "trying to maintain the complete freed of the competitive system" were made last Wednesday by Assistant Attorney General Thurman W. Arnold, in charge of the anti-trust Division of the Department of Justice.

In a speech before the Advertising Club of Washington, Arnold declared to attempt supervision of advertising campaigns would be the same as to attempt regulation of the number of salesmen a business firm should have or how much rent it should pay.

"I do not see that advertising has any particular relation to monopoly", he declared. It is a problem of selling. It interferes with a free economy only when it interferes with the freedom of some other business."

Contrary to the opinion held by some groups, Arnold said, the anti-trust division has had only a few cases in which advertising figured.

"Consumer groups do not always know the cost of advertising, and usually think it is much higher than it is", he declared. "Even the cost of tobacco advertising, for instance, is very slight -- although the general public might not think so."

Mass production and distribution of standardized articles in this country during the last 20 years would have been impossible without large advertising campaigns, Arnold said.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.





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No. 1379

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

RESEARCH REPORT
ON THE
STRUCTURE OF THE
CRYSTALLINE
POLYMER
OF
ETHYLENE
DIOXIDE
BY
J. H. HUNTER
AND
J. E. HARRIS
1954

CHICAGO, ILL.

November 11, 1941

PROPOSED ATLANTA STATION TRANSFER PROVES DYNAMITE

The Federal Communications Commission affirming a prior decision of Commissioner George Henry Payne denying a petition by the Georgia School of Technology, operator of Station WGST to take depositions in Atlanta in connection with the transfer of license, on the surface apparently a routine matter, caused a political blow-up in Georgia resulting in loud and immediate protests to the White House and Congress. As a result, Commissioner Payne and the Commission have collided head on with Governor Eugene Talmadge and his well-known fighting political forces.

The Commission explaining its side made public correspondence between Chairman James L. Fly and Arthur Lucas, theatrical magnate, of Atlanta, in which Mr. Fly said that as long as he is Commission Chairman "decisions are going to be made upon their merits and not in accordance with purely political influence, threats and coercion".

An Associated Press dispatch was quoted telling of a "rough-and-tumble" hearing before a Civil Service Examiner on alleged violations of the Hatch Act which had to be transferred from the Georgia State Capitol because State officials refused police protection to a Federal building where United States Marshals provided protection.

The Commission said that in view of the previous unsuccessful attempt to have the hearing held in Atlanta, "and in view of all other facts herein, we are constrained to question the good faith of the request to take by deposition the testimony of all key witnesses in Atlanta".

The correspondence which preceded the opinion grew out of a telegram which Arthur Lucas, who, it was said at the Commission's offices appears in the picture as a prospective operator of the station with William K. Jenkins, sent to Chairman Fly.

Mr. Fly's response to Mr. Lucas follows:

"This will acknowledge receipt of your telegram of November 3 and a letter dated November 5, both complaining of action taken in the matter of the renewal of the license of Radio Station WGST, which has for years been licensed to the Georgia School of Technology. As I understand your interest in the matter, through the intervention of Governor Talmadge you, yourself, have come to have a potential business and financial interest in the operation of this station. Your telegram and your letter of November 5 were both widely distributed by you, copies having been sent to both

Journal of Management Studies, 19(1), 67-80.

[illegible]

On the basis of the foregoing, it is recommended that the Department of the Interior be authorized to acquire, by purchase or otherwise, the land owned by the United States, and to lease the same to the National Park Service, for the purpose of establishing a National Park, to be known as the "National Park of the United States".

[illegible]

Georgia Senators and the entire Georgia delegation in the House, to Chairman Lea of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee and to Speaker Rayburn. Also at least your letter was sent to Stephen Early, Secretary to the President.

"To respond first to your letter, there you chiefly complain that the Commission conducted inquiries concerning your partner and yourself and that these inquiries were 'secret' and made in your home state of Georgia rather than being limited to Congressional representatives. The public responsibilities of operators of broadcast stations are so great that the Commission customarily investigates the character and standing of those persons requesting that broadcast facilities be entrusted to them. There is no secret about it; it is expressly required by the Federal Communications Act. In controversial situations of this kind the Commission would be derelict in its duty if it failed to obtain all possible information. You have sought a great public privilege - the privilege in effect of projecting your voice into the homes of thousands of your fellow citizens. It seems unnecessary to emphasize that those who seek a privilege of this character must be able to stand investigation.

"Your telegram complained of the decision denying your motion to take twelve depositions in this matter. This decision was made in the first instance by the single Commissioner who was regularly assigned to motion's duty. You appealed to the full Commission and your telegram arrived while the matter was pending before it. Today the Commission unanimously sustained the decision of the motion's Commissioner and a copy of the decision is being enclosed herewith.

"Previously, and prior to the time when the matter was presented to the motion's Commissioner, I met Mr. McClure, a private attorney here, who represents the State and presumably your interests in the matter. He told me then that if the Commission failed to grant the application for the taking of depositions, he was going to appeal to the courts. I told him of course, that was quite all right. At the same time, I did not think the previously announced intention of appealing to the courts a controlling reason for deciding the motion one way or another. Similarly I do not deem your telegram, and particularly the wide distribution you gave it, a controlling reason for the Commission deciding one way or another your appeal from the motion's Commissioner's ruling.

"In view of the great controversy which has surrounded the Governor, the State educational institutions and this radio station; in further view of the facts that the State and all of the parties had Washington counsel; that the executives interested in the School and the radio station were frequently in Washington; and that the entire Commission's staff to be engaged on this matter are located in Washington where we have records, offices, hearing rooms and all necessary facilities, the Commission early concluded that the hearing should be held in Washington. Thereafter, on October 8, 1941, a formal petition by the station that the hearing be held in Atlanta was denied by the presiding Commissioner of the Motion's

100-443881-100

[illegible]

1. The first of these is the fact that the United States has a large and growing population of people who are of Mexican descent. This population is concentrated in the southwestern United States, particularly in California, Arizona, and New Mexico. It is estimated that there are over 10 million people of Mexican descent in the United States, and this number is expected to increase significantly in the future.

Docket. This action was taken in recognition of the fact that the Commission had on several occasions specifically considered the matter and had determined to hold the hearing in Washington.

"Thereafter came the motion to take depositions in Georgia; not the depositions of one or possibly two witnesses who were unable to attend the hearing, but the depositions of twelve witnesses, all without any showing as to the necessity. At least four of these witnesses desired to attend the hearing in Washington. The net effect of this move would patently be to reverse the Commission's decision and to transfer the seat of the hearing from Washington to Atlanta. Thus, the substantial record would be built up before a notary public in Atlanta untrained in radio matters and the Commission would be deprived of the value of examination and cross-examination of witnesses personally present as if in a court proceeding. And it may be noted that the intervenor, Southern Broadcasting Stations, Inc., opposing the motion as a device to circumvent the Commission's decision, alleged full ability to produce all necessary witnesses, books and records in Washington. Despite all of this, at any time you can establish the necessity of taking a deposition in Georgia you need have no fear but that the Commission will authorize that procedure.

"According to your plans, you are about to enter into the management of this station and thus to enter upon a new line of relations with this Commission. I think you ought to understand at the outset that this Commission must conform to its duty and decide all these matters upon the merits. The statute lays down orderly administrative procedures for the guidance of the Commission and all parties. And you have various rights, including particularly the right to have a court of law review decisions of the Commission. The Commission, itself is subject to those laws and to the will of the Congress, and any and all parties are at liberty to appeal to the Congress to change the laws. You may as well know, however, that so long as I am Chairman of the Commission decisions are going to be made upon their merits and not in accordance with purely political influence, threats or coercion. I cannot refrain from commending to you the adoption and pursuance of a course of conduct which is consonant with these principles."

At present Station WGST is being operated under lease by Sam Pickard as an affiliated station of Columbia Broadcasting System.

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Coast Guard personnel is now engaged in installing \$25,000 worth of lighting, fog signal and radio apparatus in the new \$200,000 Cleveland Ledge Lighthouse marking the southern approach to the Cape Cod Canal.

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HOLLYWOOD TELEVISION RESUMES FILM SCHEDULE

First film transmission from the new \$250,000 W6XAO television transmitter from the top of Mt. Lee were flashed across the airplanes in Hollywood this week, opening what is expected to be a very extensive movie telecasting season, according to Thomas S. Lee, station owner.

A large quantity of films has been obtained for the 500 home teleceiver set owners in Southern California. Prior to moving to its new home atop the 1,700 foot mountain, Station W6XAO televised more than 11,000,000 feet of picture film from its Seventh and Bixel Streets location. A highlight of the season this year will be television transmission of the winners in the home movies annual amateur contest sponsored by Home Movies Magazine.

In addition to the heavy film schedule, W6XAO plans to offer its "lookers" a number of outdoor events, said the Director of Television Harry R. Lubcke, who next month will celebrate the station's Tenth Anniversary on the air. W6XAO transmitter its first video-sound signal December 23, 1931.

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FTC CITES ANOTHER RADIO AND TELEVISION SCHOOL

American School of Commerce, John A. Youngstrom and Edward C. Dusatko, individually and trading as American College and as president and treasurer, respectively, of American School of Commerce, and D. N. Doyle, individually and as secretary of American School of Commerce, 210 South 18th Street, Omaha, Nebr., are charged in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission with misrepresentation.

The complaint alleges that about 1917 the respondents Youngstrom and Dusatko, formed a partnership under the name American College. Under this name, the complaint alleges, they conducted a school of shorthand, bookkeeping and similar courses, and also solicited and sold courses of instruction in such subjects as Diesel engines, radio, television, telegraphic and electrical engineering.

In promoting the sale of their courses of instruction and books of reference pertaining thereto, the complaint alleges, the respondents advertised in newspapers and distributed literature representing that the American School of Commerce is an institution of higher learning such as is commonly described as a college or university; that the United States or State Civil Service positions would be obtained for enrollees upon graduation; and that the School of Commerce maintains on its own premises the best Diesel, electrical and radio engineering schools in the United States

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RECEIVED TELETYPE UNIT

URGENT 11/22/54 11:00 PM
TO DIRECTOR
FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

RE NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 11/22/54.
[REDACTED]

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Y X X X X X X X

THE ABOVE IS SUBJECT OF NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 11/22/54.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

THE ABOVE IS SUBJECT OF NEW YORK TELETYPE TO BUREAU, 11/22/54.
[REDACTED]

TO DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
FROM SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

Y X X X X X X X

FCC WILL GIVE NETWORKS TIME FOR ORDERLY LITIGATION

An agreement has been worked out by the Federal Communications Commission which hasn't been filed in court yet, stipulating that the Commission would not enforce the network regulations until the Court has decided pending motion for preliminary injunction December 15. Asked if agreement was a court action, Chairman Fly explained that it was between opposing counsel and will be filed with the Court, being made part of the record of the case in that sense. Mr. Fly denied the assumption that the agreement means carrying over enforcement until after the final trial. He pointed out that there will be complete briefing and argument on the pending injunction.

"From then on out the case is in the lap of the Court", Mr. Fly said. "FCC is given time for orderly litigation of that issue."

The Chairman pointed out that the dual network item had been previously postponed and that the items now further delayed cover contractual arrangements regarding exclusivity and option time.

At the time the Court set December 15 to hear arguments in the suits filed by the National Broadcasting Co. and the Columbia Broadcasting System asking an injunction against the Commission, Federal Judge Henry W. Goddard indicated that Judge Learned Hand of United States Circuit Court of Appeals, and Federal Judge John Bright would sit with him then as a special statutory court. Attorneys said this would have the effect of speeding the case toward a possible ultimate Supreme Court decision.

The FCC order in controversy deals with contractual relationships between the networks and affiliated stations as well as bans on double network ownership such as the NBC Red and Blue groups. However, the Commission recently postponed indefinitely effective date of the two-chain ruling.

The Mutual Broadcasting System, which has supported the position of the FCC entered the suit as "a party in opposition to the pending actions" of NBC and CBS.

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Station KPQ, Wenatchee, Washington, became an affiliate of the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company yesterday, bringing the total of Blue Network stations available to advertisers to 168.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the
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THE INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE BY THE FOLLOWING INDICATED DATE AND AUTHORITY: DATE 08-14-2010 AUTHORITY 60321 UCBAW

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the study and the objectives of the research. It also provides a brief overview of the methodology used in the study.

1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 26

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I.B., INC. ALL SET FOR PERMANENT ORGANIZATION

Final arrangements are being made for the permanent organization of the Independent Broadcasters, Inc., at Chicago next Tuesday, November 18th. The order of business will be:

"Final clarification and ratification of agreements negotiated by our copyright committee with ASCAP.

"Explanation of agreements with the transcription companies regarding clearance at the source of transcriptions.

"Full discussion, explanation and interpretation of the FCC rules relating to chain broadcasting, including the question of option time.

"Organization of concerted opposition to superpower.

"Election of directors and permanent officers of Independent Broadcasters, Inc.

"The selection of a committee to institute negotiations for a reduction of A. T. & T. charges for all broadcast lines, including press service lines."

The Independent Broadcasters, Inc., are for the most part included in the membership of the National Independent Broadcasters, Inc., of which Harold A. Lafount is president, and as in the case of the latter group, was organized because of dissatisfaction with the National Association of Broadcasters.

I. B., Inc. will deal more with special commercial problems of the members, while NIB, Inc., will handle general presentations such as appearances before Congress, the FCC, etc.

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DONOVAN GETS SHORT-WAVE REPORTS

The presidential advisor that Capital observers are watching with closest attention today is Col. William J. Donovan, Coordinator of Information, the Washington Post states. His job is to assemble for the President material of strategic value, primarily of a military nature and dealing largely with foreign affairs.

Donovan's headquarters is the old Naval Hospital, a few blocks from the Lincoln Memorial. One must have a pass to enter, and it is surrounded by armed guards. On the staff is Capt. James Roosevelt, the President's eldest son.

Into the CCI are brought copies of the secret files of the Army and Navy, the FBI, the defense agencies under OEM, of the State and Treasury Departments, and the reports of the Federal Communications Commission's monitoring stations, which check up on Axis propaganda via the short-wave.

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900

SIR:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the application for a patent for an improvement in the method of mining.

The application is hereby referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
J. M. [Signature]

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WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1900

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NEWSPAPER HEARINGS POSTPONED UNTIL NOV. 27

The hearings in the case of the newspapers as proper licensees for broadcasting stations by the Federal Communications Commission, which were to have been resumed next Thursday, November 13, have been postponed for two weeks until November 27. The reason given for the postponement was the general press of business the Commission is now experiencing plus the loss of a day on Armistice Day and another at Thanksgiving further cutting into the Commission's time.

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, told the New England District meeting of the Association at Worcester, Mass., recently that the Commission's attempt to show that newspapers have sought to influence the editorial policy of their stations had been unsuccessful.

On the contrary, he stated, it has shown that stations generally have no editorial policy and have been careful to present all sides of all issues.

"I think the Commission has made a poor showing in the newspaper hearings", he said. "Most witnesses ended up by saying that newspaper-owned stations were pretty well run. The newspaper committee has handled the case exceedingly well.

"I think the problem is whether the Commission has the authority to make certain rules and regulations as they propose. I think they realize these rules and regulations should be relaxed somewhat. I think the whole matter will be headed up in two suits (planned by two broadcasting systems to determine the authority of the Federal Communications Commission to make and enforce the proposed regulations). I think the network officials have made up their minds that any deal with the Commission would be a recognition of its power and that within six months the Commission could say it didn't work, but we have the power and will to go further.

"I think the best chance to settle the matter is in hearings before Congress. My guess is that the lawsuits will be transferred from the Commission to Congress, which can lay down definite rules and regulations. Then you will have definite rights and they can't be changed. But if the Commission lays down rules, it has the power to make rules and it will have the power to change them."

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Latest to join The American Network, FM's first chain organization, is the Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution, which will shortly file an application for a transmitter in Georgie's capital city.

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FCC WATCHING ITS STEP ON PRIORITIES PROMISES

The Federal Communications Commission is not making any rash promises about what it will or will not do in connection with priorities of materials stations may need for expansion or in the erection of new stations.

Asked if under the Communications Act applicants for broadcast facilities are entitled to a hearing, Chairman James L. Fly said he assumed that is true in a general sense, but pointed out that two factors are involved in the current situation, namely, granting construction permits and the ability of the applicant to obtain materials. It is conceivable that the Commission might postpone hearings if they appeared to be a futile gesture in the light of the hopelessness of applicants to construct. The administration of the priorities situation might reflect the Commission policy but will not be a controlling consideration.

By way of personal conjecture, the Chairman said the Commission could authorize new stations and let such authorizations accumulate. On the other hand, the Commission might not want to do that. Mr. Fly didn't know what the Commission might want to do about it. At any rate, it hasn't adopted a policy on this matter up to this time. Such a policy would not be a simple one anyway, he added. Therefore, the Chairman doesn't want to project too far into the future. It is necessary for the Commission to wait until it gets a general appraisal and answer in an orderly way. The situation must be considered "awfully carefully", he concluded.

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FREE AMATEUR RADIO SERVICE FOR SOLDIERS STARTS

The first link in a network of short-wave radio stations to enable service men to send free messages to their families was dedicated yesterday, November 10th.

The station is located at the United Service Organizations-National Catholic Welfare Service Club at New London, Conn. This U.S.O. club serves the naval base there.

At the New London ceremonies were Rear Admiral Clark H. Woodward, U.S.N. (ret.), attached to the Office of Civilian Defense and W. Spencer Robertson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of USO.

From the studios of radio station WOL, Washington, D. C., Maj. Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Signal Officer of the Army, broadcast his annual message to the more than 60,000 amateur radio operators of America in conjunction with a congratulatory address to the New London station.

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THE NATIONAL THEATRE OF AMERICA

The National Theatre of America is a non-profit organization which is dedicated to the production and presentation of the highest quality theatrical works. It is a national organization which is composed of a number of regional theatres which are all dedicated to the same goal.

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: WGGA, Gainesville Broadcasters, Gainesville, Ga., granted license to cover construction permit for new station, and authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna power; WTJS, The Sun Publishing Co., Inc., Jackson, Tenn., granted license to cover construction permit for change in frequency, increase in power, installation of direction antenna for night use, and transmitter; W9XBB, Balaban & Katz Corp., Area of Chicago, Ill., granted modification of construction permit which authorized new television station for extension of completion date to May 25, 1942; W9XPR, Balaban & Katz Corp., Chicago, Ill., same as for W9XBB; Hugh McClung, Fresno, Calif., granted petition to remove from hearing docket application for construction permit for new station, and granted leave to amend said application so as to request power of 1 kilowatt and change location to Sacramento.

Applications Received: KHQ, Louis Wasmer, Inc., Spokane, Wash., construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 5 kilowatts to 5 kilowatts night, 10 kilowatts day (590 kc.); Metropolitan Television, Inc., New York, N. Y., construction permit for new commercial television broadcast station (formerly W2XMT) to be operated on Channel #8 162000-168000 kilocycles, Emission A5 and special for frequency modulation, ESR: 721, unlimited, Aural 500 watts; Visual 1 kilowatt;

Also, WAAT, Bremer Broadcasting Corp., Jersey City, N.J., construction permit to increase power from 1 to 5 kilowatts day and night, install new transmitter and make changes in directional antenna for night use (970 kc.); KSEI, Radio Service Corporation, Pocatello, Idaho, resubmitted application for construction permit to increase power from 250 watts night, 1 kilowatt day to 500 watts night, 5 kilowatts day, install new antenna system, and make changes in transmitting equipment (930 kc.); WKRC, The Cincinnati Times-Star Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, construction permit to change frequency from 550 to 640 kilocycles, increase power from 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day to 50 kilowatts day and night, install new transmitter and new directional antenna for day and night use and move transmitter; WDBO, Orlando Broadcasting Co., Inc., Orlando, Fla., construction permit to make changes in equipment and increase power from 5 kilowatts to 5 kilowatts night, 10 kilowatts day (580 kc.),

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At a testimonial dinner in the new General Electric television studio, Dr. W. R. G. Baker was recently honored in recognition of his election as Vice President in Charge of the Radio and Television Department of the General Electric Company. G. W. Henyan, Manager of Sales of G-E transmitters and radio tubes, was toastmaster.

More than 200 members of the Radio and Television Department and Company officials from the Schenectady and Bridgeport Works attended. Dr. Baker was presented with a gold belt buckle and a scroll bearing the signatures of all those present.

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STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE,
January 10, 1907.
REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE,
IN RESPONSE TO A RESOLUTION
PASSED BY THE SENATE
MAY 1, 1906.
ALBANY:
J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER,
1907.

ALBANY:
J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER,
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1907.

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J. B. LEECH, STATE PRINTER,
1907.

NEW ICONOSCOPE LETS AMATEURS IN ON TELEVISION

A new Iconoscope has made it possible for amateurs to participate in electronic television, L. C. Waller and P. A. Richards write in the RCA Review. An experimental amateur television system including camera unit, receiver, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ meter transmitter is briefly described. In this system, the frame frequency and lines per picture are, respectively, 30 and 120.

"For many years, leading radio amateurs have dreamed of carrying on two-way television communication", Messrs. Waller and P. A. Richards state. "Having satisfactorily mastered the art of projecting their radio telegraph and telephone signals around the world, it is only natural that these scientifically-minded pioneers of the short-wave ether lanes should turn their attention next to the transmission of pictures 'through the air'.

"Early amateur television experimenters investigated the possibilities of Nipkow discs and related mechanical contrivances. But it was not until electronic television began to emerge from the laboratory that the realization of their dream seemed close at hand. As evidence of their interest in this fascinating new electronic art, the American Radio Relay League, national association of radio amateurs, began publishing in QST, in 1937, a series of articles on the basic principles involved in electronic television. Many amateurs, especially those in the New York area who were within range of the NBC station atop the Empire State building, hastened to build television receivers. However, the reception of signals was only half - and the lesser half - of any radio amateur's existence. What he really wanted was a television transmitter of his own, so that he could televise his own subjects.

"Until very recently, there has been one very effective deterrent, or bottle-neck, in the development of amateur television transmissions - and that was the lack of a low-cost picture pick-up tube, or 'Iconoscope'. The large camera tubes used by the experimental commercial stations were prohibitive in cost, so far as the average amateur was concerned. This bottle-neck has now been removed, by the recent availability of an inexpensive miniature Iconoscope designed expressly for amateur and experimental use, developed largely by Mr. W. H. Hickok.

"The new Iconoscope, type RCA-1847, is only $7\frac{5}{8}$ inches long. It contains a transparent mosaic, somewhat less than 2 inches in diameter, on which the image of the scene or object to be televised is focused. The new tube operates at the relatively low second-anode voltage of 600 volts and employs electrostatic deflection of the electron beam. An excellent explanation of how the 1847 operates has been given by James J. Lamb.

"In order to demonstrate the possibilities of the miniature Iconoscope in amateur-type television equipment, the essential apparatus for a complete amateur television station has been designed and built in the RCA laboratories at Harrison, N. J.

"The camera unit, designed by J. B. Sherman, is the heart of the entire system; it includes a Type 1847 Iconoscope and its optical system, a Type 902 monitoring Kinescope, and a 6L6 video modulator. Auxiliary circuits include the scanning oscillators

11/11/41

and amplifiers, the blanking-and sync-signal amplifiers, the 4-stage video amplifier, and the low- and high-voltage power supplies.

"The system is based on a tentative amateur television standard of 120 lines and 30 frames per second. Straight progressive scanning is used in order to avoid the additional complications involved with interlacing. Thus, the vertical and horizontal scanning frequencies are 30 and 3600 cycles per second, respectively.

"The video-channel width required is quite small, being in the order of 200 kc. With double-sideband modulation of the carrier, a 400-kc channel is necessary. Since the amateur $2\frac{1}{2}$ -meter band (for which this equipment is intended) covers 4 Mc, there are about 10 usable channels available in this band alone. In addition, the 224-230 Mc channels band provides 15 more channels in the vicinity of $1\frac{1}{2}$ meters. The pronounced directivity of u-h-f beam antennas will tend to reduce interference between stations greatly, even when they are on the same frequency. The limited range of u-h-f transmitters will also help in this respect. Thus, from the technical point of view, there are no serious obstacles to the rapid development of amateur television. * * * * *

"The first 'field test' of the amateur television equipment was conducted with the transmitter located at Delawanna, N. J. and the receiver at Nutley, N. J. - an air-line distance of about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. The pictures received were quite good, there being no apparent loss of detail in the modulating or transmitting processes. Ample signal strength was obtained, even with a poor inside antenna on the receiver. On the basis of results obtained in this test, it is anticipated that this same equipment will be capable of covering 10 or 15 miles - possibly more - under favorable circumstances. A highly directional beam antenna placed at a fairly high elevation will greatly increase the effective range of the transmitter.

"The reliability of the amateur television equipment is well illustrated by its performance at the Radio Parts Manufacturers' Trade Show held at Chicago June 11 to 14, 1940. Operating with the experimental station call WLOXEL, the apparatus was demonstrated continuously for four days, running about 12 hours a day, without a single interruption due to technical difficulties. Most observers who witnessed these demonstrations were frankly surprised at the good detail which could be obtained in a 120-line picture, especially in view of the compactness and simplicity of the apparatus. Successful pick-ups were made of stationary pictures, live talent, and street scenes on Michigan Boulevard in front of the Blackstone Hotel. The outdoor pick-ups were surprisingly good on bright, sunny days.

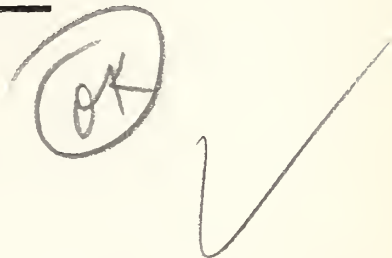
"Now that an inexpensive Iconoscope is available, it is apparent that amateur television is in a position to go forward. The pioneering amateur, who has contributed so much to the art of radio communication, again has a vast new field for research and experimentation. As in the field of radio broadcasting, he can be expected to do much in bringing this new art to the American public."

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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No. 1380

RADIO MUSIC A SUCCESS IN ENGLISH WARTIME FACTORIES

Reports from all sources, the British Broadcasting Corporation tells us, confirm that music broadcast to workers in England's wartime industrial establishments does actually increase production, often to a surprising extent. These "Music While You Work" broadcasts have now been carried on for almost a year and a half.

"It had long been established by industrial research specialists that in factories where the work is largely repetitive, occasional musical interludes relieve monotony and consequent fatigue", the BBC states. "The rapidly expanding army of industrial workers, a large percentage of them women, provided the opportunity to put this experience into practice on a nation-wide scale through the medium of broadcasting.

"Reports from all sources confirm that music during work does actually increase production, often to a surprising extent.

"The Medical Research Council, in their research on Fatigue, and Boredom in Repetitive Work found, as a result of an experiment, that the increase in output during a period of music ranged from 6.2 to 11.3 per cent, and that individual increases reached a figure of 23.1 per cent.

"A canning firm in Kent stated that a program of dance tunes daily stepped up production by 30 per cent. B.B.C. correspondence gives further confirmation of the often remarkable beneficial effect of music on production, one firm stating that with suitable programmes they would be able to reduce overtime by half. A warehouse reported an increase of between 10 and 15 per cent owing to music of the right sort during working hours.

"But there are still strenuous days ahead - the need for increasing war production up to the maximum is urgent to carry the country to victory - and the B.B.C. is anxious to do its share by making 'Music While You Work' one hundred per cent effective."

The "Music While You Work" broadcasts began in June, 1940.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
MAY 1964

TO: THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FROM: THE CHIEF, WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
SUBJECT: REPORT OF THE CHIEF, WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
ON THE RESULTS OF THE SURVEY OF THE SALT LAKE BASIN
DURING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1964.

The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the survey of the Salt Lake Basin during the month of April, 1964. The survey was conducted by the Water Resources Division, Bureau of Land Management, and was designed to determine the water resources of the basin and to provide information for the development of a water management plan for the basin.

The survey was conducted by a team of experts in the field of water resources, and the results of the survey are presented in this report. The survey was designed to determine the water resources of the basin and to provide information for the development of a water management plan for the basin.

The results of the survey are presented in this report, and the information is presented in a form which is suitable for the development of a water management plan for the basin. The information is presented in a form which is suitable for the development of a water management plan for the basin.

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FCC FORMALLY SUSPENDS MONOPOLY RULES

In accordance with stipulations entered into with NBC and CBS in their actions brought in the District Court for the Southern District of New York to set aside the Chain Broadcasting Regulations, which would have gone into effect November 15th, the Commission on Wednesday suspended the regulations pending the Court's decision on the plaintiffs' request for a preliminary injunction. The stipulations are as follows:

"It is hereby stipulated by and between all the parties by their respective counsel:

"1. That counsel for all parties will cooperate to bring on for hearing on or before December 15, 1941, the Motion for Preliminary Injunction heretofore filed by plaintiffs and the defendants' Motion to Dismiss the Complaint or, in the alternative, for Summary Judgment.

"2. Pending such hearing by this Court and the determination by it of plaintiffs' said Motion for Preliminary Injunction, the defendant Federal Communications Commission is suspending, and will take no steps for enforcement or application of, the Commission's Order of May 2, 1941, in Docket No. 5060, as last amended October 11, 1941, with respect to any failure by any radio station to comply with such Order.

"3. Any party hereto may move before the Court to modify the terms of this stipulation to the same extent which such party would be entitled to had this stipulation been in the form of a temporary restraining order issued after hearing."

A hearing before the Court has been scheduled for December 15, 1941, which will cover both the plaintiffs' application for a preliminary injunction and defendants' motion to dismiss the complaint or, in the alternative, for summary judgment.

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NEW CBS PRESIDENTIAL ANNOUNCER

In a shift caused by sending Bob Trout to London to temporarily replace Edward R. Murrow as CBS European news chief, now on three months' vacation, John Charles Daly, CBS presidential announcer has been transferred to New York. Park Simmons, of Station WJSV, will take Mr. Daly's place on the White House assignments.

Mr. Simmons has been with WJSV for about a year and formerly was with WBAL in Baltimore. Bob Trout shares with Murrow the distinction of being among the few major radio correspondents who are exclusively a product of radio - neither of them ever having worked for a newspaper.

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[illegible]

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 3, 1862. It is a long and detailed letter, covering many topics, including the state of the Union, the progress of the war, and the administration of the government. It is a very important document, as it provides a clear and concise summary of the President's views and policies at that time.

1. The term "person" shall mean any individual, partnership, corporation, association, or other entity, whether or not organized under the laws of the United States or any State, Territory, or Possession, or under any foreign law, and whether or not such entity is a citizen or resident of the United States or any State, Territory, or Possession, or of any foreign country.

1947 began with a new year and a new set of challenges. The year was marked by a series of events that shaped the future of the nation. The first of these was the signing of the Marshall Plan, which provided economic aid to Western Europe. This was followed by the Korean War, which began in 1950 and ended in 1953. The war was a major conflict between North and South Korea, with the United States and its allies supporting the South and the Soviet Union and China supporting the North. The war was a significant event in the Cold War era, and it had a major impact on the world. The year 1950 was also marked by the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty, which created the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). This was a major step in the formation of the Western alliance, and it was a key factor in the containment of the Soviet Union. The year 1950 was a year of major events, and it was a year that shaped the future of the world.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1. The purpose of this document is to provide information on the status of the project and to request your assistance in completing the necessary tasks. The project is currently in the planning stage and we need your input on the proposed schedule and budget. Please review the attached documents and provide your comments by the end of the week. Your feedback is crucial for the success of the project and we appreciate your contribution.

1. The Commission is of the opinion that the United States should not be allowed to use the information obtained from the confidential sources in the United States to conduct espionage activities in the United States.

Journal of Management Education 30(6)

FAVOR APPLICANT MOST FAMILIAR WITH TOWN

As the result of hearing on two mutually exclusive applications, the Federal Communications Commission proposes to grant a construction permit to the Community Broadcasting Corporation for a new broadcast station at Middletown, N. Y., to operate on the frequency 1340 kilocycles with power of 250 watts unlimited time. Such action necessitates denial of application by Herbert L. Wilson for like facilities there.

In its Proposed Findings of Fact and Conclusions, the Commission holds:

"Both applicants are qualified to construct and operate the stations proposed; and either of the proposed stations would provide a satisfactory technical service throughout the City of Middletown, and the contiguous rural area. But, inasmuch as the applicants request identical facilities and are mutually exclusive, a selection between the two must be made.

"From the foregoing, it is clear that Martin Karig, Jr., who would manage the station proposed by Community Broadcasting Corporation, has spent considerable time in Middletown and has demonstrated a greater familiarity with local conditions than Herbert L. Wilson or any of the individuals who would be employed at his proposed station; that those financially interested in the Community Broadcasting Corporation would move to Middletown and devote their entire efforts to the supervision and management of its proposed station, while the other applicant, Herbert L. Wilson, would still be primarily interested in his other businesses and would not be able to devote full time to supervising the operations of his proposed station; and that the station proposed by Community Broadcasting Corporation would have more time to devote to programs of local interest than would the station proposed by Herbert L. Wilson, in that the former proposes to operate without a national network affiliation while the latter may secure such an affiliation. In this connection, it has been shown that the listeners living in Middletown already have some degree of service available from stations carrying programs furnished by the four national networks.

"After considering the foregoing factors in the light of the entire record, we conclude, and so find, that public interest, convenience and necessity would be better served by the granting of the application of Community Broadcasting Corporation. Could it be concluded, after consideration of all the facts, that both applications were of equal merit, we would still be compelled to reach the same decision with respect to the Community Broadcasting Corporation application, since it was filed with this Commission prior to that of Herbert L. Wilson."

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RADIO RECEPTION IN VEHICULAR TUBES ACHIEVED BY KDKA

Radio reception in automobiles passing through Pittsburgh's mile-long Liberty Tubes under Mount Washington has been accomplished by KDKA engineers after months of experiments, it was announced by James B. Rock, General Manager of the station.

As far as is known, it is the first time that reception has been achieved in vehicular tunnels. The success of KDKA's experiments is expected to be of great interest not only to radio experts but also to highway construction engineers throughout the country.

T. C. Kenney, assistant to D. A. Myer, Chief Engineer of KDKA, took personal charge of the experiments, and in outlining the work he said that the installation of temporary power lines in the tunnels two years ago first led to the discovery that radio reception might be possible. During the course of some repair work, a wire was strung along the top of each tube, and motorists who had better-than-average receiving sets found they could pick up a weak signal.

Mr. Kenney decided to install permanent wires in the tubes to act as antennas. To bring the radio signals in to these wires, an outside antenna and lead-in were required. The obvious location for the outside or "pickup" antenna was on top of Mount Washington.

Tests were made to determine the strength of the signal received in the tunnels. It was very weak - in technical terms, less than one-half millivolt. Some sort of amplifier was required to counteract the loss of strength which the signal suffered in the transmission line from the top of the hill to the tunnels.

A three-stage amplifier, giving enough amplification over the entire broadcast range of 550 to 1600 KC to offset this loss, was installed in one of the ventilation buildings. But despite the "push" given at the top, the signal obtained in the wires in the tunnels was still too weak to be satisfactory.

A second wire in each tunnel gave very little improvement. Mr. Kenney then decided to lower the first wires, bringing them closer to the antennas of the automobiles passing through, and also decreased the loss of signal strength through earth absorption. For the first time a fairly satisfactory reception was achieved.

Mr. Kenney decided to move the outside antenna and amplifier from the top of the hill to the foot of the hill, at the Pittsburgh end of the tunnels. Here, signals from all five Pittsburgh stations could be picked up and fed directly from the amplifier to the wires inside the tunnels.

With this change completed, tests were again made inside the tunnels, and Mr. Kenney then found that the signal strength had jumped from one-half millivolt to almost 60 millivolts at the Pittsburgh end of the tunnels, decreasing gradually to about 25 millivolts at the other end, a mile and one-tenth away.

With this signal strength, motorists can now drive through the tunnels without having to adjust the volume control of radios.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, FROM THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS TO THE PRESENT TIME. BY JAMES M. SMITH, LL.D. VOL. I. NEW YORK: PUBLISHED BY J. B. LIPPINCOTT, 1854.

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MORE DISCRETION GIVEN IN ANNOUNCING CALL LETTERS

The Federal Communications Commission en banc on November 12 took the following action on Rules and Regulations:

Amended Section 3.406 of the rules and regulations relating to station breaks for identification announcements so as to permit stations to announce call letters either at the quarter hour before and after the hour or at the half hour as they elect. This places all half-hour programs on a parity as far as station breaks are concerned.

The rules previously required a break at the half hour, with certain exceptions covering broadcasts of operatic productions, football and baseball games, continuous speeches and the like. The requirement that station identification announcements be made on the hour remains in effect, subject to the exceptions in the case of particular broadcasts as indicated above.

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NEWEST D. C. STATION OPENED AT GEORGETOWN U.

Radio Station GBS, Washington's smallest radio station, began operating last Wednesday night at Georgetown University as part of a growing Intercollegiate Broadcasting System. The program was heard by 800 students in dormitory rooms and an invited group in the auditorium of the Speech Institute.

The station will broadcast coming events at Georgetown in the mornings from Monday through Friday at 8:40 o'clock, EST. Special broadcasts are planned for Sundays from 10:30 A.M. to noon. The station is an adjunct of the University's Speech Institute under the direction of Prof. Albert A. Austen. Both the institute and the radio station was provided by an alumnus who has asked to remain anonymous.

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"Katharine Hepburn and Spencer Tracy, who will be costarred in M-G-M's 'Women of the Year', were invited to broadcast for the Screen Actors Guild program - which is sponsored by a gasoline company", Leonard Lyons writes. "The stars decided that the broadcast would be a playlet in which they'd portray the roles of General and Mrs. Ulysses S. Grant. . . The script was written for them - the story never touched upon before this by the historians of Broadway and Hollywood. At the last minute the sponsors sent a wire to Miss Hepburn, notifying that they had decided against broadcasting the story of the Grants. 'It might offend our customers in the Southern States', was the explanation 'Please wire alternate suggestion'. . . 'Alternate suggestion', Miss Hepburn wired, 'let's do story of Gen. and Mrs. Robert E. Lee.'"

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THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN

REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN
TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND THE SENATE

Submitted to the President and the Congress
in accordance with the provisions of the
Executive Order of June 1, 1946

Submitted by the National Commission on the Status of Women
which was organized by Executive Order of June 1, 1946

The Commission was organized to study the status of women
in the United States and to make recommendations for their improvement

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LONG-LINES STRIKE PROSPECT POSTPONED

At the request of the Government, the threatened strike of 15,000 long-distance telephone workers will be held in abeyance for another week. This strike would affect network broadcasting because telephone long-lines make it possible to connect the stations

The appeal, telegraphed to John J. Moran, President of the Union, was made by Dr. John R. Steelman, Director of the United States Conciliation Service, shortly after the union announced that transmission of news and news photos by wire would not be affected by the threatened walkout.

William S. Paley, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said Mr. Moran had telegraphed a request that he be advised as to "which spots we can set up a sufficient force to keep open those radio wires which are hooked into national defense projects."

Mr. Paley said he had replied that the functions of CBS were to "contribute to the maintenance of high public morale by our varied and full program service; to broadcast specific programs dealing with defense subjects, and to be ever ready to carry emergency messages to the American people."

"To maintain these functions", he added, "our operations must be continued on a Nation-wide basis without interruption and we must be left in a position to expand our schedule on short notice whenever necessary. * * *"

The Union has been asked by Major Gen. Dawson Olmstead, Chief Army Signal Officer; Rear Admiral S. C. Hooper, Chief Naval Signal Officer, and Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, to arrange for the maintenance of sufficient forces to man the Army, Navy and CAA communications system, all of which will take at least a week of preparatory effort.

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RECENT ARMY AWARDS

The War Department has awarded contracts to the following concerns:

Aerovox Corporation, New York, capacitors, \$960; General Electric Company, Schenectady, radio equipment \$348,583; transmitting units, \$48,034; International Standard Electric Corporation, New York, tubes \$31,790; Radio Receptor, New York, rectifier power equipment and tube sets, \$280,083; Technical Appliance Corporation, New York, antennae, socket caps, etc., \$7,529; Ampere Electronics Products, Brooklyn, tubes, \$553,250; Westinghouse Electric International Company, New York, tubes, \$580,000.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY MATTER

Re the report of the Department of the Interior, dated

12/1/40, regarding the activities of the American

People's Party, Inc., and its branches in the

State of California, and the activities of the

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INDIANS AT MICROPHONES DEFY CODE UNSCRAMBLERS

Unquestionably the best "war" story of the season was this one from the Green Bay (Wis.) Press-Gazette brought to the attention of Congress by Representative Joshua L. Johns, of Wisconsin:

"There are 17 Michigan and Wisconsin Indians on the war-path for the Thirty-second Division, and if the redskins are armed with microphones rather than tomahawks, it is because, thanks to an idea of Lt. Col. Glenn B. Arnold, of Ypsilanti, Mich., Thirty-second signal officer, they are proving of extraordinary value so equipped.

"Their use has come as a surprise solution to one of the fundamental difficulties in the employment of the Army's convenient and popular voice radio sets. The division had been faced with a dilemma in its previous use of voice radio - either messages were sent in the 'clear' thereby permitting the enemy to easily pick them up or much valuable time was consumed in coding and decoding messages. The realization on Colonel Arnold's part that Indian dialects had no roots with the English language and that there were too many of them to make it probable that a casual listener would understand the correct one prompted the Thirty-second Division's novel experiment.

"The net result of the experiment is that three Thirty-second Division radio nets are now aided by Indian operators: The Provisional Anti-Tank Battalion net, by nine Indians from a western Wisconsin tribe; the Fifty-seventh Field Artillery Brigade net, by four Indians from northern Wisconsin; and the division command net, by four Indians from northern Michigan. The three groups each speak altogether different dialects and are able to transmit and receive in their own tongue with only the faintest chance of it being translated by any but their own group. Translations from and to English takes an amazingly short time and although the messages in Indian dialect translate ideas and not words they are transmitted with surprising fidelity.

"The Indians were obtained for the assignment after a careful check of the entire division. Although there were numerous Indians in the Thirty-second Division, two major obstacles were met. One was the fact that many of them had either forgotten the language of their forefathers or were able to translate only with difficulty. The other was that since the Indian languages vary so widely as to become unintelligible between tribes it was necessary that enough men from an individual group be obtained to form a complete team.

"Once the Indians were finally selected, another difficulty was encountered. Indian vocabularies are limited and quite naturally do not contain many modern military terms. To overcome this the men themselves suggested substitute terms in their own languages. A tank, for example, became a 'turtle'. Various arms of service such as infantry, field artillery, and cavalry were designated by colors. Thus, infantry became 'blue', artillery 'red', and cavalry 'yellow'."

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers. It is a story of the struggles of the people to secure their rights and liberties, and of the progress of the country towards a more perfect union.

The first settlers of the United States were Englishmen who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of great beauty and fertility, but they also found a land of wild beasts and hostile Indians. They fought hard to establish their settlements, and they gradually won the respect and friendship of the native people.

As the colonies grew in number and in power, they began to assert their independence from Great Britain. They demanded the right to elect their own representatives, and they refused to pay taxes that were imposed by the British Parliament. The British government, in turn, refused to grant these demands, and the colonies declared their independence in 1776.

The American Revolution was a great struggle for the people of the United States. They fought for the right to be free from the control of a distant king, and they fought for the right to be free from the control of a distant Parliament. They won their independence, and they established a new government based on the principles of liberty and justice for all.

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers. It is a story of the struggles of the people to secure their rights and liberties, and of the progress of the country towards a more perfect union.

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FCC ACTION

Applications Granted: WNBC, State Broadcasting Corp., New Britain, Conn., granted construction permit to increase night power to 5 KW, make changes in directional antenna for day and night use (Present assignment is 1 KW night, 5 KW local sunset, unlimited, directional antenna, on 1410 kilocycles); KGER, Consolidated Broadcasting Corp., Ltd., Long Beach, Calif., granted construction permit to make changes in equipment, increase power from 1 kw unlimited to 5 KW, unlimited, and install a directional antenna for night use; WOV, Greater New York Broadcasting Co., New York, N. Y., granted permission to exchange call letters with Station WNEW, New York, by mutual arrangement; Mid-America Broadcasting Corp., Louisville, Ky., granted construction permit for operation on 1080 kilocycles, 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, unlimited time, employing directional antenna, subject to special proof of performance.

Applications Received: WHEC, WHEC, Inc., Rochester, N.Y., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, change frequency from 1460 to 790 kilocycles, increase power from 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day to 5 kilowatts day and night; WORK, York Broadcasting Co., York, Pa., modification of construction permit for installation of new directional antenna, requesting authority to install new transmitter, increase power from 1 kilowatt to 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day, using directional antenna night; Jacksonville Broadcasting Corp., Jacksonville, Fla., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1270 kc., 5 KW, unlimited hours, directional antenna night; WSPA, Spartanburg Advertising Co., Spartanburg, S.C., construction permit to make changes in directional antenna system and increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 5 KW day and night (950) kc.)

Also, WAPO, W. A. Patterson, Chattanooga, Tenn., construction permit to make changes in directional antenna system for night use, increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 5 KW day and night, (1150 kc.); WMC, Memphis Publishing Co., Memphis, Tenn., construction permit to install new transmitter and increase power from 1 KW night, 5 KW day to 1 KW night, 10 KW day, using directional antenna night; KITE, First National Television, Inc., Kansas City, Mo., transfer of control of corporation from D. E. Kendrick, Sam Pickard, and M. K. McCarten to A. L. Glasmann and Paul R. Heitmeyer (9,678 shares) (1590 kc.); Portland Broadcasting Co., Portland, Ore., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., 250 watts, share with KBPS (facilities of KXL when vacated); KPAS, Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., special service authorization to operate with power of 5 KW, non-directional antenna, for period ending 5/1/42 (1110 kc.).

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The Federal Communications Commission on Wednesday took the following action on Rules and Regulations: Amended Sections 6.9 and 6.51 of Rules Governing Fixed Public Radio Services to permit interception of addressed program material at points other than those specifically named in the license of fixed public and fixed public press service, with particular view to transmission of such program material to Central and South America.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers has dropped its long fight in the State of Washington against a 1937 State law requiring the filing of its compositions with the Secretary of State. With the filing of its list of thousands of copyrighted compositions, Attorney General Troy of Washington State said ASCAP would have complied with the law and would be able to license Washington broadcasting stations to use ASCAP copyright materials.

WWPG, a new radio station in Lake Worth-Palm Beach, Fla., and KFRE, Fresno, Calif., join the Mutual Broadcasting System on or about December 1. This brings the number of outlets in the United States, Canada, and Hawaii affiliated with Mutual to 192.

There has been organized in New York a non-profit organization known as Short Wave Research, Inc., to prepare scripts in different languages. It is said the organization will work closely with Col. William J. Donovan, U. S. Coordinator of Information. Mrs. Marya Blow is listed as President, Ward Cheney and Bertram Cox, Vice-presidents; Edward C. Carter, Secretary, and David Seiferheld, Treasurer.

Among those who attended the reception at the Russian Embassy, marking the 24th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, were Admiral S. C. Hooper, of Naval Communications and Mrs. Hooper; F. P. Guthrie, of R.C.A. Communications, and Mrs. Guthrie; Kenneth Berkeley, Manager of NBC in Washington, and Mrs. Berkeley; Carleton Smith, Assistant NBC Manager, and Mrs. Smith; Gerald Gross, Chief of the FCC International Division, and Louis G. Caldwell, counsel for WGN, Chicago.

The cornerstone of the new RCA Laboratories being built by the Radio Corporation of America, at Princeton, N.J., will be laid Saturday, November 15, at 11:30 A.M. Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of RCA, will officiate. Mr. Sarnoff will speak by radio from the S.S. MATSONIA, bound from Honolulu to San Francisco.

Certificates of necessity were issued to the following firms during October 1-15, the National Defense Advisory Commission announces: American Lava Corporation, Chattanooga, Tenn., insulation parts for radios \$408,000, and the Collins Radio Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia., radio equipment \$20,000.

THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE
DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY BY
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, IN 1492,
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY
JOHN B. HENRY, ESQ.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
VOL. I.

NEW YORK:
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN B. HENRY, ESQ.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

1847.

THE SECOND PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
CITY OF NEW YORK, FROM THE
DISCOVERY OF THE COUNTRY BY
CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, IN 1492,
TO THE PRESENT TIME.

BY
JOHN B. HENRY, ESQ.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

Guy Hutcheson, Columbia's traveling engineer, is making his way up the Eastern Seaboard of South America on the last lap of a six-month tour of the member-stations of the new CBS Latin American network. His expedition has been a technical one, and he has helped station officials gear their equipment to the high-power international broadcasting which starts shortly after the turn of the year.

A new series of 30-minute daytime variety shows, featuring switches to major U.S. cities where outstanding talent will be available, and scheduled to be broadcast four times weekly, was the important project developed at the semi-annual meeting of Mutual network station program directors. The meetings were held November 10 and 11 in Chicago and 13 key network station program directors, along with network department heads, attended.

Joining top-flight stars from every sector of the entertainment world, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank M. Knox, and James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, will participate from Washington in a gala special program on Saturday, November 15, at 11:15 P.M., marking the 15th anniversary of the National Broadcasting Company.

Hal Rorke has been appointed Assistant Director of Publicity of the Columbia Broadcasting System succeeding Ted Weber, who resigned to become amusement advertising manager of Marshall Field's newspaper in Chicago. Mr. Rorke is now Publicity Chief of the Columbia Pacific Network. Before that, he was Managing Editor of the Los Angeles Illustrated Daily News and a member of the Publicity Department of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

Mark F. Ethridge, former President of the National Association of Broadcasters, Chairman of the President's Committee on Fair Employment Practice, announced the appointment of Elmer W. Henderson, of Baltimore, Md., former Research Director for the Illinois State Commission on the Condition of the Urban Colored Population, as a field representative to investigate complaints of discriminatory employment practices by defense industries against minority groups.

Co-operating in one of the greatest short-wave radio projects ever undertaken in this country, WGEO and WGEA, powerful international stations of the General Electric Company in Schenectady, N.Y., have revised their schedules to send a continuous stream of news to Europe, from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M., six days a week (approximately 3:00 P.M. to 11 P.M. in Western Europe and 5 P.M. to 1 A.M. in Eastern Europe).

The new schedule, announced by R. S. Peare, G.E. manager of broadcasting, includes broadcasts by WGEA in seven languages - Swedish, Finnish, Italian, German, French, Portuguese, and Spanish, and by WGEO in Spanish, French, and English. It is now in effect. In addition, WGEO will continue its 15 minutes of news sent out six evenings a week in Czech and its Sunday afternoon broadcasts of news in Greek.

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SEES PRIORITIES SETUP MIRED IN CONFUSION

Frank R. Kent, hard-hitting and widely syndicated columnist of the Baltimore Sun writes:

"The really terrible thing about the defense setup is the almost incredible lack of clarity in the thinking at the top - if it can be called thinking. With three major shifts in the managerial arrangement in less than a year, with immense activity and enormous expansion, the program still remains mired in a confusion that appears steadily to increase.

"After 15 months of frenzied mulling around, those in best position to judge insist that the defense effort is well organized in one respect only - publicity. Certainly it is not well organized for production. Like the giant squid, it squirts a constant stream of speeches, statements and claims from its self-filling ink bags, but its progress in other respects (except in the constantly increasing size of the pay roll) is slight. This is openly charged by responsible men on the outside, and, to an astonishing extent, it is also concurred in by those on the inside. The stage has been reached where it almost seems that a species of panic has taken possession of the so-called leaders of the organization.

"A somewhat startling example is the most recent announcement, made through the ink bags, that a new 'all-out' allocation program, affecting every pound of material used by American industry, is being proposed by the S.P.A.B. in cooperation with the OPM and 'all other defense agencies'.

"The size of the undertaking, coupled with the size of the undertakers, makes it pretty clear that it is not going to be successfully undertaken. In the first place, the thing it is proposed to do - in effect, to control the scope and activity of every industrial enterprise in the country - is far too immense a job for any such setup and any such men as are now running things in Washington.

"If priorities are thus to be enormously extended, and 'all-out' allocation introduced, clearly it cannot be done by bureaus. Clearly, it cannot be done by the O.P.M. Bureau of Industrial Conservation, which, after adopting its allocation schedule, reports to the S.P.A.B., which approves, disapproves or modifies, before turning the schedule over to the O.P.M. Priorities Division. The latter then 'will try to make available necessary materials as needed through issuing required priorities, ratings or through allocations'. That is the way the ink bags say it is to be done, but hardly any one thinks it can be done that way. For one thing, it passes through too many hands. Everybody will have an excuse and nobody real responsibility."

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THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES

THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING OF OUR TIME.

THE PROBLEM OF THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES IS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT AND INTERESTING OF OUR TIME. IT IS A PROBLEM WHICH AFFECTS THE INTERESTS OF EVERY AMERICAN CITIZEN.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1381

November 18, 1941

PRINTERS STILL ON BROADCASTERS' NECKS ABOUT TAX

That the printers have not forgotten the Senate eliminating the \$12,000,000 defense tax on broadcasting time and that they are vigorously continuing the fight, was evident from a speech John B. Haggerty, Chairman of the International Allied Printing Trades made at the annual convention of the United Typothetae of America in Chicago last week.

"Even after the payment of these excise taxes the radio networks and commercial stations would have retained yearly net profits of more than 50% on their investments", Mr. Haggerty declared.

"For reasons best known to members of the Senate this provision was rejected, and, in lieu thereof millions of wage workers and their families, those least able to pay, will have to suffer many privations to make up the twelve millions of dollars yearly which the government must have.

"Many members of the House of Representatives, mindful of the exorbitant yearly net profits of these radio networks, and, realizing the injustice of levying high taxes on those least able to pay, in order that radio networks should escape payment of proper excise taxes, may support the recently presented Vinson Bill which, if enacted, would place almost impossible to bear burdens on printed publications. One of the provisions of this Vinson Bill makes illegal the deduction of payments for advertising as operating costs.

"The International Allied Printing Trades Association, through their Governing Board, fully realize the need of printed publications securing advertising and the benefits which such advertising renders to producers who advertise in printed publications. We believe that such advertising is a proper charge against operating costs and we will do our part in opposing that provision of the Vinson Bill or any other legislation which places printed publications on a par with War Profiteers. We will oppose the contention of Thurman Arnold and those he speaks for that advertising in printed publications is not essential and should be curtailed. We will also continue our campaign to deprive radio networks of the unfair and illegal advantages they now have through their virtual monopoly of radio broadcasting, and, their illegal granting of rebates and volume discounts which has promoted radio advertising at the expense of printed publications."

Leading up to this, Mr. Haggerty had said:

"National advertising is the life blood of printed publications. During the past ten years most of the employing interests have set idly by while a governmental beneficiary, namely radio

• *Illegitimate* – a child born out of wedlock

under the guise of providing free amusement, have yearly diverted millions of dollars from printed publications to radio broadcasting.

"Operating, as we believe, wholly contrary to our Federal laws, much of this radio advertising has been secured through the granting of rebates and volume discounts to large advertisers and advertising agencies. Because of the granting of these illegal rebates and volume discounts radio networks have increasingly diverted advertising from a total of two cents of the national advertising dollar spent on radio in 1930 to more than thirty-five cents of the advertising dollar in 1940.

"Radio time sales for 1940 exceed 150 millions of dollars while the current issue of Variety shows that in addition there was spent, in 1940, some 200 millions of dollars in talent, prizes, etc., to attract the attention of the listener.

"Realizing the loss to printing trades workers of many thousands of job opportunities, and, after a careful survey we initiated a campaign to at least lessen the unfair advantages which these radio networks possess over printed publications. Bear in mind that despite their own reports showing yearly net profits of 100% and 200%, secured wholly through their holding a governmental franchise which they secured without cost from the government, these governmental beneficiaries pay little local taxes, not state taxes, and in view of their exorbitant yearly net profits they pay relatively small taxes to maintain the government which made these yearly net profits possible.

"We prevailed upon the House of Representatives to levy taxes which would have cost the radio networks and commercial radio stations some twelve millions of dollars yearly. In addition, the language of the tax provisions definitely out-lawed the continuance of these illegal rebates and volume discounts."

Concluding, Chairman Haggerty said:

"We respectfully suggest that the employing printers, especially those who produce printed publications, instead of being influenced by those who have helped to divert hundreds of millions of dollars away from printed publications to radio networks, for which they receive revenues of from 30% to as high as 50%, instead of the 15% paid by printed publications, do a little thinking for themselves and join with us in helping to protect and expand the field for printed publications with additional and better jobs for those dependent for a livelihood on the printing industry."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

WATER RESOURCES DIVISION
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ENGINEER
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH
JULY 1, 1964
TO: THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, SALT LAKE CITY
FROM: THE DISTRICT ENGINEER, SALT LAKE CITY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]
[Illegible]
[Illegible]

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FOREIGN MONITORING SERVICE STRENGTHENS STAFF

The Foreign Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission has been made considerably stronger by the addition of three new officials - Peter C. Rhodes, former war correspondent, newly appointed head of the Monitoring Service's London branch office; Dr. Goodwin Watson, of Columbia University, Chief Analyst of the Service, and Thomas B. Grandin, CBS war correspondent, who will be Chief Editor of the Monitoring Report Section.

Mr. Rhodes joined the Paris staff of the U.P. in 1936, and as a war correspondent covered the early stages of fighting in France, the invasion of Norway, the Russian occupation of the Baltic countries, and crossed Siberia in preparing a report on Soviet preparations for war. Rhodes was at Narvik before the Germans occupied this Norwegian town in the Spring of 1940, and then stayed with the Norwegian and Allied troops to cover the entire campaign in the Far North. Upon his return to this country he became Press Publicity Director for the United China Relief campaign. Mr. Rhodes' present assignment will return him to familiar ground, since he was a student at Oxford University in England for two years and previously had graduated from and received a post-graduate degree from Columbia University.

Dr. Watson, a social psychologist, is an editor of the Journal of Social Psychology and of the Yearbook of the Society for the Psychological Study of Social Issues. He is 42 years old, and for the past 16 years has been a member of the faculty of Teachers College of Columbia University, where he was Professor of Education. He is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and received his doctorate from Columbia University. Dr. Watson has pursued graduate studies in education and psychology at the universities of Berlin and Vienna. As Chief Analyst, it is announced that Dr. Watson will head a section of psychologists in the Monitoring Service which interprets and evaluates foreign broadcasts originating all over the world, with particular attention to those directed to the Western Hemisphere.

Thomas B. Grandin, a native of Cleveland, Ohio, was head of the Paris office of the Columbia Broadcasting System. A veteran CBS correspondent, he reported the Munich crisis and other events leading up to the present war. He was at the microphone when the Blitzkrieg against France began in May 1940. Grandin talked for the Columbia network from such places as England, Belgium, Italy, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Turkey. Under the auspices of the Geneva Research Center, he organized a radio listening center in Europe and had occasion to study at close range monitoring already being done by European governments. He is the author of "The Political Use of the Radio", published by Columbia University Press which volume was among the first to describe psychological warfare by shortwave radio.

For the Council of Foreign Relations, Grandin turned out reports on Latin America. Before that, he was a specialist on world transportation problems for the International Chamber of Commerce.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

The University of Chicago is a private research university located in Chicago, Illinois. It was founded in 1837 and is one of the oldest and most prestigious universities in the United States. The university is known for its commitment to academic excellence and its diverse range of research and teaching programs.

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Mr. Grandin was educated at Kent School in Connecticut, and at Yale University. Upon graduation, he worked his way to Europe on a freighter, and pursued post-graduate studies at the Ecole des Sciences Politiques in France and at the University of Berlin. He was frequently at the Reich thereafter and made it his business to study Nazi propaganda methods.

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PRIVATE BROADCAST TAKES PRESS PARTY TO PRESIDENT

If the average person were taken down with a heavy cold on the evening of a dinner he expected to attend, he would just be out of luck. It was different with President Roosevelt who had expected to attend the National Press Club banquet last Saturday night, and was floored by a cold in the last minute. Thanks to quick thinking on the part of Carleton D. Smith, Assistant Manager of the National Broadcasting Company in Washington, who conceived the idea of piping the Press Club show into the White House, the President didn't miss a thing.

The NBC has a circuit permanently installed in the Executive Mansion to broadcast speeches from there, and it occurred to Mr. Smith, who for many years has also served as presidential announcer, to simply reverse the process. Instead of the broadcast being fed out on this occasion, it was fed in. A loud speaker was installed in the President's study.

Even then it was thought the President's listening might be just perfunctory but he surprised everyone by listening to the program to the end. Furthermore, he proved it by sending written messages in to Melbourne Christerson, of the Associated Press, who as head of the Press Club presided at the dinner. The first one came in just after William E. Coyle, NBC announcer, had sung a toast to the President written by Phelps Adams, head of the New York Sun Bureau, and Howard Acton. It read:

"I am deeply appreciative of Bill Coyle's toast. Did the members ever play the game of forfeits? Here is my forfeit for not getting there tonight:

"I will sing a song at the next dinner. I may get expelled from the club, but it might be a popular hit. For that reason it will be copyrighted by me - not by the club.

"Your fellow member.

"F. D. R."

A presidential dinner without the President, as could well be imagined, might be pretty much of a flop, but between President Roosevelt's quips and the NBC establishing a liaison

between the White House and the Press Club, the evening was saved.

Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, who supplied the out-of-town talent, while addressing the President, laughingly mentioned something about the boys having "snuk in a few BMI numbers on their program". Also referring to the late ASCAP-Broadcasters unpleasantness, Mr. Buck made a humorous analogy which would not have gotten by on a regular network but which Mr. Roosevelt probably enjoyed and which proved that Buck was a good loser.

Among those present at the dinner from the radio industry were:

Louis Caldwell, Counsel for Station WGN; Raymond Clapper, NBC commentator; Earl Godwin, NBC commentator; F. P. Guthrie, R.C.A. Communications, Inc., representative in Washington; L. M. Lamm, National Association of Broadcasters; Frank E. Mullen, Vice-President, NBC, New York; William R. Neel, National Broadcasting Company; Paul A. Porter, Counsel, CBS, Washington; Louis Ruppel, head of CBS Public Relations, New York; Oswald F. Schuette, Radio Corporation of America; George O. Sutton, radio counsel; Sol J. Taishoff, Broadcasting Magazine; Eugene S. Thomas, Sales Manager, WOR, New York; and Albert L. Warner, Commentator, CBS.

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BMI APPARENTLY LIKE JOHNNIE WALKER

Though BMI reportedly has been "killed off" dozens of times during the ASCAP fight and thereafter, actually it seems to be going stronger than ever. Not only was a \$1,000,000 annual budget approved for its continuance another year when its Directors met in New York, but provisions were made for long term contracts for performance of BMI music, overlapping the terms of the eight-year ASCAP agreements. The budget for the present year was \$1,200,000.

The term of the new contract, covering blanket licenses, will be from March 12, 1942, until March 11, 1950. ASCAP contracts signed with the networks and with individual stations run until January 1, 1950. Current BMI contracts expire next March 12.

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A cartoon "Side Glances" by Galbraith shows the head of an advertising agency rejecting a copy-writer's manuscript and saying to him:

"Sorry, old man, but your radio script that we enthused about six months ago is out! The sponsor's first wife liked it, but his new one won't have any part of it!"

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Estimated value of work month \$10.00 per hour based on

This document is a copy of a letter from the
 Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation
 to the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency.
 The letter is dated 10/10/50 and is classified
 as "Confidential". The subject of the letter is
 the activities of the "Communist Party, USA"
 and its efforts to infiltrate the Central
 Intelligence Agency. The letter contains a
 list of names of individuals who are alleged
 to be members of the Communist Party and who
 are working in the Central Intelligence Agency.
 The letter also contains a list of names of
 individuals who are alleged to be members of
 the Communist Party and who are working in
 the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The letter
 is signed by the Director of the Federal
 Bureau of Investigation and is dated 10/10/50.

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Journal of Management Education 30(6)p.789-804

[illegible]

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8

1. The first condition is that the system must be in a state of equilibrium. This means that the system must be at rest and not moving. If the system is moving, then the forces acting on it will not be balanced, and it will not be in equilibrium.

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific information required.

FLY MUM ON WHITE HOUSE CONFAB

When Chairman J. L. Fly was asked about his visit with President Roosevelt last week, he put on one of his best "cat-ate-the-canary" smiles and said he had no comment to make other than that they discussed matters in general. This, he said, included policy matters of course and then added that the conference had been very pleasant.

It was such a mysterious meeting, however, that four days afterwards, one of the Commissioners himself didn't even know it had been held.

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CALDWELL AND CLEMENTS GOBBLE "RADIO RETAILING"

Successful in the publishing business from the start, O. H. Caldwell, a member of the original Federal Radio Commission, and M. Clements, his partner, in addition to making a go of a then brand-new publication, "Radio Today", had the satisfaction of purchasing the well-known McGraw-Hill magazine "Radio Retailing", which Messrs. Caldwell and Clements themselves started sixteen years ago.

"Unprecedented as this step may appear, it was inevitable if the interests of the trade are to be held paramount. It not only gives the reader the benefit of two great magazines in one, but will give him more actual help in half the reading time", the publishers state.

"That 'Radio Retailing' again comes under the direction of the two men who originally launched it in 1925, and who during its first ten years supervised its editorial and publishing operations, gives assurance that the best traditions of both publications will be continued in the new 'Radio Retailing' combined with 'Radio Today'.

"In December, Caldwell-Clements will publish 'Radio Retailing' in its present form as an interim issue for subscribers to both magazines. In January, however, the first issue of the new consolidated magazine will make its appearance, greatly stepped up in service and attractiveness."

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

THIS OFFICE HAS THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF THE 15TH INSTANT, IN WHICH YOU REQUESTED THAT WE SHOULD BE KEPT ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1878, RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

IT IS THE POLICY OF THIS OFFICE TO KEEP YOU ADVISED OF ANY DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1878, RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Yours very truly,
 J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
 MAY 15 1941

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1878, RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SINCE YOUR LETTER OF THE 15TH INSTANT WAS RECEIVED.

ON MAY 15, 1941, THE FOLLOWING DEVELOPMENTS WERE RECEIVED FROM THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE MATTER OF THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF MARCH 3, 1878, RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, SINCE YOUR LETTER OF THE 15TH INSTANT WAS RECEIVED.

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Yours very truly,
 J. Edgar Hoover

NBC ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION GOES OVER BIG

Everybody from President Roosevelt down joined in congratulating the National Broadcasting Company on its 15th birthday last Saturday night. "Simultaneously and at the same time", as our old Hoosier friend Joe Cook used to say, there was a three hour gala broadcast which went not only to the hundreds of NBC stations but was specially rebroadcast to our naval vessels around the world and to our soldiers in Iceland, the Canal Zone or wherever they happened to be.

Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Under Secretary of War Robert P. Patterson spoke in behalf of the armed forces. David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America, was heard from mid-Pacific, returning from Hawaii. Niles Trammell, President of NBC, acted as M.C. in New York, and James L. Fly spoke for the Federal Communications Commission.

"Our generation has witnessed so many scientific achievements - such as the incandescent lamp; the automobile; the airplane; the radio - that we are inclined to take them for granted, and seldom pause to pay tribute to the scientists who have made them possible", Chairman Fly said. "The radio receiver is not merely something you got at the store. It is the product of the human mind working at its best. May we not in this brief moment recall the role of the men behind your radio.

"First came the abstract scientists who laid the theoretical groundwork - Faraday, Clark Maxwell, and Hertz; then Marconi who first put radio waves to practical use; after that such men as Alexanderson, Fessenden, Zworykin, Pupin, de Forest, Armstrong; and the whole battalion of less known but important men of science. Working anonymously in telephone, radio, and electrical laboratories everywhere, each has contributed a share in making radio possible. They are not all public figures. Yet, it is men of this caliber who form the shock troops of our modern civilization.

"Nor should the practical men who built upon these scientific achievements be forgotten; the men of the Bell System who first linked stations into a chain by telephone wires for simultaneous broadcasts; The Radio Corporation of America, born of a national emergency and growing, better to serve in this another period of great national stress; The National Broadcasting Company who just fifteen years ago demonstrated the vision and the initiative to inaugurate the first nation-wide network.

"Marked ability was theirs, and a perseverance born of faith. Today broadcasting is both nation and world wide; and its great impact falls upon us - in peace and in war.

"An invention is in itself neither good nor evil. It is to be appraised in the light of its effect upon people. In the world today, we see radio used to spread the greatest evil and the highest good.

THE AMERICAN COLLEGE OF THE ARTS

The American College of the Arts is a non-profit organization dedicated to the advancement of the visual arts in the United States. It was founded in 1960 and is currently located in New York City. The college's mission is to provide a high-quality education in the visual arts, including painting, sculpture, and photography. It also offers a variety of programs and services, including exhibitions, lectures, and workshops. The college is currently seeking funding to support its operations and expand its programs.

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11/18/41

"To the National Broadcasting Company, its officers and staff, a well earned 'Happy Birthday'. And may we not, here in America, seize this significant moment again to resolve that the achievement of all these men in radio shall be bent to serve the common good. Thus can we realize the benefits implicit in radio, and thus can we repay in some measure our debt to the men who have made broadcasts like this possible."

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FCC CHEERED BY NBC COLOR TELEVISION REPORT

The Federal Communications Commission has received a letter from Dr. C. B. Jolliffe of the Radio Corporation of America on National Broadcasting Company color television indicating considerable advancement and inviting the members of the Commission to New York to take a look. Chairman Fly said he was very happy to get the news and thinks the Commission may be able to view this development soon. ✓

When the Chairman was asked how television was coming along, he replied that what Dr. Jolliffe reported sounded like progress.

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RADIO WAR PROPAGANDA PROBE STILL FAR OFF

Apparently the Senate is no nearer to the radio phase of the investigation of the alleged movie-radio war propaganda than it was a month ago.

Nor has the report yet been received which the Senate asked the Federal Communications Commission for as to whether or not broadcasting stations were whooping it up too much for war.

Chairman James L. Fly said that the survey included many thousands of programs and the Commission's staff had been at work on it ever since the report had been called for.

Mr. Fly said that he had seen enough of the station replies to know that no complaint concerning the general treatment of war news by the radio industry is involved. However this is something he said he would not want to speculate on with any degree of finality, since the survey is not completed. This may take several more weeks as many programs of each station are concerned and many detailed questions are involved.

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THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
ATTENTION: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
DATE: 10/10/60
TO: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
FROM: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
SUBJECT: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SECRET

THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301

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FROM: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
SUBJECT: THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

SECRET

11/18/41

::: TRADE NOTES :::

Stating that 1941 New Deal publicity was costing the people \$27,770,000 annually, Congressman Earl C. Michenor, of Michigan, inserted a newspaper article into the Record which stated that \$435,000 was spent in 1941 on radio and \$600,000 in motion pictures.

Edward R. Murrow, Chief of the Columbia Broadcasting System's European staff of war correspondents will be the guest at a dinner given to him by William S. Paley, CBS President, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria Tuesday, December 2nd, on the occasion of his return to the United States for an extended vacation.

The first live-talent variety show from the new \$250,000 W6XAO Don Lee television plant in Hollywood was shown last night (Nov. 17), Thomas S. Lee, owner of the only licensed operating transmitter west of Chicago, reports.

Next month W6XAO will celebrate its tenth anniversary. The new W6XAO station has not yet been completed but a basic film and remote schedule has been put into effect, anyway, since the building was opened a few months ago.

The first issue (July) of "The WOR News", a semi-monthly publication issued by WOR's Promotion Department for listeners, had a circulation of 5,000. The most recent edition hit the 12,000 mark. That figure, it was explained, doesn't include special issues put out for a particular sponsor, such as the R. & H. Brewing Co., issue which reached 45,000.

All persons attending WOR broadcasts receive copies of "The WOR News". Every letter going out of the WOR offices carries the paper. Each reception desk has a special box filled with copies. WOR sponsors and staff members also receive the publication regularly.

John Dyer, CBS television engineer, addresses a meeting of the Baltimore section of the Institute of Radio Engineers on television in natural colors Friday, November 28 at 8:15 P.M. in Maryland Hall, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore.

For the last few months, under the technical supervision of Dr. Peter Goldmark and Mr. Dyer, CBS has been on the air with color television transmissions, now totalling more than 125 hours.

NOTE - DUE TO THE THANKSGIVING HOLIDAYS BEING OBSERVED IN WASHINGTON AND THE FACT THAT THE GOVERNMENT OFFICES WILL BE CLOSED ON NOVEMBER 20, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21.

R.D.H.

THE
OFFICE OF THE
ATTORNEY GENERAL

IN REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF THE 10TH INSTANT, I HAVE THE HONOR TO ACKNOWLEDGE THE RECEIPT OF YOUR LETTER OF THE 10TH INSTANT, AND TO INFORM YOU THAT THE MATTER IS NOW UNDER CONSIDERATION OF THE BOARD OF CHIEFS OF JUSTICE.

THE BOARD OF CHIEFS OF JUSTICE HAS BEEN ADVISED OF YOUR REQUEST, AND IT IS THE POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT TO CONSIDER ALL SUCH REQUESTS WITH THE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION. THE BOARD OF CHIEFS OF JUSTICE HAS BEEN ADVISED OF YOUR REQUEST, AND IT IS THE POLICY OF THE DEPARTMENT TO CONSIDER ALL SUCH REQUESTS WITH THE MOST CAREFUL ATTENTION.

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To further improve the world-wide service of short-wave station WLSO, James D. Shouse, Vice-President in Charge of Broadcasting, The Crosley Corporation, Cincinnati, has announced that the station's European Transmissions of news and features in German, Spanish, French and English is being supplemented by similar programs in Swedish, Finnish and Italian.

Wilfred Guenther, General Manager of WLWO, was recently appointed as a consultant to the office of the Coordinator of Information in Washington headed by Col. William Donovan, and has been assisting the short-wave industry in improving broadcasting schedules to Europe.

A reproduction of the office of the nation's first bank is on display at the Atwater Kent Museum in Philadelphia. Desks, safes, ledgers, strong-boxes and a cashier's cage taken from the Bank of North America, founded by Robert Morris in 1781, have been presented to the museum by William Fulton Kurtz, President of the Philadelphia Company, "lineal descendant" of Morris' bank.

With important results for defense and civilian industry indicated by preliminary studies of heavy armor plate and various carbon steels, RCA Laboratories has announced development of a new technique that permits heretofore impossible microscopic examination of the grain structure of metals.

Using the new process in connection with the RCA Electron Microscope, designed to accommodate only very thin transparent objects, laboratory technicians obtain detail in metal surfaces that is at least 15 times finer than results with the best metallographic microscope.

Columbia's decision to turn three "Church of Air" broadcasts over to Army chaplains, led Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson to express his appreciation to CBS President William S. Paley in a message which read:

"I wish to express my appreciation of your part in arranging for addresses of Army chaplains during the Church of the Air broadcasts.

"The participation of Catholic, Jewish, and Protestant chaplains reflects the fact that in our Army, as throughout our democracy, the form of a man's faith is a matter of his own free choosing."

Harry Miller, Manager of the newly-titled Mutual Radio Theater No. 1, is a New Jersey commuter via Weehawken ferryboat. He also knows the ferryboat captains - and said to the skipper on the bridge the other night:

"Do you mind going downriver a few blocks to 39th Street so I can take a look at my new sign from the river."

The skipper went downriver. Miller took a good look.

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TO THE HONORABLE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR
WASHINGTON, D. C.
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst. in relation to the proposed sale of the land in the State of California, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

Very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Enclosed for you are two copies of a report of the Surveyor General of California, in relation to the proposed sale of the land in the State of California, and in reply to inform you that the same has been referred to the proper authorities for their consideration.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

Very respectfully,
Yours truly,
[Signature]

RCA LABORATORIES' CORNERSTONE LAID

Predicting the defeat of war-mongering dictators, Maj. Gen. J. G. Harbord, Chairman of the Board of the Radio Corporation of America, officiated last Saturday at Princeton, N.J., in laying the cornerstone of RCA Laboratories, designed to be the foremost center of radio research in the world. General Harbord emphasized the importance of scientific research to national defense and warned of dangers ahead.

David Sarnoff, President of RCA, spoke by radio from the S.S. MATSONIA enroute from Honolulu to San Francisco. Gano Dunn, member of the RCA Board of Directors, discussed the significance of the Laboratories in opening new frontiers for industrial activity. Otto S. Schairer, Vice-President in charge of RCA Laboratories, presided.

As the cornerstone was put into place, General Harbord said: "Exactly 23 years ago, as head of our Services of Supply in France, I was faced, immediately following the Armistice, with some part of the task of throwing a huge war production machine into reverse, without stripping the gears. Knowing something from personal experience of the battle area, too, I can assure you that the sudden switch from a war economy to a peace economy has perils for a modern nation scarcely less dangerous in their own way than the perils of a division fighting in the front line.

"The problems of a quick economic about-face are even more difficult now than they were then. In 1918 we had a reservoir of prosperity, built up through practically uninterrupted decades, ready to be tapped. In 1918 we had practically no social and economic unrest. We had indulged in no experimental departures from our tested and trusted principles of government. In 1941 we have only recently emerged from an economic depression, and have not yet emerged from the social, economic and political uncertainties that followed in its wake."

"We meet today", said Mr. Sarnoff in his radio-telephone message from the Pacific, "with the solemn resolve that the cornerstone we lay at Princeton shall help support the great cornerstone which went into the building of our nation: the freedom of the men and women of America."

Calling attention to the fact that the cornerstone of RCA Laboratories was being laid on the same day that the National Broadcasting Co. was celebrating the conclusion of fifteen years of network broadcasting, Mr. Sarnoff declared: "Both research and broadcasting are dedicated to public service. The research laboratory serves the public through the power of the human mind to translate the laws of nature in terms of useful services and products. The broadcasting network serves the people through the ability of men and women to express ideas and emotions in terms of human understanding. * * * * "If the RCA Laboratories were being built in a world free from voices of hate and threats of aggression, they would have but a single purpose: to improve existing services and products and create new ones, in the peaceful pursuits of communications, industry and science. That purpose holds good, and will be a constant objective of RCA Laboratories."

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

1911

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
OFFICE OF THE DEAN
CHICAGO, ILL.
JANUARY 10, 1911
TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
FROM THE DEAN
SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th inst. and in reply to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the proper authorities for their consideration.
Very respectfully,
[Signature]
Dean

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1382

November 25, 1941

FCC PROPAGANDA LISTENING GETS DOWN TO REAL BUSINESS

With Lloyd A. Free, Director of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service of the Federal Communications Commission flying to England on the Yankee Clipper to set up the new FCC listening post in London to check on European radio propaganda, the United States is taking a big step forward in the matter of defense surveillance. Peter C. Rhodes, former United Press war correspondent, recently appointed to head the Commission's Monitoring Service's London Branch Office, is accompanying Mr. Free on the trip.

Before he left New York, Mr. Free said the monitoring facilities of the British Broadcasting Corporation would be used by the new listening post, with two purposes: to listen to propaganda broadcasts within Continental Europe, from the various governments to their own peoples, and to relay to this government any information in them of value to the United States. The reports will cover medium and long range broadcasts from Europe.

Explaining that the office would be essentially a part of the intelligence service of the government, Mr. Free declared that "We want to know what the propaganda strategy of Europe is." He pointed out that monitoring stations have been in operation in Washington, Puerto Rico and Oregon. They have been supplying information to about nineteen government agencies which also will get reports from the new office.

Urging the expansion of the U. S. listening facilities, the American Communications Association, a CIO union, has submitted to the Senate a plan, several points of which are said to have met with approval by those considering the Bland Bill regarding subversive activities which the Union opposes. The A.C.A. urges:

The transmission of radio messages would be placed under the absolute control of the master of the vessel, with the location of a master switch on the bridge or in the master's office, controlling the power supply to the transmitter.

Limit ship radio transmission to authorized wavelengths. This would prevent a subversive operator from employing for illicit communications wavelengths not regularly heard by the Federal Communications Commission, the Navy, or the Coast Guard.

It is also proposed that all vessels be required to carry three radio operators, to add to the monitoring service. Operators at sea provide the most efficient monitoring service available to the government, since they are required by the FCC to take down and report all unusual signals.

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Ship transmissions on intermediate wavelengths would be prohibited except when vessels are within one day's sailing of the port of destination. This would prevent betrayal of position, which can be determined by listeners, whereas shortwave transmission does not give away the position of the sender.

All "ancient" receivers would be replaced with modern equipment, since many ships still carry receivers of World War vintage, which give off squeals, and these can be heard by snoopers even when the ship is "silent", or not sending.

Ships desiring to contact shore stations, for instance, would simply call stations for which messages are destined and continue sending such messages without waiting for acknowledgment. Later, when the vessel is in a safe zone or in port, messages could be acknowledged in a general "broadcast" and a check-up on delivery would be possible.

A "telltale recorder" would be installed on each ship either in the radio room, in the master's office or the navigating room. On this recorder every signal emitted by the ship's radio would be set down in dots and dashes on a permanent tape such as is already in use in many commercial stations.

Thus every signal sent out by the "Sparks" or the merchant marine, as ship operators are known, would be preserved ineradicably on paper for the perusal of FCC and naval authorities or any one else interested.

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FRANCHISE TAX STILL ON THE FIRE

The idea of a franchise tax for broadcasting stations is still simmering along at the Federal Communications Commission. It was said that the Treasury officials and Congress might substantially differ from the FCC's ideas on this but that both are in touch so that anything the Commission would do will not conflict with the Treasury - that the FCC can conceivably do the spade work for the Treasury. It was stated that there seems to be an agreement in two main particulars - that there be a tax and that it be worked out in cooperation with the Treasury.

It was further pointed out that the idea of some sort of tax to bear the cost of regulation has been the FCC's "own baby" for sometime. In face, Chairman Fly said the FCC had been working on it ever since he came into office.

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PULLIAM HEADS NETWORK AFFILIATES

Representatives of more than 100 independent affiliated network stations perfected a permanent organization in Chicago last week and elected Eugene C. Pulliam, President of WIRE, Indianapolis, president and a slate of officers and directors to serve until the first convention which will be held in Chicago next April. They changed the name from Independent Broadcasters, Inc., to Network Affiliates, Inc. Membership is confined to independently-owned network stations.

Hulbert Taft, WKRC, Cincinnati Times-Star, was elected Vice-President, and William J. Scripps, WWJ, Detroit News, Secretary and Treasurer. Twelve Directors, in groups of three committees, selected from among the affiliates on each of the four networks, were elected, as follows:

NBC-Red affiliates - Ed Crane, KGIR, Butte; W. J. Scripps, WWJ, Detroit; Eugene C. Pulliam, WIRE, Indianapolis. NBC-Blue - Ronald Woodyard, WING, Dayton; Luther L. Hill, KRNT, Des Moines; H. J. Brennen, KQV, Pittsburgh. CBS - Hoyt Wooten, WREC, Memphis; John A. Kennedy, WCHS, Charleston; Edgar Bill, WMBD, Peoria. MBS - Donald Davis, WHB, Kansas City; Hulbert Taft, Jr., WKRC, Cincinnati, and Leonard H. Kapner, WCAE, Pittsburgh.

The group opposes power grants above 50,000 watts, is a trade body, and is reported to favor a reorganization of the National Association of Broadcasters with the networks excluded from full participating memberships.

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CIO HITS FCC FOR FAILURE TO GUARD LABOR

The Federal Communications Commission was accused in Detroit last week by the C.I.O. at its convention of failing to protect the "rights" of labor to use the airways.

A resolution said the FCC inquiry into newspaper control of radio stations had bared discrimination and disclosed the threat of further restrictions by "anti-labor publishers" and called on the Commission for an investigation to determine how far unions had thus far been affected adversely by the reputed unfair device of radio time.

The newspaper radio controlled station hearings will be resumed in Washington on Thursday, November 27th.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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FCC TO SEE N.Y. COLOR TELEVISION DEC. 1

Responding to an invitation recently extended by Dr. C. B. Jolliffe, of the Radio Corporation of America, the Federal Communications Commission will go to New York next Monday (December 1st) to witness a demonstration of the progress the National Broadcasting Company has made in the development of television in color. Asked if the Commissioners would witness the NBC exhibition only, Chairman James L. Fly replied that the Commission would not turn anybody down who had something new to show but this was the only thing in mind for Monday. He said there was no reason to stop off at Philadelphia this time.

Chairman Fly recalled that there is a January 1st date for adjusting flexible television standards if necessary. Synchronization pulse is still a vital problem. It never has been settled to the satisfaction of the industry or the Commission. Mr. Fly remarked that Philco-Hazletine had demonstrated a "synch" pulse which withstood considerable interference. RCA, DuMont, and CBS, it was said, are using two or three different detailed forms of "synch" pulses. The latest report is that they are not very well set or settled in clearing up this problem, the Chairman remarked, so it is not certain that it can be cleared up by January 1st.

Asked if there would be another hearing on television standards, Mr. Fly said he doubted it unless the industry wanted it.

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PROGRAM FILING NOT NECESSARY, FCC RESTATES

To many inquiries about the availability of broadcast scripts, the Commission explains that it does not require broadcasters to file program material with that office and suggests that persons interested communicate with the stations over which broadcasts in question were transmitted. It adds:

"The Commission has imposed no requirement on broadcast stations that copies of the continuities or scripts of programs must be filed with or retained by a broadcast station; likewise, the law does not require that any speeches broadcast over the air be reduced to writing or furnished in manuscript to the station licensee. On the other hand, there is no law or regulation of the Commission which prevents a station from requiring such a script before permitting a person to broadcast over its facilities."

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CHICAGO TRIBUNE STARTS NEW RADIO LISTING

The Chicago Tribune will inaugurate an expanded daily listing of radio programs, virtually doubling the space devoted to such listings. The programs will be set in nonpareil, instead of agate type, and individual programs will occupy full column measure, instead of two-thirds.

Large condensed numerals will be used to denote hourly listings, with lightface type for morning programs and boldface type for evening listings, similar to railroad timetable style. In addition, the listings will be broken up under proper headings to indicate morning, afternoon and evening listings. The radio program guide in the Tribune will be in excess of four columns daily, it was stated. A "Listener's Choice" will also be included.

News broadcasts will be listed in a separate box and short wave listings will be expanded. Considerably more pictorial material will also be used, according to Harry Wolters, Tribune radio editor. The Tribune has revised its method of listing programs, he said, after a careful two-month study, based on reader interest surveys and public suggestions.

Hearst newspapers in six cities, including Chicago, have inaugurated weekly tabloid radio sections, listing programs for a week in advance.

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AMENDMENT TO COMPEL PRICE CONTROL OMITTS RADIO

An amendment restored to the Price Control Bill in the House last Monday provided for licensing of businesses to sell commodities for which price ceilings have been established. The amendment, however, exempted sellers of radio time, newspapers, periodicals and farmers.

Among those whose salaries the bill would freeze are radio telegraph and telephone operators, and radio announcers, directors, managers and officials.

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"The Radio Amateur's Handbook", Nineteenth (1942) Edition, by the Headquarters staff of the ARRL. Published by the American Radio Relay League, Inc., West Hartford, Conn. 552 pages, including 8-page topical index and 96-page catalogue section of amateur radio equipment. Approximately 680 illustrations and over 100 charts and tables. Price, paper bound, \$1.00 in continental U.S.A., \$1.50 elsewhere; buckram bound, \$2.50. Spanish edition, \$1.50.

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FULL SPEED AHEAD FOR MANUFACTURERS OPM COMMITTEE

Full speed ahead was assured last Friday by Sidney J. Weinberg, Chief of the Bureau of Industry Advisory Committee of the Office of Production Management when he announced the formation of the following Radio Industry Advisory Committee:

Benjamin Abrams, Emerson Radio & Phonograph Corp., New York, N. Y.; W. R. G. Baker, General Electric Co., Bridgeport, Conn.; M. T. Balcom, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Emporium, Pa.; W. J. Barkley, Collins Radio Company, New York, N.Y.; A. Bloom, General Instrument Corp., Elizabeth, N. J.; H. C. Bonfig, RCA Manufacturing Company, Camden, N.J.; Roy Burlew, Ken-Rad Tube & Lamp Corp., Owensboro, Kentucky; H. W. Clough, Belden Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Allen DuMont, Allen B. DuMont Laboratories, Passaic, N.J.; P. V. Galvin, Galvin Manufacturing Co., Chicago, Ill.; Larry Gubb, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa.; K. D. Hamilton, Isolantite, Inc., Belleville, N.J.; W. P. Hilliard, Bendix Radio Corporation, Baltimore, Md.; H. J. Hoffman, Westinghouse Electric Co., Bloomfield, N. J.; J. J. Kahn, Standard Transformer Corp., Chicago, Ill.; L. L. Kelsey, Stewart-Warner Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; R. H. Manson, Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Mfg. Co., Rochester, N.Y.; Jack M. Marks, Fada Radio & Electric Co., Long Island City, N.Y.; Victor Mucher, Clarostat Manufacturing Co., Brooklyn, N.Y.; L. F. Muter, Muter Company, Chicago, Ill.

Also, Harold L. Olesen, Weston Electrical Instrument Corp., Newark, N. J.; W. F. Satterthwaite, General Dry Batteries, Inc., Cleveland, Ohio; Ernest Searing, International Resistance Co., Philadelphia, Pa.; S. N. Shure, Shure Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; Ray Sparrow, P. R. Mallory & Co., Indianapolis, Indiana; R. C. Sprague, Sprague Specialities Company, North Adams, Mass.; Arthur E. Thiessen, General Radio Co., Cambridge, Mass.; S. T. Thompson, Zenith Radio Corp., Chicago, Ill.; and A. S. Wells, Wells-Gardner Co., Chicago, Ill.

It was expected that the new committee would meet at an early date at which time subcommittees would be formed - allocations, conservation, simplification, receivers, parts, tubes and kindred divisions.

Going to the rescue of little business and its problems growing out of the defense programs, Senator O'Mahoney of Wyoming, who has given the problem study for months, has obtained a promise from the Chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, that the Committee will consider an O'Mahoney Bill for the establishment of an agency before which civilian business - as distinguished from business producing for military purposes - may have open hearings on applications for raw materials.

Lambasting OPM, the Chicago Tribune last week declared:

"The Senate did an extraordinary thing on Monday. It adopted a resolution calling upon the OPM to make a full report of its administration of the priorities act, and its plans for relieving the hardships priorities have caused to little business all over the country. The resolution was adopted following receipt of reports from two Senate Committees. One Committee, headed by Senator Joseph O'Mahoney (D., Wyo.), had found that there is no serious shortage of strategic materials in this country with the exception of tin and nickel. The other Committee, headed by Senator Harry S. Truman (D. Mo.), had found that but 2 per cent of the strategic materials would save the 130,000 small manufacturers who are being crushed by priorities.

"The shortages are not real, with the possible exception of nickel and tin. The public has been pushed around for psychological reasons. The attempt was to give people a feeling that they are sacrificing for the common good.

"The government by declaring that there are shortages when none exist is trying to supply psychological satisfaction to those who are looking for sacrifices to make. To create the illusion hundreds of thousands are thrown out of jobs. Any one who thinks there are shortages should examine the data of the Department of Commerce. The inventories of manufacturers are the largest of all times - substantially larger than in 1937 just before the inventory crisis which started off a severe decline in business and stock prices.

"Now that the Senate has been told by two of its committees that the shortages are phonies, it should follow thru to see that the 108 industries which have been denied copper and the other industries affected by priorities are quickly given relief. Senator O'Mahoney stated the situation well when he said, 'The fundamental wrong, stated in its simplest terms, is that Congress is not functioning. Congress has delegated the whole problem of administering raw materials to the executive officials in the OPM, who are changed from week to week, and whose responsibilities are not the same today as they were yesterday.' "

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An Oregon concern wrote to the Federal Communications Commission about reports of minority stock changes in licensee broadcast corporations. He is informed that all information shown on broadcast applications, including changes in stock, is open to public inspection. However, reports dealing with finances of individual stations are not made a public record. This is because broadcast stations, unlike radio and wire communication services for hire, are not deemed "common carriers" under the Communications Act.

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Applications Granted - Standard Broadcasting Co., Los Angeles, Calif., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 333400 kilocycles with power of 25 watts, for the purpose of transmitting programs to the transmitter of high frequency broadcast station K53IA; General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y., granted construction permit for new experimental television relay broadcast station to operate on Channel No. 8, 162000-168000 kilocycles, special emission for frequency modulation and aural and A5 emission for visual, 50 watts aural power and 60 watts (peak) visual power, for the purpose of transmitting programs from studio to transmitter of television broadcast station WRGB.

Also, KWKW, Southern California Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., designated for hearing application for modification of construction permit to change frequency to 830 kilocycles and approval of antenna and transmitter site.

Application Denied - Evening News Press, Inc., Port Angeles, Wash., denied petition to reconsider and grant without hearing application now in pending files pursuant to Order No. 79, for new station to operate on 1450 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, site to be determined.

Applications Received - WKRC, The Cincinnati Times-Star Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, construction permit to change frequency from 550 to 640 kilocycles, increase power from 1 kilowatt night, 5 kilowatts day to 50 kilowatts day and night, install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use and move transmitter; KIEM (Resubmitted), Redwood Broadcasting Co., Inc., Eureka, Calif., modification of license to increase power from 500 watts night, 1 kilowatt day to 1 kilowatt day and night (1480 kc.); KGDM; (amended) E. F. Pfeffer, Stockton, Calif., construction permit to change frequency from 1130 to 1140 kilocycles, change hours from daytime to unlimited, requesting increase in power from 1 to 5 kilowatts, new transmitting equipment and directional antenna for night use; KXA, American Radio Telephone Co., Seattle, Wash., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for day and night use, increase power from 1 to 10 kilowatts, hours from limited to unlimited and move transmitter.

Also, KOB, Albuquerque Broadcasting Co., Albuquerque, N.M., modification of construction permit as modified for new equipment and increase in power, requesting extension of completion date from 12/2/41 to 1/31/41 (1030 kc.); WNBF, Wylie B. Jones Advertising Agency, Binghamton, N. Y., modification of construction permit for installation of new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, change in frequency, increase in power and move, requesting authority to install new transmitter and changes in directional antenna system (1490 kc.).

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Christmas buyers will get their old credit this year and radios, refrigerators, metal musical instruments and similar merchandise can be bought for 20% down with eighteen months to pay, the Federal Reserve Board announced November 23rd. Curtailment of installment sales is being studied but only items which compete with defense for materials are on the regulated list.

Nelson A. Rockefeller, who as Coordinator between the American Republics, has been endeavoring to strengthen broadcasting relations between the countries, has been made a member of the Economic Defense Board of which Vice-President Wallace is Chairman.

Ground conductivity of the United States is discussed in the Federal Communications Commission's "Standards of Good Engineering Practice Concerning Standard Broadcast Stations", which is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., at a cost of 30 cents a copy.

The American Network, FM's first chain organization, recently expanded its plans to take in three more members who will also be stockholders in the group. These include the St. Louis Star-Times Publishing Co., the Indianapolis Broadcasting Company, Inc., and WCAE, Inc., of Pittsburgh.

The Board of Directors of the American Society of Composers Authors and Publishers last week voted to extend the terms of the present officers of the Society until April 1, 1942, when the next annual election will be held. President Gene Buck and other officers of the Society will continue in office.

A year-end distribution of 37½ cents was announced by the Ken-Rad Tube and Lamp Corporation. The previous payment on this stock was a similar amount distributed on December 20, 1938.

The Federal Communications Commission has had to caution the manufacturer of an inexpensive transmitter who implies that this workable instrument can be operated by anyone and, furthermore, may be used to communicate with amateurs in Europe. The Communications Act requires every person operating a radio transmitter to obtain a license from the Commission. Moreover, amateur radiocommunication with foreign stations has been banned during the emergency.

The Commission tells a Maine theater owner that there is no provision in the Communications Act or Commission regulations to prevent a radio receiver being linked to theater sound equipment for the amplifying of newscasts by a local broadcasting station.



[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible in each section.]

[Section 1]

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11/25/41

Philco Corp last week reported consolidated earnings, exclusive of those of its Canadian subsidiary of \$739,939 for the first nine months of 1941, equal to 53½ cents per common share, compared with 53 cents a share in the like period of 1940 if the same number of shares had been outstanding. The 1941 earnings were after provision of \$1,125,000 for Federal and State income taxes and excess profits taxes.

Arthur Kurlan, producer of WOR's new Sunday night defense show, "Keep 'em Rolling" when asked for a general outline on his production plans, came back, according to R. W. Stewart in the New York Times, with a list of items he will not have, to wit:

1. Raymond Massey in a scene from "Abe Lincoln in Illinois".
2. Charles Laughton reading Lincoln's "Gettysburg Address".
3. Lucy Monroe singing "The Star-Spangled Banner".
4. Singers or actors, making speeches about national defense; or defense officials singing or acting.
5. Guests beginning their remarks with "in this time when clouds are gathering on the horizon".
6. An album of American music built around "God Bless America".

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EDUCATIONAL AND RELIGIOUS PROGRAMS NOT MANDATORY

A college president last week wrote to the Federal Communications Commission asking "what per cent of time in each 24 hours or each week a local radio station is to give the educational, cultural, and religious programs without charge?" The Commission replied:

"The Communications Act of 1934 provides that the licensee of a radiobroadcast station is under a duty to serve public interest, convenience, or necessity, and in carrying out this obligation a station licensee is required to provide the listeners with well-rounded programs.

"However there is no provision in the Act or in any rule or regulation of the Commission which requires radio stations to allot free time to any educational, cultural or religious organization, or which requires that they allot a certain percentage of broadcasting time to such programs. The determination as to whether such organizations shall be permitted to utilize the facilities of radio broadcast stations and, if so, how much time, is a matter which under the law is decided in the first instance by the particular licensee of the station."

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11/25/41

WOR'S FM STATION TO BE DEDICATED NOV. 30

New York City's 10,000 watt FM transmitter and said to be the first of its kind in the country will be dedicated officially on November 30 when W71NY, the FM station owned by WOR, commences transmitting on ten times its present power.

A special ceremony at the transmitter, 444 Madison Avenue, will inaugurate the first formal broadcast by the station's new equipment. Mayor LaGuardia, representatives of the Army and Navy, Maj. Edward H. Armstrong, as well as leading technical experts have been invited to the ceremonies at 8:45 P.M., EST.

Following W71NY's dedication ceremonies, the station will join its new voice to that of its big sister WOR for a special program at 9 P.M. when Russell Bennett, eminent composer-conductor, will trace the history of musical development coincidentally with the growth of radio technique, demonstrating various stages of development in musical terms from the beginning of radio to FM.

An added feature of the opening ceremony, as announced by Charles Godwin, manager of W71NY, will be the transmission of a portion of the 8:45 P.M. program by an electric beam of light in place of the land wire that normally carries programs from W71NY's studios at 1440 Broadway to W71NY's transmitter at 444 Madison Ave.

Charles Singer, WOR's supervisor of transmitters, working in cooperation with the station's chief engineer, J. R. Poppele, have been making intensive tests of light beam transmission to determine its effectiveness as an emergency alternative for land wire transmission.

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SO MR. KNUDSEN DIDN'T USE ANY SCRIPT!

Apropos the appearance of Defense Chief William Knudsen last Sunday night on WOR's new "Keep 'Em Rolling", the following conversation was reported:

PRODUCER: I'll have the script for you on Sunday morning, Mr. Knudsen.

MR. KNUDSEN: I never use a script.

PRODUCER: It's the customary procedure, Mr. Knudsen. Mrs. Roosevelt used one, and so did Donald Nelson.

MR. KNUDSEN: I never use a script.

PRODUCER: In the interests of the program, Mr. Knudsen, it will be much easier to time the show if.....

MR. KNUDSEN: No.

And that was why Mr. Knudsen did not use a script last Sunday night.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is a history of the growth of the nation, of the development of its institutions, and of the progress of its civilization.

The second part of the book is devoted to the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. It is a history of the growth of the nation, of the development of its institutions, and of the progress of its civilization.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

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NEW GROUP WARNED AGAINST 500 KW AGITATION

There was a call for swift action to combat what was described as a powerful lobby on the part of clear channel and network stations for 500 KW power by Paul D. P. Spearman, Washington radio attorney, addressing the final session of the newly formed Network Affiliates at Chicago. The meeting was held behind closed doors and only now are the facts as to all that was said there becoming known.

Mr. Spearman, who spoke to the Network Affiliates at their request and who was formerly General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, not only warned against the superpower advocates but also urged that recently organized group to try to work in a little closer harmony with the Commission and Congress.

Mr. Spearman said, in part:

"Those who favor a change in the rules of the Commission so as to permit the operation of a limited number of clear channel stations with 500 KW or more power, have been assiduous in their efforts. Those station licensees who want authority to operate with super-power are active, have been active, and will continue to be active. They have employed men who are neither lawyers nor engineers and have assigned to them the task of building and cultivating sentiment in the proper places with the hope that favorable sentiment built by them will result in their dreams coming true.

"One of the things they have tried to do has been to convince those in high places that the operation of stations with greater and greater power would be a valuable adjunct in support of National Defense during the present crisis. They have made the unsupportable claim that the operation of stations with greater and greater power would build a better and greater morale. What is worse, my very distinct impression is that in some agencies, and I do not refer to the Federal Communications Commission in this connection, they have gotten somewhere and have made an impression. While they were doing this, you who are opposed to the operation of stations with greater and greater power have been doing nothing, and I merely remind you that sooner or later this continued drive may result in your being faced with the competitive practicalities of just such operation with higher and greater power. When the interests of your communities and your listening audiences are to be considered, there can be no doubt about the wisdom of your preparing to meet and oppose this activity. Do not let anyone tell you that the activity on the part of those who are desirous of being permitted to operate with greater and greater power is not a real threat because it most definitely is, not only at present but as a continuing threat."

Mr. Spearman then urged the Network Affiliates to cooperate with the Federal Communications Commission and Congress as far as possible, saying:

"The greatest service which you could render to Congress and to the Commission, and especially to the Commission, would be to hold your organization in readiness to aid and assist the Commission in making such studies as will lead to correct conclusions. I believe the Commission would welcome your aid and assistance in working out the problems of regulation so long, but only so long, as you demonstrate by your action that you are willing to make the real facts of radio operation known to them. You will get nowhere if you attempt to deal with the Commission at arm's length. In this connection, you should determine to give the fullest possible aid and cooperation to the Commission and its members and you should realize that in doing this, you will most certainly owe a small obligation to be frank, fair and unselfish, in presenting facts for the Commission's consideration and guidance. This type of cooperation will beget the respect and confidence of the Commission and it will realize and know that it can depend on your Association to advise and counsel with it and especially to provide it with facts and in particular with facts based on experience in operating radio stations. When this kind of cooperative spirit is demonstrated by you, and the Commission begins to realize and appreciate it, as it must, you will find that the quality of regulation will go up in direct proportion to such cooperation.

"I might also presume to say that if you approach the Commission in this spirit and offered to aid and assist it in this fashion, the Commission will owe you as much consideration as you show it. I believe you will get that kind of reception and that character of cooperation from the Commission. If you do not get this, I will be greatly disappointed because I know you will be entitled to it.

"In this connection, therefore, I urge as strongly as I know how that you start and continue on the basis of a determination to work and cooperate with the Commission to the limit of your capabilities and then you will have every right to expect a reciprocal attitude at the hands of the Commission, and if the Commission should not meet you half way in this attempt, it will not be your fault. I am convinced that if you go about this with the unselfish determination to keep the public interest uppermost in your mind, and if you exhibit the necessary energy, you will reap great and beneficial rewards from following this fair and laudable line of conduct."

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It is believed the men the Navy is urgently seeking with technical experience in radio, are to operate the radio-locators now being installed upon ships for the purpose of spotting approaching aircraft.

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1. The first of these is the fact that the Commission has been set up to investigate the activities of the Communist Party in the United States. This is a very important matter, and the Commission has been given the authority to conduct a thorough investigation into the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

2. The second of these is the fact that the Commission has been given the authority to conduct a thorough investigation into the activities of the Communist Party in the United States. This is a very important matter, and the Commission has been given the authority to conduct a thorough investigation into the activities of the Communist Party in the United States.

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PRESS-RADIO POSTPONED ANOTHER WEEK

Stating that counsel for the Newspaper-Radio Committee and for the Commission have indicated the need for additional time to work on the extensive statistical exhibits presented by the Federal Communications Commission, resumption of the press-radio hearing, scheduled for last Thursday has been postponed for one week - to December 4, the Commission announced, adding:

"It was felt that the utilization of this time in clarifying the material will tend to expedite the proceedings as a whole."

This hearing is pursuant to Order No. 79 making inquiry to determine what policy or rules, if any, should be promulgated in connection with operation of new high frequency (FM) broadcast stations and future acquisition of standard broadcast stations by newspapers.

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WESTINGHOUSE TO GO IN FOR RADIO ON BIGGER SCALE

The Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company plans to become active again in the field of radio, particularly in the development of new uses for radio equipment for National Defense, A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Board of Directors, announced last week.

Increased activity and enlargement of the company's operations in the radio field, it was said in radio circles, would put Westinghouse Electric on a more direct competitive basis with the Radio Corporation of America and other concerns which, in addition to broadcasting operations, have specialized in radio manufacture, development and research work.

Military secrecy forbade revealing details of new developments now, Mr. Robertson said, but he declared that since the beginning of the emergency period the company's radio factory in Baltimore, Md., had increased its manufacturing space 400 per cent and its production 800 per cent. Virtually all the production there was for defense, he said, and unfinished orders of the radio division exceeded \$40,000,000.

"As a result of this activity", Mr. Robertson continued, "Westinghouse Electric is greatly expanding its activities in the radio field - in manufacture, development and research - a field in which it pioneered twenty-five years ago with the work that led to the development of commercial broadcasting. In 1937, foreseeing greater military interest in radio, we moved our radio factory from Chicopee Falls, Mass., to Baltimore to be nearer the headquarters of the Navy and Army officials who were sponsoring the newer developments in the field. Now, because of these developments, we plan to become active again in the broad field of radio."

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DR. WATSON, ALLEGED FCC RED, DISPUTES DIES

Dr. Goodwin Watson, Professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, recently appointed Chief Propaganda Analyst of the Federal Communications Commission, and denounced as a "Red" by Representative Martin Dies, of Texas, bangs back with a complete denial. Dr. Watson had been warmly defended by Chairman James L. Fly, who declared that at no time had Dr. Watson endorsed the Communist system and added: "It ought to be made clear that Dr. Watson did not seek the position he now occupies. We sought him."

Dr. Watson's denial was in the form of a letter to the New York Times, which read:

"On Nov. 19 you published a report of the attack made by Chairman Martin Dies on my appointment as Chief Analyst of the Foreign Broadcast Monitoring Service. Two lines of evidence for my alleged communism were offered in the Dies letter. One was a list of some thirteen organizations with which I was alleged to be connected.

"Passing over the disputed question as to the amount of Communist influence in many of these so-called 'fronts', the fact remains that I have been a member or been active in only one of the thirteen. That one is Consumers Union, a research agency with something more than 85,000 subscribers. Neither my secretary nor I could find in our files or memories any basis for the alleged connection with the other groups mentioned. Perhaps I have been on their mailing lists, or made a speech at a meeting they assisted in arranging, or signed some petition they were circulating for what seemed to me at the time a worthy cause. Certainly, I have been much more active in some other organizations which, in the usual view of the Dies Committee, might be thought to be subversive because connected with labor or consumer cooperation.

"The second line of evidence was my writing, which, according to Mr. Dies, had been that of an open propagandist for Russia and communism. Actually, among more than two hundred articles and books, I find only two brief articles devoted to the Soviet Union, those being reports of a trip, and full of both pros and cons. It is not surprising, although it is unfair, that Mr. Dies passed over all the criticism of the U.S.S.R., in my work, but it is strange that he should quote, as the one sentence supposed to be representative of my position, the following: 'I wish I knew whether it would take longer for the Soviet Union to develop efficiency or for the United States to develop socialism. Then I would know where I want to live.' Those words are in my article, but they are clearly stated there to be a direction quotation from Anna Louise Strong.

"The ordinary citizen has so little protection from the kind of misrepresentation practiced in these two 'charges' that I hope you will find it possible to give this some publicity."

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THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

On the 14th day of January, 1934, at New York, New York, I, the undersigned, a Special Agent in Charge of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the report of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated January 14, 1934, and captioned as above.

Very truly yours,
Special Agent in Charge

Enclosed for the Bureau are two copies of the report of the New York Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, dated January 14, 1934, and captioned as above. One copy of the report is being furnished to the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the other copy is being furnished to the Bureau of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, New York Office.

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ANOTHER RMA HUDDLE ON PRIORITIES

Paul V. Galvin, President of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, has called the meeting of the Association's Board of Directors at Chicago, on Thursday, December 4, for consideration of National Defense, priorities and other problems. The Board meeting follows the recent appointment of the OPM Industry Advisory Committee and also the recent radio price "freezing" action of the Office of Price Administration.

Advisory functions and organization of subcommittees of the OPM Industry Committee are expected to follow soon, and in the meantime the RMA Priorities Committee is continuing to function on immediate problems relating to supplies of material, allocations, etc. for industry operations. Fred D. Williams of Philadelphia has succeeded Mr. Galvin as Chairman of the Priorities Committee, with S. T. Thompson of Chicago as Vice Chairman.

Special allocations of aluminum, nickel and copper, to continue set production in January, February and March, 1942, also for maintenance and repair parts, have been requested recently of OPM by the RMA Priorities Committee. The Materiel Bureau of the RMA Engineering Department has been assisting the Priorities Committee in submission of the tentative industry operation program for the first quarter of 1942.

Emergency plastic allocations also have been arranged by the Manufacturers' Association, which also has secured official "interpretations" of the recent OPM copper conservation order. The latter rulings have largely exempted the radio industry from the copper restriction procedure and virtually restrict the use of copper in radio manufacture only in non-functional, non-essential usages.

At their Chicago meeting next week, the RMA Directors also will consider 1942 Industry promotion and other plans, including the date and program for the Association's annual convention next year.

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FCC CLEARS UP MEANING OF "LEGALLY QUALIFIED CANDIDATE"

Rules governing political broadcasts have been clarified by the Federal Communications Commission so as to define a "legally qualified candidate". This is pursuant to Section 315 of the Communications Act which reads:

"If any licensee shall permit any person who is a legally qualified candidate for any public office to use a broadcasting station, he shall afford equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office in

the use of such broadcasting station, and the Commission shall make rules and regulations to carry this provision into effect: Provided, That such licensee shall have no power of censorship over the material broadcast under the provisions of this section. No obligation is hereby imposed upon any licensee to allow the use of its station by any such candidate."

It should be noted that this section does not impose upon radio station licensees the obligation to give or sell time to any candidate for public office unless the station has afforded such use of its facilities to other candidates for the same office. In that event, the station must then provide equal opportunities to all other such candidates for that office.

A person whose name is not included on the printed ballot, but possesses the requisite legal qualifications to hold that particular office, is a "legally qualified candidate" within the meaning of this section of the Communications Act and the Commission's related rules. The names of such persons can be written in by voters and a valid election result. It is evident that the Section should be construed also to include candidates for nomination for office where the names of candidates are not required on printed ballots.

In consequence, the Commission has changed Section 3.422 of its rules to define a "legally qualified candidate" as follows:

"A 'legally qualified candidate' means any person who has publicly announced that he is a candidate for nomination by a convention of a political party or for nomination or election in a primary, special, or general election, municipal, county, state or national, and who meets the qualifications prescribed by the applicable laws to hold the office for which he is a candidate, so that he may be voted for by the electorate directly or by means of delegates or electors, and who (a) has qualified for a place on the ballot or (b) is eligible under the applicable law to be voted for by sticker, by writing in his name on the ballot, or other method, and (1) has been duly nominated by a political party which is commonly known and regarded as such, or (2) makes a substantial showing that he is a bona fide candidate for nomination or office, as the case may be."

In so doing the Commission is cognizant, of course, that the mere fact that any name may be written in does not entitle all persons who may publicly announce themselves as candidates to demand radio time under Section 315, for the obvious reason that the limited broadcast facilities will not accommodate all who might desire to speak. The Commission also recognizes that broadcast stations may make suitable and reasonable requirements with respect to proof of candidacy of an applicant for the use of facilities under Section 315.

11/28/41

Since determination as to who shall appear on programs is a matter resting in the first instance with the individual broadcast station, Section 315 does not require stations to give broadcast time to any candidate unless that station has previously permitted a broadcast by another candidate for the same office.

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ARCTIC EXPLORERS BRING VALUABLE RADIO DATA

The Louise A. Boyd Arctic Expedition, which sailed from Washington, June 11, brought back from Greenland, Baffin Land and Labrador scientific data of great value in connection with the radio work of the National Bureau of Standards.

Aside from Miss Boyd, who contributed her long experience as an arctic explorer to the Bureau on a "dollar a year" basis, personnel of the party included A. S. Taylor and F. R. Gracely of the Radio Section of the Bureau of Standards, a radio operator detailed by the United States Coast Guard, a physician, the famous Capt. "Bob" A. Bartlett, master of the ship "Effie M. Morrissey", and a crew of eleven.

The principal purpose of the expedition was to secure data on radio wave propagation in the regions covered. Special radio recording equipment and apparatus for determining characteristics of the ionosphere operated continuously throughout the voyage. The ionosphere is the electrically conducting region high in the earth's atmosphere which makes long distance radio transmission possible.

Indirect evidence had indicated that radio transmission conditions in the arctic regions differ considerably from those elsewhere. As the paths traversed by radio waves from the United States to many parts of the world include the arctic regions, the Bureau considered it important to secure data on radio conditions there. This objective was very satisfactorily achieved by the expedition.

The same conditions in the ionosphere which affect radio transmission also affect other physical happenings, especially terrestrial magnetism. For this reason the expedition carried magnetic measurement equipment, loaned for the purpose by the Department of Terrestrial Magnetism of the Carnegie Institution of Washington. Valuable data were secured on magnetism, and also on the aurora, the effects of which are closely related to magnetism and to radio transmission. Continuous measurements were also made on ultraviolet light intensity.

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: W3XTF, Philco Radio & Television Corp., Philadelphia, Pa., granted special temporary authority to install and operate special experimental television relay transmitter at Wyndmoor, Pa., on 230,000-242,000 kilocycles with power of 15 watts in order to conduct experiments relative to reception and retransmission of television programs to Television Station WPTZ.

Also, KHJ, Don Lee Broadcasting System, Los Angeles, Cal., granted construction permit to move present licensed auxiliary transmitter to new site of main transmitter (7 miles west of business district, Los Angeles, Cal.); KGA, Louis Wasmer, Spokane, Wash., granted modification of construction permit for changes in directional antenna system, and change in type of transmitter; KTNM, Krasin & Krutzner Broadcasting Co., Tucumcari, New Mexico, granted license to cover construction permit for new station and granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input; WAKR, Summit Radio Corp., Akron, Ohio, granted authority to determine operating power by direct measurement of antenna input, for special service authorization using 5 kilowatts power daytime.

Also, Bartlesville Broadcasting Co., Bartlesville, Okla., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1400 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time; Brainerd-Bemidji Broadcasting Co., Brainerd, Minn., granted construction permit for new station to operate on 1400 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time; granted subject to selection of a transmitter site which will meet Commission approval; WKZO, WKZO, Inc., Kalamazoo, Mich., granted construction permit to increase night power to 5 kilowatt and make changes in directional antenna; KWLK, Longview, Wash., placed in pending files pursuant to Order No. 79, application for consent to the voluntary transfer of control of Twin City Broadcasting Corp., Station KWLK.

Applications Received: WCLE (Amended), United Broadcasting Co., Cleveland, Ohio, amended to request 640 kilocycles, 50 kilowatts, unlimited hours, directional antenna day and night, move and install new transmitter; WBIG, North Carolina Broadcasting Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., construction permit to install new transmitter, new directional antenna for day and night, change frequency from 1470 to 640 kilocycles and increase power from 5 to 50 kilowatts and move transmitter; KFFA, d/b as The Helena Broadcasting Co., Helena, Ark., license to cover construction permit for a new broadcast station and authority to determine operating power by direct method.; KSO, Iowa Broadcasting Co., Des Moines, Iowa, modification of construction permit as modified for move of transmitter, directional antenna for night use, new transmitter and increase in power, requesting extension of completion date from 12/9/41 to 1/9/42 (1350 kc.)

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STATE OF TEXAS

County of _____ State of Texas, I, _____, Clerk of the County, do hereby certify that _____ is the duly qualified _____ of the County of _____, State of Texas, and that _____ is the duly qualified _____ of the County of _____, State of Texas.

Witness my hand and the seal of the County of _____, State of Texas, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

Clerk of the County

Attest my hand and the seal of the County of _____, State of Texas, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

County Clerk

Notary Public

:::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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An FM station, authorized by the Federal Communications Commission, is to be constructed by Hughes Productions, a division of the Hughes Tool Company, in Los Angeles. Employing the call letters K49LA, the new transmitter will be required to serve an area of 7,000 square miles, operating 18 hours daily. This is the second FM construction permit issued to the Hughes group, headed by former round-the-world flyer Howard Hughes. K453F, another full-fidelity station, was approved for San Francisco several months ago.

Headquarters for NBC's International Division Sales staff will be moved from the second to the seventh floor of the RCA Building immediately. The move is being made to allow for expansion of the International Division staff, which already exceeds 60 members.

The radio amateur operator license of Edward Davis Wells of Grand Rapids, Mich., was suspended for two months for violating emergency regulations by using his station W8A00 to communicate with stations XE1AM and XE1)M in Mexico.

Directors of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company voted a dividend of 50 cents a common share and the regular quarterly dividend of $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the $\$1.62\frac{1}{2}$ preferred stock. Both dividends are payable on Dec. 24 to holders of record of Nov. 29. The common dividend is the first since 1937.

Colonial Dames, Inc.'s renewal - coming after almost a year of continuous broadcasting on the Columbia Pacific Network, CBS states, is the result of its sales having soared 100% in one leading department store, 93% in an important drug chain, 76% in another drug chain, and 68% in a third.

Steere Mathew has been appointed Assistant Manager of the NBC Traffic Department. Mathew has been with the Traffic Department fourteen years.

Edrolax Company of New York, laxative, to Charlew W. Hoyt Company, Inc. Advertising plans include a radio test campaign in Richmond, Va.

Durward Kirby, NBC announcer on the staff of Station WENR, Chicago, will receive the H. P. Davis Announcers Award for 1941. It was created in 1933 by the widow of the late Harry P. Davis, former Westinghouse official who contributed greatly to the development of network broadcasting in America.

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The largest network of FM stations carrying a single program to date will be formed for the dedication broadcast of W71NY's new 10-kilowatt transmitter Sunday night, November 30. Stations linked to W71NY will include W2XMN, Alpine, N. J.; W65H, Hartford; W4wB, Boston; W53PH, Philadelphia; W39B, Boston; W47A, Schenectady. Some of the stations have arranged "salutes" to the New York transmitter and these will be woven into the gala official opening of the transmitter between 7:30 and 11:30 P.M.

Facts, drama and nationally known guest speakers are some of the elements in a timely new series of six public service programs, "Defense and Your Dollar", to be heard over the NBC Red Network on Saturday afternoons, 3:00-3:15 E.S.T., starting Dec. 6th.

The programs are produced by the National Broadcasting Company in collaboration with The Twentieth Century Fund, a privately endowed, independent institute for research in economic questions, which was founded in 1919 by the late Edward A. Filene.

The aim of the series is to provide tips for patriotic Americans on how to regulate their daily buying and spending so as to protect their own pocketbooks and help out the defense program at the same time.

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RESINS FOR RADIO-TUBES - B4

Two new amendments to General Preference Order M-25, governing the supply and distribution of formaldehydes and the synthetic resins made from them were announced by the Priorities Division.

Amendment No. 3 places bases for radio tubes under Classification 1 of the permitted uses, as no suitable substitute for plastics for this purpose has been discovered - deliveries of the resins for the production of bases are assigned a rating of B-4

Amendment No. 4 assigns a preference rating of B-8 to deliveries of synthetic resins molding powder to radio manufacturers in the amounts required to produce molded cabinets for their existing inventories of radio chassis.

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The first of these is the fact that the British had been defeated at the Battle of Brandywine in 1777. This led to the evacuation of the British from Philadelphia and their retreat to Lancaster and then York. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, where they were captured by the British on September 26, 1777. The British then marched to Philadelphia and occupied the city on September 26, 1777. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, where they were captured by the British on September 26, 1777. The British then marched to Philadelphia and occupied the city on September 26, 1777.

THE BATTLE OF BRANDYWINE

The Battle of Brandywine was fought on September 26, 1777, between the British and the Continental Army. The British, led by General William Howe, defeated the Continental Army, led by General George Washington. The British then marched to Philadelphia and occupied the city on September 26, 1777. The Continental Congress fled to Lancaster and then to York, where they were captured by the British on September 26, 1777. The British then marched to Philadelphia and occupied the city on September 26, 1777.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEC 4 1941

FRANK E. HEINL

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No. 1384

December 2, 1941

HYGRADE SYLVANIA RADIO TUBE PLANT TO EMPLOY 500

A new radio tube plant for the manufacture of special purpose radio tubes will be constructed for the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation in Montoursville, Pennsylvania, by the Industrial Properties Corporation, Subsidiary of the Williamsport Community Trade Association, according to an announcement made by C. E. Noyes, Manager of the Williamsport Community Trade Association, and B. G. Erskine, President, and H. Ward Zimmer, General Manufacturing Manager, Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, Pennsylvania. The property comprises some 16 acres of land on Broad Street, just east of Williamsport on the Harrisburg highway. It is expected that ground will be broken for the new plant in the near future, and its construction rushed to completion.

The Hygrade Sylvania Corporation is the second largest manufacturer of radio receiving tubes. It is the third largest manufacturer of incandescent lamps. In the field of Fluorescent lighting, including both lamps and fixtures, the company has enjoyed an amazing growth. A new plant at Danvers, Massachusetts, now under construction for the manufacture of fluorescent lamps will be completed before the first of the year. Company plants are now located in Emporium, St. Marys, and Towanda, Pennsylvania and Salem, Ipswich, and Danvers, Massachusetts.

Plans for the new plant in the Williamsport area call for a building with a total floor space of approximately 50,000 square feet. It has been designed by Clarence Wagner, well known architect of Williamsport. It will be erected to Hygrade Sylvania Corporation specifications under the direction of Stanley M. Brown, the firm's General Plant Engineer.

The structure will have one main building and two wings. The one-story main building, 380 feet wide by 100 feet deep, has been designed for the most modern radio tube manufacturing efficiency. An 80 feet by 90 feet front wing will contain general offices and engineering laboratories. A 60 feet by 70 feet rear wing will contain equipment such as boilers, generators, compressors, etc. Thus the entire plant will be self-contained.

It is estimated that the total investment in building, grounds, and manufacturing equipment will be approximately one-half million dollars. When completed, the structure will simulate the appearance of a modern school. Attractive landscaping will decorate the grounds and compliment the building as well as the general surroundings.

It is anticipated that the new plant will eventually employ approximately 500 people, about 60% female and 40% male. It

December 9, 1941

URGENT MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

A new and more effective method for the procurement of military supplies will be required for the Army in the future. The present method of procurement is based on the purchase of supplies from private contractors. This method is inefficient and costly. It is necessary to develop a new method of procurement which will be more efficient and less costly. The proposed method is based on the purchase of supplies from the Government. This method will be more efficient and less costly than the present method. It is necessary to develop a new method of procurement which will be more efficient and less costly. The proposed method is based on the purchase of supplies from the Government. This method will be more efficient and less costly than the present method.

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is to be noted that Sylvania executives, after a very extensive study of several locations, selected the Williamsport area as being ideally suited for their particular manufacturing requirements.

This plant will be known as the Williamsport Works with Frank J. Prime of Emporium, as Plant Superintendent.

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FLY'S QUICK COMEBACK O.K.'ING ALLEGED RED ANGERS DIES

Representative Dies of Texas denounced James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission on the Floor of the House for the latter's all-out defense of Dr. Goodwyn Watson, of Columbia University, alleged Red, recently appointed Chief Broadcast Analyst of the FCC and the speed with which the defense was made.

"Chairman Fly absolutely ignored my offer to show him the evidence. Instead of availing himself of the opportunity to inspect the evidence in our possession", Representative Dies declared, "Chairman Fly replied to my letter on the very next day, stating that he had taken pains to make a full inquiry into the subject and that as a result of his inquiry he had found my charges against Watson to be baseless. Instead of looking at our evidence, Chairman Fly wrote to me that Goodwin Watson is a man 'of tenth generation American ancestry'. It is my understanding that Earl Browder also describes his American ancestry in some such quantitative terms. I am not concerned about the ancestry of Goodwin Watson or Earl Browder. I have never brought any charges against either one of them on the grounds of his forebears. I charged categorically that Goodwin Watson had been publicly associated with a large number of Communist-front organizations. I hold in my hand unimpeachable documents to establish the charge, and I intend to have a show-down with the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission as to the truth or untruth of this charge. I further charged that Goodwin Watson has for years been a propagandist for communism and the Soviet Union. I have Watson's undisputed writings to prove that charge.

"Instead of giving one moment's consideration to the evidence in our possession, Chairman Fly replied to me that Goodwin Watson holds the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University. One of the most prolific writers of Communist literature in the United States, a man who was a publicly avowed member of the Communist Party, also held the degree of doctor of philosophy from Columbia University. His name was M. J. Olgin.

"I do not have sufficient time at my disposal today to give anything more than a few excerpts from the writings of Goodwin Watson, but I offer a few which are typical of what Watson has put into print under his own name during the past years.

"Speaking on the mistake of the Austrian Socialist Party in supporting measures of gradual socialization, Goodwin Watson wrote

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'Again a people learned in tragedy that there is no safe compromise with capitalism.'

"According to Dr. Watson, the Austrian Socialists 'took the deceptively attractive highway of gradualism'. Lest anyone misunderstand him, Dr. Watson did his utmost to make it clear that he supported a sharp and sudden break with capitalism, which is usually described by the word 'revolution', and that he rejected the customary Socialist procedure to attain Socialist ends by gradual measures. In other words, Dr. Watson not only made it perfectly clear that he advocated the destruction of capitalism, but that he also advocated the Communist rather than the Socialist method of destruction. At the conclusion of his article from which I have quoted, Dr. Watson wrote:

'Only Soviet Russia has gone up to the left, in an ox cart that was nearly wrecked before the trip started, but they report now that the road is growing better. Our machines are more powerful but more delicate than ox carts. Can't we stand the rough beginning if we prepare the road, the cars, the drivers, and the passengers?'

"In another article in which he dealt with the question of gradualism or revolution, Goodwin Watson wrote:

'The Austrian Socialists actually did the things F.D.R. makes speeches about. They provided real social security, built cooperative houses, set up health insurance and enriched life generally for the forgotten man. The Socialists were sure that they had chosen the peaceful, gradual, practical way. They wanted to avoid bloodshed, even at the last, when they were disarmed by ruthless reactionaries and shot down in the 5-day battle in Vienna streets.'

"Could anything be clearer than Dr. Watson's own words that he rejected a program of gradual socialization for America and put himself on the side of revolution? I quote his exact words:

'We must choose the swift, total transformation.'

"In a speech before the National Education Association, Dr. Watson called for public ownership of great newspapers and radios, and in that same speech he declared:

'Our Government, and that of France and England, may pretend to be democracies, but they are in truth plutocracies. In the present economic crisis, foreign policies of all capitalist nations will necessarily be far more concerned to keep plutocrats in power than to build world democracy.'

"Lest there be any misunderstanding in any quarter, I wish to say that when it comes to the question of permitting Communists to hold high Government positions in this Capital City of the Nation, I have just begun to fight."

Representative Dies in conclusion read a letter from a group pleading for the release of Earl Browder, who has only served 7 months of his 4 year sentence and convicted, so this letter says, "of technical violation of a passport statute", among the signers of which was Dr. Goodwyn Watson, now of the FCC.

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SEES D.J. NETWORK PROSECUTION URGE DYING DOWN

Broadcasting networks, now in Federal Court trying to overturn FCC chain broadcasting rules, have received a turn in luck at Washington because of personal dissension within the Department of Justice, according to Edgar M. Jones, correspondent for The Billboard, who says a threatened anti-trust action against the radio companies has almost died down because Attorney General Francis Biddle is feuding with his Assistant Attorney General, Thurman Arnold, who is Chief of the Anti-trust Division.

"Although political circles here don't need much evidence to gossip about rifts between Government officials, the FCC chain broadcasting case is being accepted on the inside as proof that all is not well between Messrs. Biddle and Arnold", Mr. Jones writes. "Ordinarily, when the Attorney General has to defend the Federal Communications Act in the courts, the Antitrust Division under Mr. Arnold swings into action. But in this case when NBC and CBS went into the United States District Court in New York to seek an injunction against the FCC, Mr. Biddle ignored his Antitrust Division and appointed a youthful attorney on the staff of U. S. Attorney in New York.

"Persons close to the Government's case dismiss the incident and declare that it is small comfort to the chains since the FCC law department is all-out in its preparation of answers to NBC and CBS. It is not the FCC defense, however, that the action by Attorney General Biddle is being questioned. Rather it is the anti-trust prosecution which Mr. Arnold's division is known to have prepared against the two radio companies and is now dying on the vine because Mr. Biddle must give his approval to the case before action begins.

"History of the matter follows this order: In 1940 the Anti-trust Division wearied of the FCC monopoly investigation of chain broadcasting and demanded all of the evidence and testimony given to the FCC in this inquiry. FCC delayed but promised to get out its monopoly report right away and then send over the desired records. Then the Anti-Trust Division began to prepare its own action against NBC and CBS and any others believed violating the Sherman Act. However, the FCC issued its Chain Broadcasting Rules and Thurman Arnold's office sat back to see if they would have a salutary effect upon the industry. When radio executives resorted to Congressional committees and then showed signs of going into court, Thurman Arnold called officers of NBC, CBS and MBS into his office to tell them that he had an anti-trust case against them in

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CHAPTER I

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his mind. That was on October 29, and the next day NBC and CBS went into court to ask injunction against the United States (FCC).

"Since the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice is assigned to defend the FCC in the Federal Courts, it was understood that Victor O. Waters, of the D.J. staff, began to study the NBC and CBS arguments. Then in a surprising move Attorney General Biddle appointed Samuel Brodsky as Special Assistant to the Attorney General, which left the Anti-trust Division wondering if its own case against the radio companies had not already received a coup de grace."

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WOULD STANDARDIZE AMATEUR RADIO EQUIPMENT

Standardization of ultra-high frequency radio equipment for civilian protection amateur radio networks, soon to be set up throughout the nation under the office of Civilian Defense in co-operation with the American Radio Relay League, is proposed in the December issue of "QST", official organ of the League.

"The purpose of the plan is to make the separate units of 112-megacycle emergency stations, as constructed by individual amateurs, universally interchangeable through use of a standard system of plug and socket cable connections and the adoption of standard voltages and currents", the proposal states.

"Recommendations are also given concerning preferred types of tubes, antennas and power sources. Self-powered equipment is essential for emergency needs because of probable failure of power lines. Since there is a shortage of dry batteries because of military requirements, a widely-available vibrator-type of power supply equipment delivering approximately 30 watts from a 6-volt automobile storage battery has been selected as the standard power source. Such equipment can be constructed with parts from discarded broadcast receivers when necessary.

"Under the standardization plan it is expected that problems of replacement and repair during emergency operation will be minimized. Should a particular unit develop trouble in operation, a spair can be plugged in with only a moment's interruption. Even though this spare might be taken from a different station, it would function without difficulty due to the standardizing of connections and power source."

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NAVY COMPLETING MD. PLANT FOR SECRET RADIO TESTS

At the top of a 109-foot cliff along the west side of Chesapeake Bay, a little south of North Beach, Maryland, the Naval Research Laboratory is completing an extension project that may solve or simplify many of its most acute radio testing problems, according to Claude A. Mahoney, Washington Star correspondent.

Along these quiet shores, the most secret devices of the Navy will be tested. A powerful location and detection apparatus, only recently hinted at officially by the Navy, may be checked in the waters where Capt. John Smith's men once mutinied, saying the famous explorer was lost.

The station, composed of three structures - a laboratory, overseer's house and a dormitory - will be an annex of the larger station at Bellevue, D.C., and will enable scientists of the laboratory to carry on many experiments that cannot be satisfactorily conducted in highly populated areas.

It is no longer possible to conduct the most delicate tests of ship radios and radio equipment in a region that is criss-crossed with high-tension wires and beset by low-flying airplanes, Mr. Mahoney writes. So the research laboratory has picked a rural site for its new work shop that commands a view of nearly 15 miles of Chesapeake Bay.

Somewhere near the middle of this bay is the steamer channel and all manner of craft ply back and forth to Baltimore. This same deep-water lane will accommodate battleships that might come near the new laboratory for two-way tests. (The British battleship King George V came farther than this point when it brought Lord Halifax to a point near Annapolis, and the new battleship North Carolina here found quiet waters for tests last summer after she had made her firing trials on the Atlantic Ocean.)

By making the tests off the Maryland shore, it is thought that the work of taking heavy loads of testing equipment aboard ship will be obviated.

There is an octagon tower, about 28 by 28 feet, above the main building, a tower built entirely of wood to keep out even the faintest trace of interference. Approach wires are buried for the same reason. In addition to the testing space in the tower, there will be a series of concrete platforms near the edge of the cliff where instruments may be set up in the open. Proof of the value of the locality as a radio center is the fact that a few hundred yards north of the new laboratory there is a set of "mystery" radio towers, said to be operated by another Federal agency.

No equipment is in the laboratory as yet, and exactly what is to go in is, of course, a naval secret. There is a dormitory with quarters for from six to nine men, and additional quarters in the caretaker's building. It is expected that most of the workers will be transitory, working at the laboratory only on specific

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of the great events of American history was the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492. This event opened the way for the settlement of the New World by Europeans, and led to the development of a new and powerful nation.

The second great event was the American Revolution, which began in 1775 and ended in 1783. This revolution led to the establishment of the United States as an independent nation, and the adoption of the Constitution in 1787.

The third great event was the Civil War, which began in 1861 and ended in 1865. This war was fought over the issue of slavery, and resulted in the abolition of slavery in the United States. It also led to the development of a new and powerful nation.

The fourth great event was the Spanish-American War, which began in 1898 and ended in 1902. This war led to the acquisition of the Philippines and Puerto Rico by the United States, and the establishment of the United States as a world power.

The fifth great event was the First World War, which began in 1914 and ended in 1918. This war was fought between the United States and Germany, and resulted in the establishment of the United States as a world power. It also led to the development of a new and powerful nation.

The sixth great event was the Second World War, which began in 1939 and ended in 1945. This war was fought between the United States and Germany, and resulted in the establishment of the United States as a world power. It also led to the development of a new and powerful nation.

The seventh great event was the Korean War, which began in 1950 and ended in 1953. This war was fought between the United States and North Korea, and resulted in the establishment of the United States as a world power. It also led to the development of a new and powerful nation.

The eighth great event was the Vietnam War, which began in 1955 and ended in 1975. This war was fought between the United States and North Vietnam, and resulted in the establishment of the United States as a world power. It also led to the development of a new and powerful nation.

details. It is also thought that manufacturers' representatives may come to the station and remain while their products are being tested. The six or seven acres in which the buildings are located are heavily fenced, and a military guard will be maintained.

It probably will be necessary in the near future to erect some sort of a barrier or sea wall at the base of the cliff to prevent erosion of the shore line. The cliffs are part of the long line of high banks known to historians and geologists as the "cliffs of Calvert".

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QUESTION NEW LEGAL DEFINITION RE "WRITTEN IN CANDIDATE"

In connection with the statement issued last week by the Federal Communications Commission clearing up the meaning of "legally qualified candidate" in the rules governing political broadcasts the question has been raised as to the status of candidates where it is not permissible to write the name of a candidate on the ballot?

The FCC definition of a "legally qualified candidate" given out last week was:

"A 'legally qualified candidate' means any person who has publicly announced that he is a candidate for nomination by a convention of a political party or for nomination or election in a primary, special, or general election, municipal, county, state or national, and who meets the qualifications prescribed by the applicable laws to hold the office for which he is a candidate, so that he may be voted for by the electorate directly or by means of delegates or electors, and who (a) has qualified for a place on the ballot or (b) is eligible under the applicable law to be voted for by sticker, by writing in his name on the ballot, or other method, and (1) has been duly nominated by a political party which is commonly known and regarded as such, or (2) makes a substantial showing that he is a bona fide candidate for nomination or office, as the case may be."

Commenting on this, a well-known radio lawyer said:

"The next time you go over to the Commission, you ask them these questions:

"Is it not a fact that in some states the law governing the holding of elections for the purpose of electing public officials specifically provides that candidates for such offices must file written documents with certain officials to make them legally eligible to be voted on at such election?"

"Is it not a further fact that the law of certain states specifically prohibits names to be written onto ballots? If the answer to either or both of these questions is in the affirmative, then is it not impossible for one who has not met these requirements, although he possesses the requisite legal qualifications to hold that particular office, to make the legal claim he is a legally qualified candidate as contemplated by Section 315 of the Act, and, if the answer to this is in the affirmative, is it not a fact that station licensees may refuse time to be used by him without in any way violating either the letter or the spirit of Section 315 of the Act?"

The counsellor who had propounded these questions concluded by saying, "The answer is 'yes'. They've got a lot of young lawyers over at the Commission writing these things and they just don't know what they are talking about."

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FCC MAJORITY MEMBERS CALLED AMBITIOUS BUREAUCRATS

An editorial in Collier's Weekly, written before NBC and CBS resorted to Court, comments caustically upon the network ruling, saying:

"We're pleased to record that the Federal Communications Commission has retreated a little from the big talk it was making a while ago about chaining American radio to the FCC's chariot wheels.

"The FCC was going to force the National Broadcasting Company to give up one of its two networks, hands down. Now, the FCC has decided to suspend this ruling indefinitely, and to give NBC six months' notice if the ruling is ever revived. The FCC also has extended its licensing period for radio stations from one year to two years.

"All this is fine - and a direct result of the big radio companies' decision to stand up and fight. The press, very sensibly, lined up with radio in the fight. The newspapers and magazines also will have to show courage if they are to be free.

"But the main fight is not won. The FCC remains a board of seven men, of whom five are ambitious bureaucrats unfriendly to privately managed radio and operating under a vaguely worded statute which gives them wide leeway to grab for more and more power. They can be counted on to make further grabs the moment they think the weather has turned favorable for such grabs. The present reversal is only a strategic retreat.

"What we need is a more carefully drawn law, strictly limiting the FCC to its proper function, which is mainly that of traffic-policing the air waves. Until Congress enacts such a law, radio in this country will remain in danger of being turned into a mere propaganda vehicle for the political party in power at Washington."

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It is not a simple matter to determine the exact date of the first appearance of the first human beings on the earth. The evidence is conflicting and the theories are numerous. Some authorities believe that the first human beings appeared on the earth as early as 1,000,000 years ago, while others believe that they appeared as late as 100,000 years ago. The evidence is so conflicting that it is impossible to determine the exact date of the first appearance of the first human beings on the earth.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Dr. Ray H. Manson, Vice President and General Manager of the Stromberg-Carlson Telephone Manufacturing Company of Rochester, New York, has been elected the new Chairman of the Set Division of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, which carries with it a Vice Presidency of the Association. He also has been named by President Galvin a member of the Association's Executive, or governing, Committee. The Set Division's executive committee recently chose Dr. Manson to succeed Paul Galvin as the divisional Chairman. The Rochester manufacturer also succeeds Mr. Galvin on the Executive Committee. Dr. Manson has been a Director of RMA for several years and active in Association and industry affairs.

 In the debate on price control, Representative Harry Sauthoff, of Wisconsin, said: "Let us see who is making the money and getting the fat salaries, and how many farmers you find among them."

Whereupon Mr. Sauthoff read off a list of the highest salaries people in the country, which included William S. Paley, of CBS at \$204,270 a year, David Sarnoff, of RCA, \$100,240, and W. E. MacFarlane, of the Chicago Tribune, President of the Mutual Network, \$111,419.

 Also in the price control debate, in an effort to show how the farmers were "getting it in the neck", especially the cotton farmers, Representative John E. Rankin, in the Congressional Record of November 28, asserting the cotton farmer only receives 16 cents an hour for his labor, offered a release of the Labor Department which showed that all industrial laborers received on an average of 75.8 cents an hour. A detailed list of hours and earnings per hour in the principal industries was set forth among these being the radio and phonograph industry where the average earnings per hour was put at 69.7 cents.

 Declaration of an extra 20-cent dividend in addition to the regular quarterly of 15 cents on the common stock of Decca Records, Inc., will increase disbursements to \$1.15 this year from 65 cents paid in 1940.

 A new broadcasting station XEMJ, 250 watts, on 920 kilocycles, has been opened at Piedras Negras, in Mexico, B. P. Root of the Public Utilities Unit of the Commerce Department, has been advised.

 The television image on the viewing screen of the receiver would be automatically maintained at top visibility, regardless of changes of illumination in the room, by an electric eye compensator, which is the subject of a patent (No. 2,264,172) awarded to John C. Batchelor of Hastings-on-Hudson, N. Y.

Vincent F. Callahan of the Defense Savings Staff of the Treasury Department writes:

"We have been advised by the Procurement Division of the Treasury Department that the Defense Savings Staff transcriptions which have outlived their usefulness need not be returned to this office, since they are surplus property and, further, since the return postage would be in excess of their re-sale value. Therefore, these Defense Staff transcriptions which have outlived their usefulness may be destroyed."

After a lapse of 10 years, the Bloomington (Ill.) Pantagraph will again print radio programs, according to Arthur Moore, Managing Editor. The Pantagraph plans to print the complete week's programs in advance each Sunday.

Four sponsors took time on a special seven station FM network last Sunday night on the occasion of the dedication of W71NY, New York's new 10,000 watt transmitter. The sponsorship was on a one-time basis as was the special network.

Emerson Radio and Phonograph Corp. has discontinued all magazine advertising and is now concentrating its advertising appropriation in dealer copy in newspapers, says Editor & Publisher. From now until Christmas the company plans to spend some \$300,000 in newspapers, with the dealer, in most cases, paying half the costs. Emerson figures that its newspaper advertising for 1941 will show at least a 45% increase over 1940.

Brig. Gen. Alexander Surles, head of the War Department Public Relations Bureau has appointed A. A. Schechter, Director of News and Special Events of NBC, to that post of looking over the present Army public relations set up. Mr. Schechter's duties will keep him in Washington for about two days a week. At the same time he will continue to head his division at NBC.

Responsible directly to General Surles, Mr. Schechter's duties will be to see how the Army can improve service to newspapers, radio, magazines and other media. Mr. Schechter's title will be Advisor on Public Relations to the War Department.

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C O R R E C T I O N

In reporting the address of Paul D. P. Spearman in our last issue, which Mr. Spearman made at the meeting of the Network Affiliates at Chicago, a mistake was made. The sentences in question should have read:

"You will get nowhere if you attempt to deal with the Commission at arm's length. In this connection, you should determine to give the fullest possible aid and cooperation to the Commission and its members and you should realize that in doing this, you will most certainly owe it no small obligation to be frank, fair and unselfish, in presenting facts for the Commission's consideration and guidance."

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TRAMMELL SHAKES UP NBC PACIFIC COAST PERSONNEL

Sidney Strotz, National Broadcasting Company Vice President, now in charge of Programs, with headquarters in New York, will take charge of the entire Pacific Coast NBC operations, with headquarters in Hollywood, according to announcement by Niles Trammell, President of NBC.

Don Gilman, NBC Vice President, is placed in charge of Public Relations in the Pacific Coast area. A. E. Nelson will continue as Assistant Vice President in San Francisco, under the direction and supervision of Mr. Strotz.

The new set-up becomes effective January 1 next.

C. L. Menser, who has been National Production Manager for NBC, will succeed Mr. Strotz as Program Manager, with headquarters in New York City.

Mr. Strotz started with NBC in 1933 as Manager of the Program and Artists Service Departments, with headquarters in Chicago where he was born. Before joining NBC, Mr. Strotz was President of the Chicago Stadium Corporation which promotes all sorts of entertainment from hockey and boxing to national conventions and grand opera. Mr. Strotz became Vice President in charge of the Chicago division in December, 1939, succeeding Mr. Trammell, and a year later was brought to New York as Vice President in charge of the Program Department. He attended St. John's Military Academy and Cornell University which he left to enter the United States Tank Corps in the World War.

Mr. Menser comes to the head of NBC's program work after a long career in dramatic work which started when he went to college at Heidelberg in Ohio and was continued at the University of Michigan. He has studied dramatic technique abroad, has written several plays and for some years was in charge of dramatic arts at Knox College and the University of Utah.

Mr. Gilman, who will take charge of West Coast public relations, was born in Indianapolis, the son of a newspaper man, and from the time he was in high school conducted a publishing and printing business. He has always been fascinated by newspaper work. He went West in 1906 and since then has become one of the most widely known advertising men, serving on many national and international committees and in conventions. In the West he served several Pacific Coast papers, studied electrical engineering and business administration, was superintendent of several publications, and became outstanding in advertising work. In 1937 and 1938 he was National President of Alpha Delta Sigma, the professional advertising fraternity. He joined NBC in 1927 and two years later was Vice President in charge of the Western Division.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The first part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the discovery of the continent by Christopher Columbus in 1492 to the establishment of the first permanent settlements. This period is characterized by the exploration of the continent by Spanish, French, and English explorers, and the establishment of the first permanent settlements by the English in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the establishment of the first permanent settlements to the American Revolution in 1776. This period is characterized by the growth of the colonies, the struggle for independence, and the establishment of the United States as a new nation.

The third part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the American Revolution to the Civil War in 1861. This period is characterized by the expansion of the United States, the struggle for slavery, and the establishment of the United States as a powerful nation.

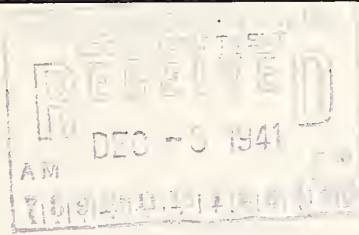
The fourth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the Civil War to the present. This period is characterized by the Reconstruction era, the Gilded Age, the Progressive Era, and the modern era.

The fifth part of the history of the United States of America is the period from the present to the future. This period is characterized by the challenges of the future, the role of the United States in the world, and the hopes for the future.

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.



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No. 1385

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page: "L R M S B".

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a review of the literature on the topic. It starts with a brief overview of the general theory of the firm, followed by a more detailed discussion of the specific issues related to the topic. The second part of the paper is devoted to a review of the empirical literature on the topic. It starts with a brief overview of the general theory of the firm, followed by a more detailed discussion of the specific issues related to the topic. The third part of the paper is devoted to a review of the empirical literature on the topic. It starts with a brief overview of the general theory of the firm, followed by a more detailed discussion of the specific issues related to the topic.

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FCC FURTHER CHARGED WITH EXCEEDING PRESS PROBE POWER

Advancing the case another step, Elisha Hanson, counsel for James G. Stahlman, publisher of the Nashville Banner, in the reply brief for the appellant in the appeal to the U. S. Court of Appeals maintained that the Federal Communication Commission's argument that Order No. 79 (The FCC order for the inquiry into the newspaper ownership of radio stations) is authorized by the "public interest, convenience, or necessity" standard of the Communications Act fails to meet the issue that the terms of the order fall outside of the powers of the Commission. Furthermore it was contended that the order is within the authority of certain sections of the Act (4 and 403) also fails to meet the issue that the order is beyond the powers of the Commission.

Highlights of Mr. Hanson's latest argument were:

"Appellee asserts that the inquiry directed by Order No. 79 (for the newspaper inquiry) is expressly for the purpose of securing information essential to the administration of the statutory standard of 'public interest, convenience, or necessity'.

"The terms of the Order show no such purpose. On the contrary Order No. 79 on its face shows that the Commission is claiming power to consider or to adopt and apply a general policy or rules by which persons engaged in the newspaper publishing business may by reason of that fact alone be placed in a separate category with a view either to preference in the assignment of radio facilities or to disqualification from engaging in radio broadcasting.

"The Commission has no such power under the Communications Act. And the precise terms of the Act negative the delegation by Congress of any such power."

"A choice between a policy of encouraging integration of newspapers and radio stations and a policy compelling divorcement of these two enterprises is one that only Congress can make, if it can be made at all."

"The field of radio broadcasting is open on equal terms to all persons except those specifically disqualified by the Act."

"Newspapers and persons associated with newspapers are not among those disqualified by the Act. As this Court has held, there is no provision in the Act or rule of law that prohibits broadcasting by the owner of a newspaper.

"Just as the Act does not disqualify newspapers or persons associated with newspapers from holding station licenses, neither

THE PROGRESS OF THE NATION

The progress of the nation is a subject of great importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of all who are interested in the future of our country. The progress of the nation is a subject which has attracted the attention of all who are interested in the future of our country. The progress of the nation is a subject which has attracted the attention of all who are interested in the future of our country.

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does it give them a preferential status in respect of applications."

"The Commission's case falls because it has no power under the Act to group the applications of persons merely by reason of their association with newspapers for the purpose of arriving at a general policy with respect to such applications and the qualifications of the applicants. It therefore has no power to promulgate rules or regulations to effectuate such a policy.

"The Commission confuses public interest with public policy. In so doing it seeks to appropriate to itself the policy making powers of Congress. This is beyond its authority under the Act."

"As now written in the Act, the public policy is non-discriminatory. In its proceeding instituted by Order No. 79 the Commission asserts the power to change the non-discriminatory policy fixed by Congress to a policy of discrimination. It cannot avoid the issue precipitated by its Order No. 79 either by saying it may never adopt any policy as a result of its inquiry made pursuant to the terms of that Order or by pleading that it may use the inquiry for some purpose not disclosed in the Order.

"The phrase 'public interest, convenience, or necessity' cannot be used as a lever by which the Commission can legislate on public policy which it mistakenly calls public interest."

"Public interest must always be determined with reference to the specific factual situation in connection with a particular application or conflicting applications. The determination of the qualifications of a particular applicant as they bear upon the elements of public interest announced in the Sanders case cannot stamp newspaper ownership or association in and of itself as a disqualifying factor or as a factor of preference. Therefore, it is plain that the Commission is not investigating to provide a basis for passing upon a particular application or a comparative appraisal of conflicting applications but is going beyond the sphere of its powers to arrive at a public policy upon which Congress has not yet spoken."

"The argument of appellee that one of the purposes of Order No. 79 is to secure data for the purpose of recommending legislation to Congress is pure subterfuge. It was not until July 1, 1941, or nearly three and one-half months after Order No. 79 was promulgated, that this idea occurred to the Commission, and then appellee expressed it only in a press release.

"If the Commission has the power to issue statements of policy or rules concerning applications for high frequency broadcast stations or future acquisition of standard broadcast stations by persons associated with newspapers or newspapers themselves, then there is no occasion for it to make any inquiry for the purpose of recommending legislation to Congress on this subject.

"If it does not have that power then its inquiry under Order No. 79 is an unlawful one and this Court should so hold."

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THE RADIO SPECTRUM EXPLAINED

"What is the radio spectrum? How do you define it? What are its limits?"

These are typical questions asked by the layman in connection with technical considerations of radio regulation, a news bulletin of the Federal Communications Commission states, and continues:

"Engineers are accustomed to think of the radio spectrum in terms of frequencies available for radio services. But physicists envision the radio spectrum as an infinitesimally small part of the entire 'electromagnetic spectrum'. The latter extends in one direction to slow electrical oscillations and in the other direction up through the various classes of rapid radiation known as infra-red; solar, including visual; ultra-violet; X-ray; gamma, and cosmic, to frequencies which stagger the imagination. From that viewpoint, the radio spectrum is but a tiny segment of a greater spectrum of almost unlimited size and very indefinite boundaries.

"All electromagnetic waves are propagated in empty space at the same velocity, in accordance with the same recognized physical laws. Scientists have classified these waves primarily in accordance with the manner in which they are generated and detached and, secondarily, in accordance with their differing behavior as affected by the medium through which they travel.

"There are no definite boundaries between the classes of waves in the electromagnetic spectrum. Waves of all classes merge slowly into the waves of other classes.

"The Federal Communications Commission has construed the total spectrum of radio waves as 'those extending in frequency from 10 to 500,000 kilocycles, inclusive', with the added provision, however, 'that such construction shall not be interpreted as precluding authority of the Commission over the use of waves less than 10 kilocycles or more than 500,000 kilocycles in frequency if and when such waves, by reason of progress in the art, become available for radio communication either practically or experimentally. . . .'

"Thus, no restrictions have been placed on the future development of radio communication by any attempts to define or limit the boundaries of the radio spectrum for the purpose of regulation or control. In effect, the boundaries of the radio spectrum increase automatically as and when additional frequencies become available for radio communication either practically or experimentally. The rapid development of radio is pushing further and further into upper frequencies which in the past were not believed useful for such purposes.

"It is possible that some day the radio spectrum will extend in range from 10 kilocycles to ten million kilocycles. To plot this spectrum on a linear scale, with an inch representing

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100 kilocycles, would require a chart nearly a mile and one half in length. Considering the electromagnetic spectrum on the same basis, such a chart would be over ten million million miles long. It is, therefore, not only convenient, but necessary to use a logarithmic scale. However, this figuring gives some idea of the astronomical proportions of the electromagnetic spectrum when considered as a whole."

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BLUE NET REVAMPING REPORTED PROGRESSING

Following unconfirmed rumors that the NBC Blue network was being separated from the Red and made into an independent organization in case the Blue had to be "sold down the river" if the Federal Communications Commission order survived the court test, there was a report from New York that Mark Woods or Edgar Kobak might head the Blue.

It was said further that the Secretary of State at Albany had been asked by NBC to reserve the title United Broadcasting System.

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GO PEGLER ONE BETTER SLAMMING CONGRESS

Evidently getting "cold feet" on his stronger declarations about Westbrook Pegler a few days before, Representative Clare E. Hoffman (R.), of Michigan, arose in the House last Thursday to say:

"Mr. Speaker, here is a card from Hagerstown, Md., received this morning stating:

"Some radio commentator said you were going to put Pegler on the carpet for some reflection on Congress. I read his column almost daily and have not read anything yet but what was mild to what one can hear on most any street corner about the weakness of Congress and one of it would be fit to print."

"I did not put Pegler 'on the carpet'. I only asked that he be given opportunity to offer proof of his charges."

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THE FIRST PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1776 TO 1789
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

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THE THIRD PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1800 TO 1812
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

THE FOURTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1812 TO 1820
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

THE FIFTH PART OF THE HISTORY OF THE
REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
FROM 1820 TO 1830
BY JAMES M. SMITH
PUBLISHED BY THE AUTHOR
NEW YORK: 1850

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PRINTERS CHARGE RADIO PRIORITIES INEQUALITY

A new line of attack which may cause the broadcasting industry some trouble was made by John B. Haggerty, President of the International Allied Printing Trades in the assertion that while the printing trades had been hobbled by defense restrictions, broadcasters have not suffered.

"The time is close at hand when the United States Government, through priorities, the allocation of paper, ink, metal for plates, stapling wire, etc., may decree that commercial printing, including magazines and periodicals, and, to a lesser extent newspapers, must be substantially reduced in size and volume. This will mean less type set, less plates made, less impressions made, less binding, - all of which means fewer jobs for Printing Trades workers", Mr. Gatterty declared to his members.

"We are striving to offset this threatened loss of work opportunities for Printing Trades workers. It is necessary that we have the militant cooperation of your organization in petitioning your Congressman and United States Senators to help us have the legislative program of the International Allied Printing Trades Association adopted, if we are to be successful."

"It is interesting to note that while certain types of paper and other essential supplies necessary for the continued publication of periodicals, magazines and newspapers are to be substantially curtailed - possibly as much as 30% or 40% - thus fewer work opportunities for Printing Trade workers, there has been no curtailment of power necessary for radio broadcasting. It is common knowledge that there is a shortage of electrical power. In several sections of our country electrical power has been rationed even in plants producing for National Defense needs. Yet, the 'Soap Dramas' and other similar radio programs can be heard, in many sections, over as many as five or six separate radio stations at the same time. Surely, such constitutes economic waste. A great part of the many thousands of kilowatt hours of electrical energy used daily in the duplicating of radio broadcast programs could be put to better use.

"Despite the facts above outlined with jobs of many thousands of Printing Trades workers jeopardized through the lack of paper and other necessary supplies, and with electrical energy needed for national defense, we find that radio stations are being permitted to increase the amount of power they use for some 16 hours daily.

"The Board of Governors of this Association, of which your International Union is a part, realizing the loss of work opportunities of many thousands of Printing Trades workers, through the transfer of work opportunities from printing plants to radio networks, have sought to eliminate some of the many unfair advantages which Federal laws grant to radio moguls by seeking certain legislative changes."

THEORY OF THE EARTH AND ITS HISTORY

A new line of thought has been developed in the study of the earth's history. It is the study of the earth's history as a whole, and not as a series of isolated events. It is the study of the earth's history as a whole, and not as a series of isolated events. It is the study of the earth's history as a whole, and not as a series of isolated events.

The study of the earth's history is a new and important branch of science. It is the study of the earth's history as a whole, and not as a series of isolated events. It is the study of the earth's history as a whole, and not as a series of isolated events. It is the study of the earth's history as a whole, and not as a series of isolated events.

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Stating they did not favor the Sanders bill (H.R. 5497) in its present form, Mr. Haggerty said the printing trades proposed the following legislative amendments.

- "1. The imposition of an Excise or Franchise Tax on Radio Networks and Commercial Broadcast Stations.
- "2. The elimination of Illegal Rebates and Volume Discounts to large Advertisers and Advertising Agencies.
- "3. Eliminate Monopoly. Radio Broadcast licenses are issued serve Public Interest. Only persons in locality served by Station know what is Public Interest in such localities.
- "4. Radio broadcast licenses to be issued only to persons in locality where station is located.
- "5. Not more than one radio broadcast license to be issued to any one group.
- "6. 50 per cent of radio facilities to be allocated to non-profit Labor - Farm - Educational - Religious Associations
- "7. Radio time used for commercial or advertising purposes be restricted comparable to restrictions imposed on printed publications using the mails.

"To seek a franchise or Excise Tax on radio networks and commercial radio stations which tax would, in part at least, place the radio networks and commercial radio stations on a tax basis comparable to that collected from the printing industry. The printing industry - in reality the Printing Trades workers as such taxes force our acceptance of lower wages - pays high taxes locally and to the States on land and valuable equipment while the radio moguls pay no local or state taxes and small federal taxes, considering their meager investments. The radio stations pay nothing for the franchise from which they derive yearly profits as high as some 870 per cent.

"We believe that much of the growth of Radio Advertising - transferred from the printed page to radio stations and networks - from some 5 cents of the American advertising dollar in 1930 to some 35 cents of the same advertising dollar in 1940 - is due to the illegal granting of rebates and volume discounts to large advertisers and advertising agencies. Of course, with the networks allowing commissions, rebates and discounts, amounting to as high as 50 per cent, while printed publications allow but a 15 per cent commission, there is good reason why radio advertising has been promoted."

"That not more than one license be issued to any one group, thus protecting our people from the monopolistic control of this means of moulding of public opinion.

"At the present time, a few persons located mainly in New York City and Hollywood, through their control of the major networks can and do determine what radio programs more than 80 per cent of the American people may listen to."

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"That the amount of time radio stations may use for the sale of advertising be limited, both as to day and night time operations."

"Postal regulations deny second class mailing privileges to publications issued 'primarily for advertising purposes'. As almost every commercial radio station is operated primarily for the sale of advertising, we propose that the Federal Communications Commission be authorized and directed to set a definite limit as to the amount of time, prior to six P.M. and after six P.M. which any radio station may use for the sale of advertising or commercial purposes. Failure on the part of any radio station licensee to observe these regulations to be punishable by the immediate revocation of said license."

Mr. Haggerty's appeal to his members concludes with this admonition:

"Your national officers can help you protect your work opportunities if the Printing Trades Councils, Local Unions, State and District bodies, and the officers and members thereof will write their Congressmen and United States Senators insisting that the legislation herein advocated be adopted.

"Bear in mind that the Congressional elections, as well as the primaries and election of 32 United States Senators are only a few months away. Those seeking office will seek your support. They will support your legislative proposals, and thus protect your work opportunities provided the Printing Trades organizations and workers make these demands strong enough.

"We trust we will have your cooperation and we are hopeful you will write us the attitude of your Congressman and Senators on the legislation herein proposed."

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SONGWRITERS GIVE BUCK CONFIDENCE VOTE

Following a stormy meeting of the American Society of Composers in New York last week, at which Gene Buck opened with both barrels on the publisher members who had demanded his resignation, Mr. Buck centered his fire on Louis Bernstein, Saul Bornstein, and Hermann Starr, publisher directors. He was defended by Billy Rose and Irving Caesar of the song writers.

Finally the songwriters (the organization is composed of upwards of a thousand songwriters but only about 250 publishers) gave their president a rising vote of thanks but the publishers who had sought Mr. Buck's resignation remained seated.

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NEW RADIO LAW PROPOSED AT SAN FRANCISCO

That radio has done much, is doing much and is planning to do even more for the service of the country and the public was the National Defense theme of the convention of the Fifteenth District of the National Association of Broadcasters held last week in San Francisco. Neville Miller, President of the National Association took occasion to advocate a new radio law more adaptable to the present emergency.

Representatives of 30 broadcasting stations of Northern California and Nevada were present. Howard Lane, of KFBK and the McClatchy stations, with offices in Sacramento, presided at the convention in his capacity of NAB Director for the fifteenth district. Wilt Gunzendorfer, Manager of KSRO, Santa Rosa, Chairman of the NAB Sales Managers Committee, and Ralph R. Brunton, of KJBS and KWQ, District Chairman of the Labor Committee, also were active.

The entire convention was invited to the new NBC Building, Taylor and O'Farrell Streets, for a tour of the new million-dollar broadcasting home and a special program.

"Our present radio law is 14 years old", said Mr. Miller, "so we are going to talk about a new one that will be more up to date and more in keeping with the 1941 importance and proportions of broadcasting.

"We will plan closer cooperation with the Government, better service to our listeners, better equipment and more efficient personnel, tax problems, music, radio and labor relationships and all matters that are in any way related to the task of doing a better job for the general public.

"Radio is playing a much more important part in this war than people realize. When entire populations are involved, as they are in this emergency, nothing is more vital than this means of mass communication.

"Short wave is keeping South American informed of the news and this service is largely responsible for keeping Germany out of South America. "

Edward M. Kirby, head of the radio branch of the Public Relations Division of the War Department, discounted rumors that the Army would take over radio broadcasting. "That could only happen in the case of stations in the combat zone if the United States is invaded. After the emergency, such stations as were taken over would be returned to their owners just as the War Department has always returned any property which it might need temporarily.

"People have confidence in an independently operated system of broadcasting. We want it to stay that way. That confidence would be destroyed if the Army operated broadcasting.

"For these and similar reasons there will be no censorship of broadcasting. Even the War Department will release everything except such military secrets as information regarding the

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON

BY JAMES BOSWELL

THE LIFE OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, ESQ. BY JAMES BOSWELL, ESQ. IN TWO VOLUMES. THE FIRST VOLUME. LONDON: PRINTED BY A. MILLAR, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1791.

THE SECOND VOLUME. LONDON: PRINTED BY A. MILLAR, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1791.

THE THIRD VOLUME. LONDON: PRINTED BY A. MILLAR, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1791.

THE FOURTH VOLUME. LONDON: PRINTED BY A. MILLAR, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1791.

THE FIFTH VOLUME. LONDON: PRINTED BY A. MILLAR, IN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH-YARD, 1791.

bomb sight, the movement of troops, etc. We don't want to give that sight to any enemy and we don't want to make our soldiers targets by revealing their movements.

"This is the first time since the Civil War that armies have had a new method of mass communication so it is a pioneering effort for both radio and the Army. During the last war the press set up its own control and censorship. Radio is doing the same in the public interest today.

"Another great service of short wave broadcasts is in giving news to army units at remote points. Standard band broadcasts from the army camps are most helpful. In some camps records are made by groups of soldiers from a given area. These are sent back to the home towns of the boys in camp and played as broadcasts over local stations. It is a great reassurance to parents and friends to hear the voices of their boys in this way."

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FLY ACCUSED OF STIRRING UP TROUBLE FOR NAB

In an editorial "An Epidemic of Trade Associations", an editorial in Variety read, in part:

"Wonderment whether the National Association of Broadcasters will be able to keep its ranks tight and avoid being stigmatized openly as primarily the mouthpiece of the networks is the liveliest trade subject just now. With regionals and affiliates asked to rally under the new Network Affiliates, Inc., banner and the non-network stations still planning to set up a vigorous National Independent Broadcasters (feeling is spreading that NAB's always numerous problems are multiplying to a dangerous point).

"Rightly or wrongly, the spreading anti NAB feeling is traced to FCC Chairman James L. Fly. At any rate, the commish chairman has 'encouraged' formation of such groups as NAI and NIB and has let it be known how suspiciously he regards NAB. New Dealer group here quite openly sneers at NAB as the mouthpiece of the networks, with Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold seen as considering the organization as virtually synonymous with NBC and CBS in all his conversations."

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The Federal Communications Commission has adopted Order No. 77-A, suspending from January 1, 1942, until further order of the Commission, but in no event beyond January 1, 1943, Sections 12.26 and 12.66 of the Rules Governing Amateur Radio, and Section 13.28 of the Rules Governing Commercial Radio Operators, insofar as the required showing of service in connection with renewal of license is concerned.

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10/10/41

RECEIVED THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 10, 1941

TO THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[Illegible text block]

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RECEIVED THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C. OCTOBER 10, 1941

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ACTION BY THE FCC

Applications Granted: The Baltimore Radio Show, Inc., Baltimore, Md., granted construction permit for a new FM broadcast station to operate on frequency 45,900 kilocycles, 5500 square miles, subject to field intensity measurements; Tar Heel Broadcasting System, Inc., Washington, N. C., granted construction permit for new standard broadcast station to operate on frequency 930 kc., 1 KW, daytime only; WCBW, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., New York, N. Y., granted extension of special temporary authority to operate television broadcast station WCBW in accordance with construction permit except with 4 KW aural and visual power to not later than December 27th; W2XOY, General Electric Co., New Scotland, N. Y., granted special temporary authority to operate a high frequency experimental broadcast station on 43200 kilocycles, 2500 watts power, special emission for frequency modulation, with transmitter located at New Scotland, N. Y., for period November 27, 1941 to not later than December 26, 1941.

Applications Received: Sacandaga Broadcasting Corp., Gloversville, N. Y., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1340 kc., 250 watts, unlimited time; Ludington Broadcasting Company, Ludington, Mich., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time, facilities WKBZ, contingent on WKBZ's application for change in frequency; Cleveland Broadcasting, Inc., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1300 kc., 5 KW, unlimited hours, using directional antenna for day and night; amended: re stock ownership; Northern Ohio Broadcasting Co., Elyria, Ohio, construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 640 kc., 1 KW, limited time, facilities WHKC; Amended: to request 660 kc., daytime operation, omit request for facilities WHKC and that application be contingent on WCLA application;

Also, Hawley Broadcasting Co., Reading, Pa., construction permit for a new high frequency station to be operated on 46,500 kilocycles, population: 889,600; coverage 4,275 square miles; Andrew L. Todd, Murfreesboro, Tenn., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1450 kc., 250 watts, unlimited hours; Josh Higgins Broadcasting Co., Waterloo, Ia., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1540 kc., 50 KW, unlimited hours, using directional antenna.

Also, Hugh McClung, Fresno, Calif., construction permit for a new broadcast station on 1590 kc., 5 kw., unlimited time; amended to request changes in antenna and transmitting equipment, power of 1 KW, and to specify studio site as: site to be determined, Sacramento, Calif. and transmitter site at Washington Township, Cal.; Same, Sacramento, California, construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1590 kc., 1 KW, unlimited hours; Amended: to request 1340 kc., power to 250 watts; KEGA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Mobile, construction permit to make changes in equipment and increase power from 2 to 10 watts; amended; to change power from 10 to 4 watts.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Commissioner Clifford J. Durr of the FCC has announced the appointment of Walter Erwin James as his secretary in place of J. R. Maumenee, who is now in the Army. Mr. James is a native of Montgomery, Alabama, and prior to his appointment was an assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, assigned to the Division of Administrative Management.

The Proctor & Gamble Co., of Cincinnati, Ohio, has donated time on its four daytime serial radio programs to aid the Office of Emergency Management in informing the public about the defense program. Such problems of interest to the public as nutrition, health, prices, salvage campaigns and participation in the Civilian Defense program will be discussed on the "Vic and Sade", "Against the Storm", "Ma Perkins", and "The Goldbergs" programs.

The first issue of the Chicago Sun, Marshall Field's paper, yesterday (Dec. 4) carried a page of radio news. Evidently this is to be a daily feature. Half the page is devoted to programs (including those of WGN, of the Chicago Tribune) and half to news. Among the news story is one "FM Scores in the Mid-West" which also carries the programs of the Chicago FM stations including W59C also owned by the Chicago Tribune.

Clinton Winant, brother of John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to England, has been appointed the Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent in Vichy, France. Mr. Winant graduated from Princeton University and further studied at Columbia Law School. He served during the first World War as a Captain of Infantry in the 18th Division, seeing action in France.

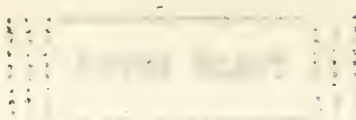
At the close of the war he became a traveling investigator for prominent American industrial concerns which wanted detailed information on foreign patents offered for use in this country.

Mrs. Lena Sarnoff Fox, 73 years old, mother of David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America and Chairman of the Board of the National Broadcasting Company, died in New York Thursday.

Mrs. Sarnoff was born in Uzlian, Minsk, Russia, and came to this country forty-one years ago. Surviving, besides Mr. Sarnoff and her husband, Jacob Fox, are three other sons, Lew, Morris and Irving Sarnoff, and a daughter, Mrs. Ida Baer. Mr. Sarnoff's father, Abraham Sarnoff, first husband of Mrs. Fox, died thirty years ago. Mrs. Fox was prominent in philanthropic work.

The Right Rev. Monseignor Fulton J. Sheen, Professor at Catholic University, Washington, D.C., will be the main speaker at the fifth annual dinner of the McCosker-Hershfield Cardiac Foundation to be held in New York on Saturday, December 13th. Monseignor Sheen's address will be carried over WOR's FM station W71NY, in an hour's broadcast beginning at 10 P.M. Dr. Frank Kingdon, Gov. Harold Hoffman of New Jersey, Louis Nizer, Alfred J. McCosker and Harry Hershfield will also be among the speakers.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441100)
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-100000)
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

RE: [Illegible]
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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1386

December 9, 1941

JAP ATTACK GIVES RADIO GREATEST NEWS BREAK

Never in the history of radio have the broadcasters had such a news break as the Japanese attack on Hawaii. If they had timed it themselves, they could not have done it more perfectly. With every newspaper office in the country closed that quiet Sunday afternoon, the broadcasting stations had the field entirely to themselves. Furthermore, the stations were not hampered by military censorship as they will be now and could go on the air immediately with dispatches received direct from Hawaii, Manila and other red hot news centers.

An hour before any newspaper extra made its appearance, eye-witness accounts were being flashed direct from Pearl Harbor and Honolulu. One of these, an NBC commentator whose broadcasts were frequently interrupted by the fighting, said that a bomb had dropped within 50 feet of the tower of Station KGU, where he was talking. He reported that two Honolulu radio stations announced the attack but that residents were skeptical until bombs began falling in various parts of the city.

Newspaper extras finally began to appear but in Washington people seemed to be buying them more to see what they were hearing about actually in print or for a souvenir to preserve for future reference rather than for their news value. Never before has the radio out-distanced the press so far on a great news event. Everybody was at home on that particular day or was within hearing of a radio and that was the way practically everyone received the news.

It wasn't until about eight hours after the first flash came from the White House regarding the Pearl Harbor attack that restrictions on all outgoing radiograms and cables from the United States and its outlying possessions was placed in effect by the Army and Navy. The censorship was covered in two actions, the War Department order which gave rules limiting the reporting of Army matters, and the Navy action which set in motion control over all cable and radio messages addressed abroad and originating in this country.

Naval personnel had been trained and distributed to the control points for its part of the program, it was understood, and censorship of outgoing messages had been started before the Navy announced the procedure in the evening.

The War Department plan was based on a law known as the Espionage Act of 1918, which in itself represented an amendment of a law first passed in 1798. Under authority of that law, the War Department made the following announcement:

"All information relative to strength, location, designation, composition and movement of United States troops or Army transports outside the continental limits of the United States are designated by the War Department as secret and will be so considered under the law."

The Army and Navy order with regard to scrutinizing outgoing messages was received by F. P. Guthrie, District Manager of R.C.A. Communications, Inc. in Washington at 10 P.M. Sunday night. Mr. Guthrie explained that several very simple rules had been laid down in connection with the censorship.

1. That all messages should be in plain English and that the text should be clear.
2. Registered addresses prohibited - that is code addresses.
3. All messages should be fully addressed with the name entirely written out and the street number.
4. Messages should be signed by the full name of the sender.

Mr. Guthrie explained that the British censorship in the beginning had not allowed code messages to be sent but had later relaxed this ruling to the extent of allowing commercial messages to be sent in code if the sender used a standard code and told what code-book he was using. Mr. Guthrie said that under the U.S. censorship now in effect, the telegraph companies were not guaranteeing the sender time of delivery of message because of necessary delay involved in censor examining the messages.

Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission immediately announced that special restrictions had been placed upon all international communications pending a more complete determination of censorship. The order affects 50,000 amateurs in the continental United States, its territories and possessions.

All amateur radio operators, except those with specific Government authorization were barred from the airways by order of the Federal Communications Commission.

The Commission gave out the following statement yesterday afternoon (December 8):

"Following special meetings this morning of the Defense Communications Board and the Federal Communications Commission, the ban imposed last night on amateur radio communications in the United States, its territories and possessions was tightened by the Commission to include all amateurs except those who may be permitted to function in a special national defense category upon specific recommendation of the Defense Communications Board.

"Until further notice the Commission has canceled all monitoring schedules by broadcast stations heretofore maintained after midnight hours for the purpose of checking frequency stability of such stations. This was done in order that full use may be made of broadcast stations for defense purposes. Previously, each station was required to maintain silence during periods after midnight so that frequencies of stations sharing the same channel could be monitored effectively."

Burke Edwards, of Chevy Chase, Md., a member of the Army Amateur Radio System said "hams" last week received special Government questionnaires requesting information on types of sets, amount of equipment and operating frequencies. This, he said, was apparently done in preparation for calling qualified operators to emergency duty.

Roy Cordeman, also of Chevy Chase, emergency coordinator for the Potomac Valley Relay Radio League, reported that many amateurs are currently busy improving their equipment in order to meet emergency operation requirements.

"We expected this prohibition", said Cordeman, and he agreed with Edwards that all local amateurs stood ready to serve in any way possible.

Edwards interpreted the FCC order as a move to thwart alien agents who might attempt to communicate with their home countries by "hiding" in the amateur frequency bands.

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BROADCASTERS STAND READY FOR WAR SERVICE

Neville Miller, President of the National Association of Broadcasters, last Monday (December 8) sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"The broadcasters of the United States place their services at your command. We stand ready to serve in every way possible."

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The Directors of the Network Affiliates, Inc. called in a group at the Federal Communications Commission shortly after war was declared to make a general offer of cooperation and service.

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JOHN W. DE LOACH, CHAIRMAN

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ROCKEFELLER ENLARGES COMMUNICATIONS UNIT FOR WAR

Strengthening his Communications Division for war service, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, has added three key men.

Russell Pierce was appointed Associate Director of the Communications Division, in charge of administration and projects of the New York office.

John W. G. Ogilvie was named Associate Director of the Communications Division with special radio responsibilities.

Merlin H. Aylesworth continues as Chairman of the Radio Section, and Sylvester L. Weaver becomes Director.

All three of the new appointees will be on the New York staff of Don Francisco, Director of the Communications Division.

Mr. Pierce helped organize the South American operations of the J. Walter Thompson Company. He was Manager for Argentina and later Vice President of the domestic company.

Mr. Weaver was formerly Advertising Manager of the American Tobacco Company. On September 1, he obtained leave of absence to serve as Associate Director of the Communications Division in Washington. He was formerly Manager of the Radio Department of Young and Rubicam. A native of California, Mr. Weaver graduated from Dartmouth College in 1930.

Mr. Ogilvie assumes the position formerly held by Mr. Weaver but will be located in New York. He has had long experience in the other American Republics, traveling extensively on business in Argentina, Chile, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. He was recently Director of Radio for the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. From 1935 to 1938, Mr. Ogilvie was President of Radio Corporation Puerto Rico. He was a Spanish post-graduate student at Queens College, Oxford, England, after finishing at Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in the class of 1924.

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CLAIMS NEW AMATEUR SET ELIMINATES STATIC

Karl E. Pierson, an amateur radio operator of Los Angeles, has developed a receiver which he claims is more effective in eliminating static than any now available.

Dr. Lee DeForest was quoted by the Associated Press as saying:

"Pierson employs special silencers which possess the unique quality of cutting out or reducing in their intensity to an outstanding degree all sorts of interference." Dr. DeForest said tests showed the receiver can pick up messages through interference noises four times the intensity of the signals themselves, exceeding in this respect frequency modulation sets.

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SAYS NO ALARM IN PRESIDENT'S WAR EMERGENCY POWERS

Reassurances were given by James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission that there should be no alarm on the part of the broadcasters about taking over properties wholesale by the President under his war emergency powers in the Communications Act. Only the essential things needed would be taken, he said, and certainly there was no prospect of taking over broadcast facilities generally.

Chairman Fly, when asked if an Executive Order is necessary to transfer these communications war emergency powers to the President, said he was not sure that such an order is essential to accomplish it. Evidently this power goes to the President automatically with the declaration of war. He said the Navy undoubtedly will need some properties. However, the Navy has already talked such things out with the companies concerned, he told questioners. The taking over would be accomplished by contracts.

Chairman Fly said he had talked with communications company heads and there was complete cooperation in the desire to help the Government. Any taking over of circuits and transmitters would be by agreement with companies. The war emergency powers of the President in the Communications Act read:

"Section 606 authorizes the President during the continuance of a war in which the United States is engaged, if he finds it necessary for the national defense and security, to direct that communications essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority with any carrier subject to the Act. Any carrier complying with such order is thereby exempt from any and all other provisions in the existing law regarding preference or priority. During such war, it is declared unlawful to obstruct or retard communication, and the President is authorized to employ the armed forces of the United States to prevent any suba obstruction or retardation of communication. Paragraph c provides that upon proclamation by the President that there exists war or a threat of war or a state of public peril or disaster or other national emergency, or in order to preserve the neutrality of the United States, the President may suspend or amend, for such time as he may see fit, the rules and regulations applicable to any or all stations within the jurisdiction of the United States as prescribed by the Commission and may close any station for radio communication and have its apparatus and equipment removed or authorize its use or control by any department of the Government. The Senate bill contained a provision authorizing the President in time of war or public peril to take over wire and radio offices and stations, but the provision concerning wire communications was eliminated. In all cases, just compensation shall be paid to the owners. These provisions, adopted from Sec. 6 and 7 of the Radio Act, grant necessary emergency powers and are self-explanatory."

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THE NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

ASTOR LENOX TILDEN FOUNDATION
455 N. 5TH ST. NEW YORK, N. Y. 10017
The New York Public Library, Astor Lenox Tilden Foundation, is a non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of New York. It is a public library and is open to all. The library is a part of the City of New York and is under the control of the Board of Library Trustees. The library is a part of the City of New York and is under the control of the Board of Library Trustees. The library is a part of the City of New York and is under the control of the Board of Library Trustees.

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12/9/41

WHITE HOUSE AND MILITARY TAKE OVER CENSORSHIP

It was made clear that neither the Defense Communications Board nor the Federal Communications Commission was exercising censorship. Presumably this was being exercised solely by the Army and Navy with outgoing short-wave broadcasts being scrutinized. Actually the main restrictions were being exercised by the White House. The lid was clamped down on news at about 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon and since then outside of routine announcements the Executive Mansion - probably from the President himself - has been the source of all important communiques.

Reports filtered into Washington Monday night and Tuesday that West Coast broadcasting stations, such as Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Spokane had been closed down temporarily for fear that Japanese planes might be guided in. All the Federal Communications Commission said they knew about this was what they read in the newspaper dispatches.

According to these reports all stations but one in the Pacific Northwest region will go off the air nightly at 7 P.M. The broadcaster to remain on later is to be selected by the War Department.

The Navy disclosed that it would enforce the Espionage Act of 1918, providing heavy penalties for wilful disclosure of such information.

The War Department extended its ban on military information to include information relating to the routes, schedules and destinations of troop movements within or without the continental United States.

In a memorandum to the press, the Department said:

"Information tending to disclose the number of troops, designation of units and disposition of forces overseas is restricted.

"Information as to movements of transports within or without territorial waters is restricted.

"Casualty lists will, if possible, include home addresses, but will not include designation of units."

Both the Defense Communications Board and the Federal Communications Commission are constantly holding special meetings but their role, they say, is making communications facilities to other government departments and it is for them to say - not the DCB or the FCC, - what, if any censorship is to be exercised.

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It was a long and hard fight, but the people of the South won. The Supreme Court, in 1954, ruled that segregation was unconstitutional. This was a great victory for the civil rights movement. The people of the South were finally able to live as free and equal citizens of the United States.

The people of the South were not satisfied with the Supreme Court's decision. They wanted more. They wanted the federal government to enforce the law. They wanted the federal government to protect the rights of the people of the South.

The federal government was slow to act. It took years of fighting and many lives were lost before the federal government finally agreed to enforce the law.

The people of the South were not satisfied with the federal government's actions. They wanted more. They wanted the federal government to do more.

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12/9/41

MUTUAL PLEDGES WARTIME COOPERATION

The following wire was sent Sunday night following the Pearl Harbor attack to James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission by officials of the Mutual network:

"Dear Mr. Chairman:

In the face of this great national emergency the Mutual Broadcasting System offers and pledges to you and through you to the United States its loyal and wholehearted cooperation in making its facilities available for whatever may be required in the public interest.

Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman Board
W. E. Macfarlane, President
Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice-President"

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W. G. PRESTON, JR., OF NBC, ENDS LIFE

Walter G. Preston, Jr., Manager of the Public Service Division of the National Broadcasting Company, ended his life early Sunday morning by taking an overdose of sleeping tablets, in his apartment in New York City. Mr. Preston was 39 years old and was former assistant to Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, President of the University of Chicago.

Mr. Preston was born in Dawson, Yukon Territory, Canada. He entered Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., where he stayed two years before entering Yale University, from which he was graduated in 1925. At Yale he was business manager of The Daily News, student newspaper.

When Dr. Hutchins became President of the University of Chicago in 1929, Mr. Preston was appointed his assistant, which post he held until 1932, when he became administrative vice president and director of the Bankers Reserve Life Company.

Mr. Preston joined the National Broadcasting Company in 1935 as Assistant to the Vice President and Treasurer. The following year he was made Director of the General Service Department of NBC, and in 1938 was appointed Assistant to the Vice President in Charge of Education. Later he became manager of the Public Service Division, which arranges radio forums and does other promotional work.

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1. The Government has decided to give all the
2. members of the Government and officials of the Government
3. the right to travel to the United States and other
4. countries for official and private purposes.
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12/9/41

WAR BRINGS BIG I. T. & T. MANUFACTURING EXPANSION

International Telephone and Radio Manufacturing Corporation, I. T. & T. subsidiary, has moved its selenium rectifier manufacturing facilities from 137 Varick Street, New York, to its new plant in East Newark, N. J. Production of the rectifiers has been divided between the two plants pending consolidation at the new premises at East Newark.

This rectifier is an important item in certain electrical apparatus and is being used in aircraft, tanks, battleships, destroyers, submarines, range finding apparatus, field communication equipment and other military purposes in addition to a wide application in normal industrial fields.

Present plans call for quadrupling the 1941 output of I. T. & T. rectifiers in 1942.

Although the selenium rectifier was introduced in the United States only three years ago and until this year was manufactured on a small scale, the new division in East Newark is the largest air conditioned rectifier plant in the world.

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JOHN C. WILSON, TELEVISION ENGINEER, DIES

John C. Wilson, English television engineer, who resided in recent years in the United States, died in New York last week after a protracted illness. He was only 32 years old.

Mr. Wilson was born in London, son of the late A. J. Wilson of the British Patent Office. He early showed an interest in television, and in 1928 joined the Baird Television Development Company. He was engaged in research and development work there until 1935 when he transferred to Ferranti, Ltd., continuing in the same field. The next year Mr. Wilson came to this country to assist the Columbia Broadcasting System which was then inaugurating a substantial program of television development.

Mr. Wilson's textbook "Television Engineering", on which he had worked for some years, appeared in the Autumn of 1937.

Mr. Wilson joined the Hazeltine Service Corporation, Little Neck, L. I., where he continued his work as an engineer and inventor. His patent related to various branches of the television art, including scanning, improvement of picture quality, and color television.

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:::: _____ ::::
 :::: TRADE NOTES ::::
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Don Flamm, former owner of Station WMCA, New York, came back into the radio field this week by applying for a construction permit for a new broadcast station in New York to be operated on 620 kilocycles, 5 kilowatts, unlimited time, using directional antenna.

Station WRUL, short-wave station, World Wide Broadcasting Company, of Boston, seeks to increase its power from 20 to 60 KW.

Leonard Hole, Manager of CBS television operations, takes over the last six in a series of fifteen lectures on television at New York University. The first nine lectures in the series were given by Tom Hutchinson, who recently joined Ruthrauff & Ryan, Inc.

Apropos some discussion to the reported sinking of the Battleship OKLAHOMA at Pearl Harbor, Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission remarked that he had once served as an Ensign on the OKLAHOMA. Mr. Fly is a graduate of the Naval Academy.

Finland got its first-hand information over the radio from America in its native tongue beginning last night (Dec. 8) when NBC's International Division broadcast the initial daily Finnish program over its short-wave facilities, 50,000-watt stations WRCA and WNBI, from 1:30 to 2:00 P.M., EST.

A system for using frequency modulation in telegraph operation has been developed by Western Union Telegraph Company engineers and is being used in the Western Union network. While telegraph lines are not affected by static, sharp weather changes sometimes throw sensitive carrier currents out of balance, and this has been remedied by the use of FM.

Among the letters of congratulations addressed to Marshall Field which his new paper, the Chicago Sun, printed in its first issue, were a number from broadcasters including David Sarnoff, President of RCA, Harry C. Koff, Vice-President, NBC, Chicago; Jules Herbeuveaux, NBC Program Manager, Hal Totten, CBS, Chicago, and Todd Hunter, WBBM.

Mr. Sarnoff concluded: "May the faith and high purposes of those behind the new paper be reflected brightly in the sunrise of each day."

Mr. Koff said: "Freedom of speech is the keystone of our democracy and a fearless, unbiased editorial policy the foundation of every abiding conveyor of news."

Mr. Totten wrote: "The very might of our country is based upon a full presentation from all sides of every issue, controversial or otherwise."

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12/9/41

RCA PAYS 20 CENTS ON COMMON

Following the meeting of the Board of Directors of the Radio Corporation of America held yesterday in New York, David Sarnoff, President of the Corporation, announced that the following dividends had been declared:

On the outstanding shares of First Preferred stock, 87½ cents per share, for the period from October 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, payable in cash on January 1, 1942, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 18, 1941.

On the outstanding shares of "B" Preferred stock, \$1.25 per share, for the period from October 1, 1941, to December 31, 1941, payable in cash on January 1, 1942, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 18, 1941.

On the outstanding shares of Common stock, 20 cents per share, payable in cash on January 28, 1942, to the holders of record of such stock at the close of business December 19, 1941.

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MUTUAL NOVEMBER BILLINGS APPROACH MILLION MARK

Mutual Broadcasting System billing figures just reported for the month of November, 1941, and the 11-months cumulative, toppled two records:

1) The November, 1941, figure of \$958,935 is the highest ever reached in one month since the network was organized in 1934. This represents an increase of 52.8 percent over November, 1941, when the billings were \$627,562. (Without political revenue, November, 1940, billings were \$516,338, bringing the increase up to 85.7 percent.)

2) The 11-months 1941 cumulative figure of \$6,352,457 was also the highest in the network's history, topping 1940's similar period (\$4,017,189) by 58.1 percent. (If 1940's political revenue is deducted, last year's 11-months total would be \$3,905,965, jumping the increase to 62.6 percent.)

Mutual's 11-months' total of \$6,352,457 exceeds 1940's full year's billings of \$4,767,154 by \$1,585,403.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a nation from a collection of small, isolated colonies to a great, unified country. It is a story of the struggles of the people to establish a government that would protect their rights and promote their welfare.

The first step in the history of the United States was the establishment of the colonies. These colonies were founded by people who had come to America in search of a better life. They were people who had been persecuted in their own countries and who had come to America to seek freedom and religious tolerance.

The colonies grew and grew, and the people of the colonies began to demand more and more rights. They demanded the right to elect their own representatives to the colonial legislatures. They demanded the right to trade with other countries without paying duties to the British government.

The British government refused to grant these rights, and the colonies began to rebel. In 1776, the colonies declared their independence from Britain. They established a new government, the United States of America.

THE CONSTITUTION

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The Constitution is the foundation of the United States government. It is the document that sets out the powers and duties of the government and the rights of the people. It is the document that has made the United States a great and powerful nation.

The Constitution was written by a group of men who were called the Framers. They were men who had been leaders in the colonies and who had fought for the rights of the people. They were men who had seen the need for a strong government that would protect the rights of the people.

The Framers wrote the Constitution in 1787. They met in Philadelphia and they spent several months writing the document. They debated every word and every clause of the Constitution. They wanted to make sure that the Constitution would be a document that would last for ever.

The Constitution has been the foundation of the United States government ever since it was written. It has been amended several times, but the basic principles of the Constitution have remained the same.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

RCA VICTOR AD RECOMMENDS COMPETITORS

"Of course, we know you're disappointed, madam, but our competitors make good phonograph-radios!" is the heading of an RCA Victor ad which will appear in the Dec. 20 issue of the Saturday Evening Post.

Part of a plan to help RCA Victor dealers do more business during the period of the national emergency, the full-page ad urges "If you can't get a Magic Brain RCA Victrola, we suggest you follow your dealers' advice on other good phonograph-radios he has in stock.

The Post spread explains in the text that RCA Victor is cooperating to the full with national defense requirements, and that consequently the Company does not have sufficient manufacturing facilities and materials to take care of the greatest demand for RCA Victorla models in its history.

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NBC DEFENSE ADVISORY GROUPS ELECTED

A major development in the formation of the NBC Stations Planning and Advisory Committees on National Defense was reported by Niles Trammell, NBC President, when he announced that final returns from the elections held by NBC affiliated stations for permanent members for the Blue and Red network committees have been received from 13 out of the 14 districts.

Members elected to the permanent committee representing the NBC Red Network are:

Paul W. Morency, Station WTIC, Hartford, Conn., District 1; James D. Shouse, Station WLW, Cincinnati, O., District 2; Stanley Hubbard, Station KSTP, St. Paul, Minn., District 3; Harry Stone, Station WSM, Nashville, Tenn., District 4.; O. L. Taylor, Station KGNC, Amarillo, Texas, District 5.; Ed. Yocum, Station KGHL, Billings, Mont., District 6, Arden X. Pangborn, Station KGW, Portland, Oregon, District 7.

Members elected to the permanent committee representing the NBC Blue Network are: (District 6, as yet unreported)

Harry Wilder, Station WSYR-WTRY, Troy-Syracuse, N.Y., District 1; Allen Campbell, Station WXYZ, Detroit, Mich., District 2; Earl May, Station KMA, Shenandoah, Ia., District 3; Henry P. Johnston, Station WSGN, Birmingham, Ala., District 4; Harold Hough, Station KGKO, Fort Worth, Tex., District 5; Howard Lane, Station KFBK, Sacramento, Calif., District 7.

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CONFIDENTIAL - SECURITY INFORMATION

1. The following information was obtained from a confidential source who has provided reliable information in the past.

2. The source has provided information regarding the activities of the [redacted] group, which is active in the [redacted] area.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1387

NO TAKING OVER OF PRIVATE RADIO SEEN IN U.S. CONTROL

Chairman James L. Fly was quick to reassure private radio interests that the Government taking control was just an automatic wartime procedure and not a thing that should alarm the industry.

"The Executive Order signed by the President", the Chairman explains, "means simply that the Chief Executive is delegating to the Defense Communications Board certain authority which is already given him under Section 606 of the Federal Communications Act. It does not mean that any general taking over or operation of private radio by the Government is contemplated. There is no change in policy or in plans. The step is a procedural one. It has long been known that the military may require certain communications facilities in connection with the national defense.

"Many of these needs have already been arranged for by agreement. Under today's Executive Order, the Army or the Navy will now, where necessary, arrange to take over or close radio facilities through the Defense Communications Board, thus relieving the President of this extra responsibility. The Defense Communications Board, which has made coordinated plans for utilizing wire and radio services in the present emergency, is not undertaking censorship."

The Executive Order signed by President Roosevelt at the White House last Wednesday prescribing regulations governing the use, control and closing of radio stations and the preference or priority of communications, reads:

"WHEREAS the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled have declared that a state of war exists between the United States and the Imperial Japanese Government;

"And WHEREAS Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 (48 Stat. 1104; U.S.C., title 47, sec. 606) authorizes the President under such circumstances to cause the closing of any radio station and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, and to authorize the use or control of any such station and/or its apparatus and equipment by any agency of the Government under such regulations as the President may prescribe upon just compensation to the owners, and further authorizes him to direct that communications essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority;

"AND WHEREAS It is necessary to insure the national defense and the successful conduct of the war that the Government of the United States shall take over, operate, and have use or

Published weekly, except on Sundays, and on the last day of the month. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The subscription price for libraries and institutions is \$10.00 per annum in advance. The subscription price for foreign countries is \$12.00 per annum in advance. The subscription price for the year 1911 is \$5.00 in advance.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published weekly, except on Sundays, and on the last day of the month. The subscription price is \$5.00 per annum in advance. Single copies are sold at 15 cents. The subscription price for libraries and institutions is \$10.00 per annum in advance. The subscription price for foreign countries is \$12.00 per annum in advance. The subscription price for the year 1911 is \$5.00 in advance.

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possession of certain radio stations or parts thereof within the jurisdiction of the United States, and shall inspect, supervise, control or close other radio stations or parts thereof within the jurisdiction of the United States, and that there should be priority with respect to the transmission of certain communications by wire or radio;

"NOW, THEREFORE, by virtue of authority vested in me under the Constitution of the United States and under the aforementioned joint resolution of Congress dated December 8, 1941, and under the provisions of the aforementioned Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934, I hereby prescribe that from and after this date the Defense Communications Board created by the Executive Order of September 24, 1940 (hereinafter referred to as the Board) shall exercise the power and authority vested in me by Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 pursuant to and under the following regulations:

"1. The Board shall determine and prepare plans for the allocation of such portions of governmental and non-governmental radio facilities as may be required to meet the needs of the armed forces, due consideration being given to the needs of other governmental agencies, of industry, and of other civilian activities.

"2. The Board shall, if the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war so demand, designate specific radio stations and facilities or portions thereof for the use, control, supervision, inspection or closure by the Department of War, Department of Navy or other agency of the United States Government.

"3. The Board shall, if the national security and defense and the successful conduct of the war so demand, prescribe classes and types of radio stations and facilities or portions thereof which shall be subject to use, control, supervision, inspection or closure, in accordance with such prescription, by the Department of War, Department of Navy or other agency of the United States Government designated by the Board.

"4. Every department and independent agency of the government shall submit to the Defense Communications Board, at such time and in such manner as the Board may prescribe, full information with respect to all use made or proposed to be made of any radio station or facility and of any supervision, control, inspection or closure which has been or is proposed to be effected pursuant to paragraph 3 hereof.

"5. No radio station or facility shall be taken over and operated in whole or in part or subjected to governmental supervision, control or closure unless such action is essential to national defense and security and the successful conduct of the war. So far as possible, action taken pursuant to this Order shall not interfere with the procurement needs of civilian governmental agencies, the normal functioning of industry or the maintenance of civilian morale.

"6. Until and except so far as said Board shall otherwise provide, the owners, managers, boards of directors, receivers, officers and employees of the radio stations shall continue the operation thereof in the usual and ordinary course of business, in the names of their respective companies, associations, organizations, owners or managers, as the case may be.

"7. The head of any department or agency which uses or controls any radio station pursuant to the terms of this Order shall ascertain the just compensation for the use or control of such radio station and recommend such just compensation in each such case to the President for approval and action by him in accordance with the provisions of subsection (4) of Section 606 of the Communications Act of 1934 (U.S.C., title 47, sec. 606(d)).

"8. By subsequent order of the Board, the use, control, or supervision of any radio station or facility or class or type thereof assumed under the provisions of this Order may be relinquished in whole or in part to the owners thereof and any restrictions placed on any radio station or facility pursuant hereto may be removed in whole or in part.

"9. The Board is hereby designated, in accordance with the provisions of Section 606(a) of the Communications Act of 1934, to make such arrangements as may be necessary in order to insure that communications essential to the national defense and security shall have preference or priority with any carrier subject to the Communications Act of 1934. The Board may issue any regulations which may be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

"10. All terms herein used shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in Section 3, as amended, of the Communications Act of 1934.

"11. All regulations of general applicability issued by the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or any other governmental agency under these presidential regulations shall be published in the Federal Register."

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BUCK ISSUES CALL TO WAR SONG WRITERS

Gene Buck, President of the American Society of Composers, followed the U. S. declaration of war with this message:

"Every member of the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is urged immediately to make America's war effort his first concern. The songs of ASCAP members played a major role in cementing national unity in 1917. Men in uniform and the folks at home joined in singing ASCAP songs throughout our land. These same songs echoed over seas and on Flanders' fields.

"The nation needs fighting songs today. America's citizen armies have always been singing armies. They have sung the melodies written by free men and free women. They have shouted the words of marching songs which have flung a challenge to oppressors of liberty. The writer members of ASCAP have the genius to create such songs for America today. The publisher members have the ability and will to make these songs quickly available. Let us then go 'all out' for America in war as we have in peace."

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TEETH PUT INTO SUBVERSIVE SHIP RADIO OPERATOR BILL

The House last Wednesday strengthened the bill to oust subversive radio operators from ships of the American Merchant Marine by adopting this amendment, recently inserted by the Senate:

"That during the national emergency declared by the President on May 27, 1941, to exist, but not after July 1, 1943, or the date upon which the President proclaims the existing national-defense emergency terminated, whichever occurs first, for the purpose of strengthening the national defense by providing additional safeguards, it shall be unlawful to employ any person or to permit any person or to permit any person to serve as radio operator aboard any vessel (other than a vessel of foreign registry) if the Secretary of the Navy -

"(1) has disapproved such employment for any specified voyage, route, or area of operation, and

"(2) has notified the master of the vessel of such disapproval prior to the departure thereof.

"No such vessel shall be granted clearance, depart or attempt to depart from any port or place in the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the Canal Zone, while having on board a person serving as radio operator in violation of this Act. For any violation of this Act, the master and the owner shall be severally subject to a penalty of not more than \$1,000 for which penalties the vessel shall be liable. Such penalties on application may be mitigated or remitted by the Secretary of Commerce."

"The House bill defines a subversive individual as one who teaches, advocates, or believes in, the duty, necessity, or propriety of overthrowing the Government of the United States, or is, or at any time has been, a member of the Communist Party, the German-American Bund, the Young Communists League, or any organization which teaches, advocates, or believes in, the duty, necessity, or propriety of controlling, conducting, influencing, seizing, or overthrowing the Government of the United States by force", Representative Bland, of Virginia, explained. "The bill further provided the machinery by which such individuals might be eliminated immediately, with the right of appeal afterward, and also provided for general investigations as to the general situation in the marine radio service. The evidence that was brought before the committee, as well as the evidence generally, was that there were about 200 radio operators who were under very considerable suspicion. That list was supplied by the Navy. The Senate amendment, which is submitted now, is an emergency bill, while the House bill was both emergency, and permanent legislation."

"Will the gentleman also tell the House whether it is the intention of the Navy to immediately declare that these 200 people who have subversive connections will be discharged?" Representative Thomas, of New Jersey, asked.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20500

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR LAND MANAGEMENT

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"I could not say they would be discharged", Mr. Bland replied, "but I can say that that list was made up by the Navy and I am sure that the Navy will say that they cannot serve and that the Navy will say to any employer that these men cannot be employed on a particular ship or a particular voyage or to go into certain specified zones, areas, or services, if it thinks such action is necessary."

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SYSTEM OF ARMY'S SILENCING STATIONS EXPLAINED

The Federal Communications Commission at the request of the Army, has assigned field inspectors to perform liaison duties between the Interceptor Command and the commercial radio stations in each area where radio silence may be required. When the inspector directs a station to maintain radio silence, it should be understood that the order originated with the Interceptor Command of the Army and carries with it the authority of the Federal Communications Commission.

Radio stations will be advised as promptly as possible when radio silence is no longer required so that they may resume normal operations. In this connection, plans are being made to effect a more rapid system of communication between the Commission's inspectors and the radio stations which may be required to go off the air.

At the present time radio inspectors may be reached through the First Interceptor Command Headquarters, Mitchell Field, New York, the Second Interceptor Command Headquarters, City-County Building, Seattle, the Third Interceptor Command Headquarters, Drew Field, Tampa, Florida, and the Fourth Interceptor Command Headquarters, Riverside, California. Later, it is expected that additional inspectors will be placed on duty at information centers in 19 other cities, thereby affording more efficient and convenient communication service to all concerned.

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DENY THAT WARTIME HIGH POWER CUT IS CONTEMPLATED

It was denied at the Federal Communications Commission that a study was being made of a plan to close down high-powered stations on the coasts and possibly the interior of the country to conserve electric power. Under this plan, according to rumor, the country was to be served by 1000 watt and 500 watt stations with possibly only a 50 KW strategically located here and there. A reason given for desiring to cut down the higher powered stations was that bombers could hear them at a greater distance.

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It is a very common mistake to suppose that the only way to get the most out of a book is to read it straight through from beginning to end. This is not true. The best way to get the most out of a book is to read it in a way that suits your own needs and interests. This may mean reading it in a different order, or skipping some parts, or reading it several times. The important thing is to read it in a way that helps you to understand it better.

CHAPTER I

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers who came to the New World in search of a better life. They found a land of opportunity, but also a land of hardship. They had to learn to live with the Indians, and to fight for their freedom. The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream.

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The story of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story of the growth of a nation from a small group of settlers to a great power. It is a story of the challenges that the United States has faced, and of the ways in which it has overcome them. The story of the United States is a story of hope and of the possibility of a better future.

CHAPTER II

THE FOUNDING OF THE UNITED STATES

The founding of the United States is a story of the struggle for freedom and the pursuit of the American dream. It is a story of the growth of a nation from a small group of settlers to a great power. It is a story of the challenges that the United States has faced, and of the ways in which it has overcome them. The story of the United States is a story of hope and of the possibility of a better future.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS OF TREASURY DEPARTMENT ON RADIO

As a further justification of a franchise tax on the broadcasting stations, John B. Haggerty, President of the International and Allied Printing Trades Association quotes a report the Research Division of the Treasury Department made to the House. Although the report was submitted sometime ago, it was said to have had little or no publicity. It follows in part:

"The case for a special tax on the (radio) broadcasting industry is supported by several considerations. Broadcasters possess a profitable public franchise awarded to them free of charge. The principal operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on investments and possess a profitable public franchise awarded to them free of charge. The principal operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on investments and possess unusual tax-paying ability. Radio broadcasting requires regulation at public expense."

"The Treasury Department proposed a formula which would alone have taxed the highly profitable radio networks and stations some \$10,000,000 yearly, and, the Treasury Department found, 'after the imposition of these rates the (radio) broadcasting industry would have been left with a very high rate of return on investment even if it absorbed all of the tax. On the average (238 stations and two networks) all taxable stations would have been left with a net income equal to 43.8 per cent of invested capital. The corresponding figure for networks would have been 33.3 per cent.'

"The Treasury Department, continuing, reported 'The case for a special tax on radio broadcasting distinct from a tax on advertising, one medium of which is radio, is supported by several considerations. Radio broadcasters are the possessors of a public franchise, awarded to them free of charge, on the condition that they operate in the public interest. Because of the technical limitations of the broadcasting band, the number of commercial broadcasters at any one time is for all practical purposes limited. In consequence, a franchise to operate a broadcasting station in particular areas carries with it a measure of monopolistic privilege and the opportunity for an extremely profitable investment. Through the exercise of that privilege and the exploitation of that opportunity, many broadcasters make substantial profits and virtually all broadcasters derive less tangible benefits in the form of publicity and good will. The principal operators in commercial broadcasting earn high rates of return on relatively small investments. They possess unusual tax-paying ability which, in view of the Government's present requirements, could properly be subject to special taxation. Radio broadcasting requires public regulation. Such regulation is provided at public expense, with great benefits to the industry but without any special costs to that industry.'

"Total (radio) broadcast revenues increased from \$103 millions in 1937 to \$111 millions in 1938, \$124 millions in 1939, and \$147 millions in 1940. The Broadcast Income (net profits

STUDIES IN THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The first of these studies is the history of the United States from the discovery of the continent to the present time. This history is divided into three periods: the first period is the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent; the second period is the history of the growth and development of the United States; the third period is the history of the United States from the Civil War to the present time.

The second of these studies is the history of the United States from the Civil War to the present time. This history is divided into two periods: the first period is the history of the United States from the Civil War to the Reconstruction period; the second period is the history of the United States from the Reconstruction period to the present time.

The third of these studies is the history of the United States from the Reconstruction period to the present time. This history is divided into two periods: the first period is the history of the United States from the Reconstruction period to the Progressive era; the second period is the history of the United States from the Progressive era to the present time.

The fourth of these studies is the history of the United States from the Progressive era to the present time. This history is divided into two periods: the first period is the history of the United States from the Progressive era to the New Deal era; the second period is the history of the United States from the New Deal era to the present time.

The fifth of these studies is the history of the United States from the New Deal era to the present time. This history is divided into two periods: the first period is the history of the United States from the New Deal era to the Cold War era; the second period is the history of the United States from the Cold War era to the present time.

before payment of Federal Income Taxes) was \$21,313,723 in 1937, \$18,854,784 in 1938, \$23,837,944 in 1939 and \$33,296,703 in 1940. A large portion of the broadcasting profits accrue to a relatively small number of operators. The principal operators who conduct a large part of the business and earn a large part of the profits operate in the densely populated areas under conditions approaching monopoly', reported the Treasury Department.

"The Treasury Department, in this report, did not add to the net time sales of radio networks and commercial radio stations the additional costs of entertainment, etc., which, for 1940, Variety estimates was something more than 200 millions of dollars alone. Without the expenditure of these additional millions radio advertising just would not happen."

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SABOTAGE SUSPECTED IN CROSLEY STATION TAMPERING

James D. Shouse, Vice President of the Crosley Corporation in Charge of Broadcasting, revealed the fact that all company engineers on duty at the two company transmitter locations at Mason, Ohio, and Mt. Healthy are being deputized as civil officers following an alarm set off mysteriously Sunday evening at the former WSAI transmitter in Clifton. The Clifton equipment has not been used for broadcasting purposes since the completion of a new WSAI transmitter in Mt. Healthy several months ago.

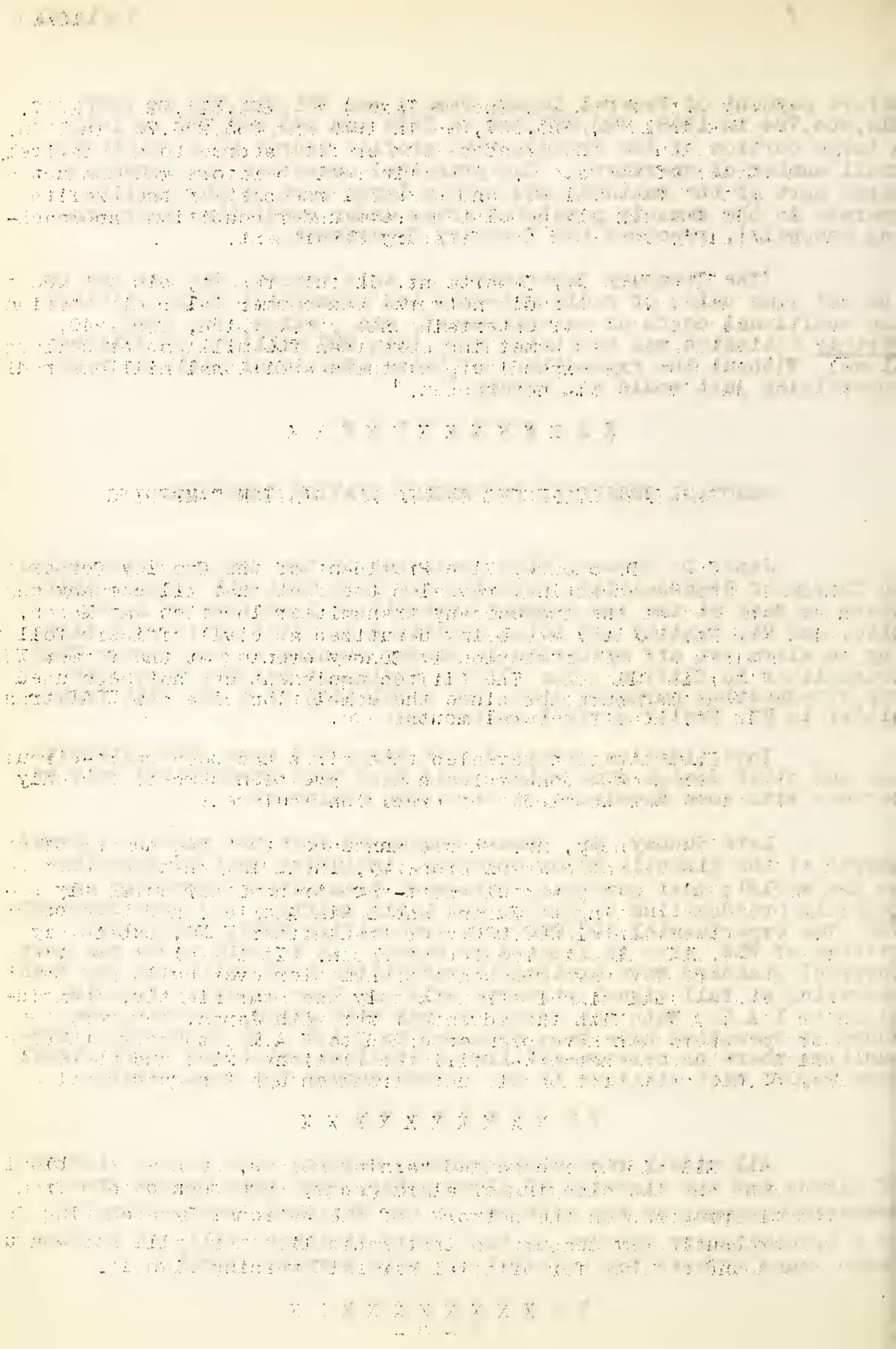
Investigation revealed that wires had been short-circuited, and other damage done which could have been perpetrated only by persons with some knowledge of precision equipment.

Late Sunday, Mr. Shouse announced that the number of armed guards at the gigantic Mason property, including what he described as the world's most powerful short-wave transmitter currently engaged in broadcasting to Europe and Latin America, had been quadrupled. The experimental 500,000 watt transmitter W8XO, subsidiary station of WLW, also is located at Mason. It is said to be the most powerful standard wave broadcast transmitter ever built and has been operating at full signal strength only one hour nightly, from midnight to 1 A.M. With the advent of war with Japan, however, the hours of operation have been extended to 6 A.M., to serve those communities where no network-affiliated stations exist and where signal from 50,000 watt stations is not strong enough for good service.

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All widely recognized warning noises, such as the blowing of sirens and the clanging of alarm gongs, have been banned from dramatic programs on the networks of the National Broadcasting Co. as a precautionary measure so that radio listeners will not confuse radio sound effects for official air raid warning signals.

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ACTION TAKEN BY FCC

Applications Granted: KPAS, Pacific Coast Broadcasting Co., Pasadena, Calif., granted authority to operate with power of 5 kilowatts employing a directional antenna system for use both day and night for the period ending May 1, 1942, subject to submitting proof of performance; WQAM, Miami Broadcasting Co., Miami, Fla., granted construction permit to install new transmitter and increase daytime power from 1 to 5 KW subject to selection and approval of new site; K31LA, Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc., Hollywood, Calif., granted petition to modify condition in July 16, 1941 grant of construction permit for new FM station on Mount Wilson, Pasadena, Cal., to operate on 43100 kilocycles so as to change coverage from not less than 38,000 square miles to not less than 28,000 square miles on a temporary basis, providing that within one year the permittee prepare to render service over 34,000 square miles.

Also, K37LA, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., granted petition to modify condition in September 16, 1941 grant of construction permit for new FM station at Los Angeles, Calif., to operate on 43,700 kilocycles so as to change coverage from not less than 38,000 square miles to not less than 28,000 square miles on a temporary basis, providing that within one year the permittee prepare to render service over 34,000 square miles.

Application Denied: KVI, Puget Sound Broadcasting Co., Inc., Tacoma, Wash., denied petition for rehearing directed against the Commission's grant on August 22, of construction permit to West-coast Broadcasting Co. (KPQ), Wenatchee, Wash., to change frequency to 560 kc., and increase power from 250 watts to 500 watts night and 1 kilowatt day.

Designated for Hearing: Broadcasters, Inc., San Jose, Calif., San Jose Broadcasting Co., San Jose, Calif, and Luther E. Gibson, Vallejo, Calif., - applications for constructions permits for new station to operate on 1490 kilocycles, 250 watts, unlimited time.

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WOULD CONTINUE FOREIGN LANGUAGE BROADCASTS

The National Association of Broadcasters advised broadcasting stations to keep on with their foreign language broadcasts.

The Association told all stations, in a Special Bulletin that to discontinue foreign language broadcasts would "tend to demoralize large segments of our population".

"We believe it is of greatest importance that these people, who can best be reached in languages other than English, be kept reliably informed of developments as well as entertained, less they turn to shortwave propaganda of the enemy", the bulletin stated.

"A Government committee is investigating the subject. We expect the policy of the Government will be to continue foreign language broadcasts. Stations will be immediately informed of any developments."

The Association urged all broadcasters to exercise extraordinary precautions in airing foreign language broadcasts. These precautions include verification that the writers and announcers of foreign language broadcasts are persons of unquestionable integrity and loyalty; a double check in advance of all translations; and careful preservation of either script or recording of each broadcast. It has been estimated that 15,000,000 persons can be reached most effectively by foreign language broadcasts. About 200 stations scattered throughout the United States broadcast some foreign language programs.

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NU-TONE DENIES MISREPRESENTATION CHARGE

Nu-Tone Laboratories, Inc., 115 South Market St., Chicago, has filed an answer to a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission charging it with misrepresentation in the sale of devices designed to be attached to radio receiving sets and described as "aerial eliminators" and "line noise eliminators".

The answer denies that the respondent has represented, directly or through implication, that the device improves the tone and selectivity of the radio to which it is attached or that noises due to static or other causes will be reduced; that the radio will be enabled to receive broadcasts from stations more distant than would otherwise be the case; and that the use of an outside aerial or any aerial may be dispensed with without impairment to the performance of the radio, but admits that the device is represented as constituting an indoor aerial for radio reception.

The answer denies allegations of the complaint that the respondent represented on labels attached to the devices "greater distance", "perfect selectivity", "less static", "eliminates all outside wires" and "reduces static and noise".

The answer asserts that the use of statements alleged to be misleading and exaggerated has been abandoned by the respondent for more than three years and that the labels now in use contain only the simple statement of the purpose for which the device is intended. It denies that the use of the statements now admitted to be used either directly or through implication imply that the device, when attached to a radio, eliminates noises entering through the power line, improves the tone of the instrument, or removes noises due to static or electrical interference.

Hearings will be held in due course.

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THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY
WASHINGTON, D. C.
JANUARY 1, 1918

SIR:
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the purchase of land for the proposed new camp at Camp Lee, Virginia. The land in question is situated in the County of Loudoun, Virginia, and is owned by the United States Government. The land is now being used for the purpose of a military reservation. The land is now being used for the purpose of a military reservation. The land is now being used for the purpose of a military reservation.

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REPLY TO LETTER OF JANUARY 1, 1918

SIR:
In reply to your letter of the 29th inst. in relation to the matter of the purchase of land for the proposed new camp at Camp Lee, Virginia, I have the honor to inform you that the land in question is situated in the County of Loudoun, Virginia, and is owned by the United States Government. The land is now being used for the purpose of a military reservation. The land is now being used for the purpose of a military reservation.

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Very respectfully,
The Secretary of the Army

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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The "I. T. & T. Good Neighbor News", news gathered and assembled by the United Press from the American Republics is broadcast by the United Press from the American Republics, is broadcast by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation over CBS stations every week-day evening at 6:15 P.M., EST (except Tuesday). On Tuesday it will be heard at 6:10 P.M.

The "R.C.A." sign on the Radio Corporation of America building in Rockefeller Center has been blacked out for the duration of the war.

Shortwave news, measured in number of programs and total hours of broadcasting, zoomed more than 400 per cent over normal in the first 64 hours of war - according to a statistical report charted by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

The Commission en banc last Tuesday took the following action:

To preclude further complaints alleging that certain manufacturers are operating experimental radio stations for demonstration of equipment in connection with prospective sales, the Commission amended Sections 5.2, 5.3, 5.51 and 5.53 of its Rules and Regulations Government Experimental Radio Services, effective immediately. The amendments are designed to provide the Commission with a more effective control of such stations, both for the purpose of insuring compliance with intent of such regulations and enabling the Commission to pass on the propriety of the particular operation. Accordingly, Class 1 and Class 2 experimental stations are redefined, and licensees are required to file certain pertinent information with the Commission.

Declaration of a $31\frac{1}{2}$ cent dividend on the common stock of the Hygrade Sylvania Corporation brings payments in 1941 to \$2.18 $\frac{3}{4}$ against \$2.50 last year.

The Federal Communications Commission has announced that it had granted the application of the long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. for permission to increase the communication facilities between the West Coast and Honolulu. The company was granted authority to erect a new radio transmitter at Dixon, Calif. and was given permission to use three additional radio frequencies for the transmission of telephone conversations between the continent and the Hawaiian capital.

First of a series of events presented especially to commemorate Don Lee's Tenth Anniversary in Television was a two hour W6XAO film show last Tuesday night, aired from the new \$250,000 Don Lee transmitter atop Mount Lee, overlooking Hollywood. Whether or not the war interfered with this presentation has not been learned.

12/12/41

Next Tuesday, Don Lee Telecameras will go to the Olympic Auditorium ringside where they will pick up the featherweight championship bout between Pittsburgh Jackie Wilson and Richie Lemos. A series of other events throughout December will bring Don Lee's Tenth Anniversary to a brilliant conclusion, W6XAO went on the air December 23, 1931.

The Federal Communications Commission supplemented the "National Defense" section of its General Rules and Regulations with a new wartime rule dealing with "Naval instructions regarding ship radio services" which reads as follows:

"No provision of the Commission's Rules and Regulations shall, in time of war, prevent the master of any vessel of the United States from taking any action whatsoever in regard to the radio installation, the operators, the transmission and receipt of messages, and the radio service of the ship whenever in his discretion such action is necessary to carry out the instructions of United States Naval control officers and other instructions issued by the Navy Department."

Sale of portable radios and newspapers skyrocketed on Monday, first weekday of the war between the United States and Japan, the Columbia Broadcasting System discovered in a check-up of department stores and newspaper business offices, in New York City.

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CONRAD, FAMOUS FOUNDER OF KDKA, DEAD

Dr. Frank Conrad, founder of KDKA, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Westinghouse Company at Pittsburgh, died at Miami last Friday as the result of a heart attack while driving down to Florida a month or so ago. Dr. Conrad was 67 years old and leaves a widow and two sons.

His connection with radio dates back to 1912, when he put together a crude receiving set which picked up time signals sent out at regular intervals by the Naval radio station in Washington.

After the war, Dr. Conrad returned to his garage radio station and started broadcasting two-hour phonograph recordings twice a week. These programs gave the late Dr. Harry P. Davis the idea that regular broadcasts would be the means of creating a new field for radio development. They joined and created Pittsburgh's radio station KDKA.

One day a department store advertised sets on which you could hear the Conrad programs. This advertisement gave the inventor an idea. He in turn gave the idea to the Westinghouse Publicity Department. Westinghouse got a license for Station KDKA from the Federal radio authorities, a new station was built at East Pittsburgh, and commercial radio was launched.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1388

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

CHAPTER I
THE DISCOVERY OF AMERICA
The first discovery of America was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. He was an Italian explorer who sailed for Spain. He discovered the New World on October 12, 1492. This event marked the beginning of European exploration and colonization of the Americas.

CHAPTER II
THE EARLY YEARS OF THE COLONIES
The early years of the colonies were marked by struggle and hardship. The settlers faced many difficulties, including lack of food, shelter, and protection from Native Americans. Despite these challenges, the colonies grew and developed over time.

CHAPTER III
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR
The Revolutionary War was fought between the thirteen American colonies and Great Britain from 1775 to 1783. The war resulted in the colonies gaining independence and the formation of the United States of America.

CHAPTER IV
THE EARLY YEARS OF THE UNITED STATES
The early years of the United States were marked by the struggle to establish a new government. The Constitution was drafted in 1787 and ratified in 1788. The first President, George Washington, took office in 1789.

CHAPTER V
THE WESTERN EXPANSION
The Western Expansion was a period of rapid growth and settlement of the western United States. This period was marked by the discovery of gold in California and the settlement of the frontier.

CHAPTER VI
THE CIVIL WAR
The Civil War was fought between the Union and the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865. The war resulted in the preservation of the Union and the abolition of slavery.

CHAPTER VII
THE RECONSTRUCTION
The Reconstruction period followed the Civil War and was marked by the struggle to rebuild the South and integrate African Americans into society. This period ended in 1877.

CHAPTER VIII
THE GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES
The growth of the United States continued throughout the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The country expanded its territory and became a world power.

CHAPTER IX
THE WORLD WAR
The World War was fought between the United States and the Axis powers from 1914 to 1918. The war resulted in the United States becoming a world power and the establishment of the League of Nations.

CHAPTER X
THE POST-WAR PERIOD
The post-war period was marked by the growth of the United States and the establishment of the United Nations. The country became a superpower and played a leading role in the world.

December 16, 1941

PLAN FOR SILENCING STATIONS WHEN AIR RAIDS IMPEND

Plans have now been worked out to avoid further confusion and to assure the immediate closing down of broadcast stations if an air raid is threatened. It is the result of joint action by the Federal Communications Commission, the radio branch of the War Department's Bureau of Public Relations, telephone services and the Army air force's interceptor command.

Stations will be grouped by radio control areas within the regions of the interceptor commands. In case of an alarm, the interceptor command will order stations in given areas to shut down.

The orders apply to standard broadcast, high frequency, television and relay broadcast stations.

Officials said the plan should assure "speedy and accurate transmission" or orders to cease broadcasting and also should eliminate "unnecessarily imposed silences".

When all is clear, the interceptor command will advise stations in the control area to resume operations.

The department said the following, or a similar, announcement would be made when service must be temporarily suspended:

"At this time, ladies and gentlemen, radio station..... is temporarily leaving the air in conformity with the national defense program. Keep your radio on so that upon resumption of our service, we may bring you the latest information."

President Roosevelt told his press conference that newspapers and the radio should refrain from using war casualty lists in full; that is, compilations of names of those dead or wounded.

J. Edgar Hoover was appointed to coordinate censorship of all news and communications until a permanent censor is named. Attorney General Biddle explained that Mr. Hoover was merely assigned to coordinate and will not be the official censor when the system becomes effective.

In New York, the Navy took over censorship of outgoing communications within a few hours Sunday night. Twenty-five newspapermen, commissioned as ensigns and lieutenants are among 100 censors operating on four floors of the I. T. & T. Building, 67 Broad Street. The New York setup, occupying 90,000 square feet, is within a block of the principal cable and radio companies in the financial district. At the Press Wireless office, 1475 Broadway, a separate staff of censors is maintained.

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At San Francisco a smaller staff handles about 10% of outgoing press, another at New Orleans 5%. The remaining outbound file is cleared through New York censors.

International telephone messages are handled by the Navy at the source in New York and San Francisco.

Addressed "To the press and radio" was the following from Chairman Emory S. Land of the U. S. Maritime Commission:

"The U. S. Maritime Commission, in adopting a wartime policy, requests all agencies of public information to refrain from publication or announcement of anything, or the use of photographs, which contains any information, either direct or indirect, concerning the movement, position, cargoes or destination of any merchant vessels in any waters."

Assistant Secretary of Commerce Robert H. Hinckley issued the following statement to the press and radio:

"Weather information may be of value to enemy aircraft or vessels operating near American shores. The United States Weather Bureau is cooperating fully with military and naval authorities in the effort to keep useful information from passing into enemy hands. To this end it may be necessary at times to curtail distribution of weather reports and forecasts, particularly over high-powered radio stations whose broadcasts could be immediately picked up by air-craft and ships at sea. Weather Bureau Offices throughout the country will be guided by the circumstances and the relative urgency of special warnings. In order to make this co-operation effective all agencies of public information are requested to refrain from publication or announcement of weather information from sources other than official Weather Bureau Offices."

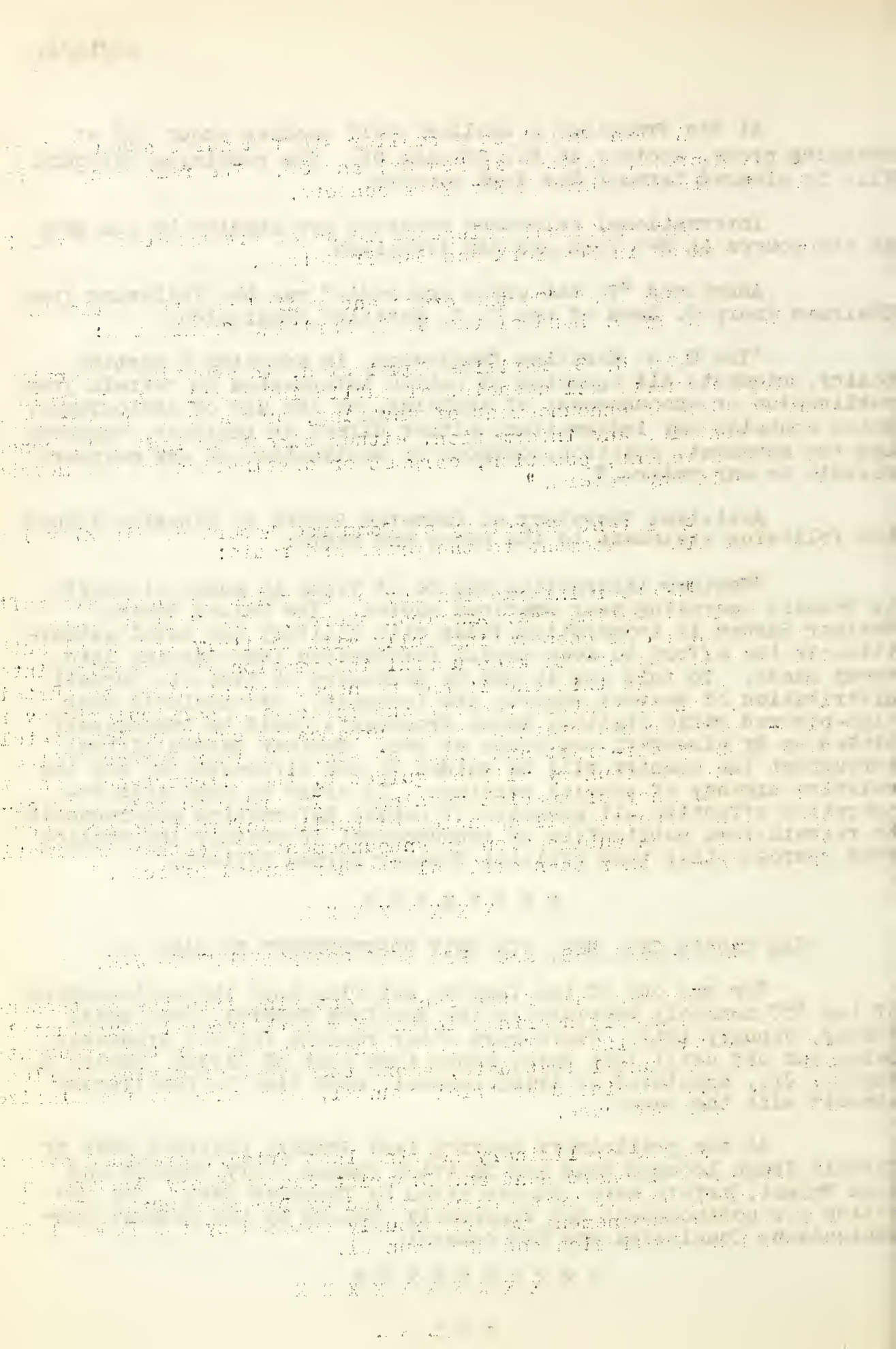
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WAR CAUSES CBS, NBC, FCC SUIT POSTPONEMENT TO JAN. 12

War was one of the factors entering into the postponement of the FCC monopoly hearings in the New York Federal Court until Monday, January 12th. There were other reasons for the arguments being put off until that date, among them that of giving Charles E. Hughes, Jr., appointed as trial counsel, more time to familiarize himself with the case.

At the preliminary hearing last Friday, presided over by Circuit Judge Leonard Hand and District Judges Henry Goddard and John Bright, briefs were ordered filed by December 29th. The CBS motion for postponement was vigorously opposed by the Federal Communications Commission and MNS counsel.

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REPEATS RADIO TO BE DISTURBED AS LITTLE AS POSSIBLE

There is still no need for the communications industry to be unduly apprehensive, Chairman J. L. Fly reassured inquirers at his press conference last Monday. When someone inquired about the Wheeler-Lee bill to amend Section 606 of the Act, by which the President through the Defense Communications Board took over radio control. The Chairman explained that the amendment was submitted at the initiative of the DCB but with the unanimous support of the Commission as well as the different departments represented on the DCB. He said it ought to be made clear that it is nothing more nor less than a defense measure. They are not strengthening the present section but rather broadening it to include wire and cable which were omitted in the statute. It will enable the Army and Navy to take over any particular facility or equipment as part of the fighting mechanism. He reiterated that there is no general plan to take over broadcasting or radio communication facilities; they will remain in private hands with the least interference as possible to their private operation. The recent Executive Order pertaining to Section 606 sets up a procedure for the Army and Navy to deal with specific problems in relation to specific facilities. As far as the question of censorship is concerned, Mr. Fly said it was hardly necessary to retell the press that the DCB is simply not going into censorship. It doesn't have that job under the Executive Order and has no plans or desire to censor.

In reply to the inquiry if Section 606 provisions included broadcasting as well as other forms of radio communication, the Chairman said that he had been speaking broadly of the whole field and was avoiding specific question of where military operations which might impinge. Serious problem on the Pacific Coast. The war has already interfered with broadcasting out there. The Navy may leave some operation in private hands or operate itself. So far as plans go and as far as he can appraise the situation, Mr. Fly's desire is to leave operation in private hands.

The FCC also has no statutory authority to engage in censorship. It might be authorized by law to do so but no one has suggested that. The current activity is in getting communications in state of preparedness and dealing with particular situations presented in particular areas. He said it was important that everybody in communications field "keep their shirts on". In the last war the Government took over the telephone system. The Chairman has yet to hear the suggestion that the Government do anything of that sort in this war. He said he speaks for both DCB and FCC in the thought that private operation should continue as far as practicable. He was simply undertaking measures and procedural means. and doesn't want any misunderstanding of what we are shooting at.

One correspondent didn't remember that telephone had been taken over in the World War. It was pointed out that telephone operation was then under the Wire Control Board. The Chairman said that there is general assumption that operation by the people running a business every day is preferable to wholesale taking over. The

former is what present plans provide. It doesn't mean that a particular line or switchboard might not be needed by the Army or Navy. Mr. Fly said that there seemed to be a misunderstanding in certain news and press services that censorship is involved in FCC-DCE plans. He denied this. Such a thing might happen somewhere else and it is not in the Chairman's province to say what the restrictions might be, but this question has no place in DCB-FCC procedure. Hence, wire services are unnecessarily alarmed and wasting energies in so interpreting our plans.

The Chairman continued that broadcasting has a close relation to public and to public psychology. For that reason broadcasters should not become unduly alarmed or spread alarm among people. "By and large, broadcasters have done an awfully fine job", Mr. Fly concluded. "Broadcasters are now probably reappraising their work in the light of not only military needs but public psychology as well. Best thing they can do is to stick to their job and keep in close touch with the problem in view of public service and other actual emergency needs."

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FCC BLAMED FOR NOT CLEANING OUT RED OPERATORS

In the debate on the Bland bill to purge the American Merchant Marine of subversive radio operators, Representative Fred Bradley, Republican, of Michigan, addressing Representative Schuyler Otis Bland, (D.), of Virginia, asked:

"And will the gentleman not join me in my personal belief and that of the other members of the committee that we felt that much of the danger in the merchant marine today from subversive radio operators is due to the fact that the Federal Communications Commission has not in the past used due diligence in cleaning out that nest of hornets?"

"I think that is true", Representative Bland replied. "I will say that we were in close touch with the results of the study of the Dies committee."

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SUGGESTS WARTIME MONOPOLY RULES COMPLIANCE

Asked if the monopoly regulations might be suspended during the war, Chairman James L. Fly said he thought that the simplest way to settle that situation under the emergency would be for the networks to write a one-paragraph letter to their affiliates to observe the regulations.

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12/16/41

TEN THOUSAND AMATEURS ALREADY ENGAGED IN WAR WORK

Hundreds of amateur radio stations are being returned to the air by the Defense Communications Board to furnish communications vital to the national defense, according to officials of the American Radio Relay League, national amateur organization at West Hartford, Conn.

All auxiliary and emergency communications services deemed necessary for OCD and defense uses will be in operation in a short time, it was stated.

Examples of the networks being authorized or planned include the civilian defense net of Westchester County, New York; the amateur communications section of the Florida State Defense Council; a communications chain of the state guard organization of California, sponsored by Governor Olson; and Connecticut's comprehensive state police network.

While normal amateur activities have been suspended due to the war, amateurs capable of performing necessary defense functions are being given special DCB authorization upon application by Federal, State and municipal officials. Where emergency networks of amateurs are already organized, activation of all stations in the net results from request and certification by the appropriate official. At the plea of local and State officials, other systems which will require the services of additional thousands of licenses amateurs are now being organized.

Nearly ten thousand licensed amateur operators are already engaged in the war effort in many branches, such as operating aboard battleships or in the Signal Corps, designing radiolocator equipment, as radio monitoring officers for the FCC, instructing Army pilots in radio communications, and similar tasks.

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BELIEVES WAR WILL ADVANCE TELEVISION

Contrary to the general opinion expressed, Chairman James L. Fly, of the Federal Communications Commission believes instead of being retarded by the war that television will continue to advance and parallel defense work.

Mr. Fly said he saw a long and successful future for television. "We cannot yet tell specifically about prospect of new stations", the Chairman added. "The problem has got to be worked out in view of emergency conditions. Television must be kept alive and ready to go when the time comes, with plenty of plant capacity and all that."

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12/16/41

LOUIS ISSUES SUMMONS TO MEET BAR ASSN. WARTIME HEAD

Keeping right up with the times, and as he usually does about this season of the Year. Louis G. Caldwell has issued the following summons to a party in honor of the newly elected president of the Federal Communications Communication Bar Association, Former FCC Chairman Judge E. O. Sykes.

Before the

Federal Communications Bar Association

A Quasi-Legal Tribunal

| | | |
|--------------------------|---|------------------|
| In the Matter |) | |
| of |) | ORDER TO SHOW UP |
| Hon. Eugene Octave Sykes |) | |
| et Uxor |) | |

PROCLAMATION

I hereby proclaim that a state of limited emergency exists in the Federal Communications Bar Association beginning

Sunday, December 21, 1941
at 5 p.m.

at
2900 Cleveland Avenue, N. W.

and continuing thereafter until you hear the all-clear siren.

NATURE OF THE EMERGENCY

The emergency arises out of the rumored election of Honorable Eugene Octave Sykes as War-President of the Federal Communications Bar Association (which election may have taken place even by the time this notice reaches you) and the ouster of Herbert M. Bingham, Est.

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Be present.
2. Don't use the A. T. & T. for your R.S.V.P. It has 42% more business than usual.
3. At your option, accompany your appearance (R.S.V.P.) with a declaration or reasons for and/or against the new president, and whether the emergency is sufficient, or sufficiently limited, to justify this step.

(Signed) LOUIS CALDWELL
(My commission expired four years ago)

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2015-2016

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12/16/41

BELIEVED FLY WILL STAND SQUARELY BEHIND NEW NIB

George B. Storer, owner of Station WSPD, Toledo, WAGA, Atlanta, and several other stations, and L. B. Wilson, of WCKY, Cincinnati, two of the best known men in the business were elected president and vice-president of the completely revived and reorganized National Independent Broadcasters, Inc. Because of the war situation the proposed convention of the organization was cancelled and the election held by telegraph.

Harold A. Lafount was continued as Chairman, E. M. Spence, of WWDC, Washington, Secretary and Treasurer, and Andrew W. Bennett, Washington, counsel.

It is believed that Chairman Fly who already has given this group, which is known to be opposed to the National Association of Broadcasters considerable encouragement, will stand squarely behind the new officers. Mr. Storer is expected in Washington soon at which time it is believe he will outline future policies of the Association and very likely confer with members of the FCC.

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COMMISSIONER TAM CRAVEN PROMOTED TO COMMANDER

Congratulations are being received by FCC Commissioner Tunis Augustus Macdonough (sometimes referred to as "Tunis Algiers Morocco", but more generally as "Tam") Craven, has been promoted from Lieutenant Commander, Retired, to Commander. He has passed his physical examinations 100%. It is believed that sooner or later he will be called into active service.

Commander Craven comes from a famous Navy family. He once remarked: "There hardly was ever a time when there wasn't a Craven in the Navy."

The story is told of Admiral Craven, Tam's grandfather, if this writer's memory is correct, first Commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, who felt so completely in possession of the place that he willed it to a relative when he died.

Tam Craven was born in Philadelphia in 1893 and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1913. He was Fleet Radio Officer of the U.S. Asiatic Fleet and went right up the ladder and finally served in the same capacity with the U. S. Fleet. He retired after about 15 years' service and later became Chief Engineer of the Federal Communications Commission.

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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A Christmas gift equivalent to one week's salary will be paid to the 6,000 employees of Hygrade Sylvania Corporation, it was announced by W. E. Poor, Executive Vice President. The order affects personnel in the executive offices in New York, all field salesmen and employees in plants at Salem, Ipswich and Danvers, Mass., and at Emporium, St. Marys and Towanda, Penna.

Five times a week NBC has set aside a five minute broadcast period for Civilian Defense instruction and news.

Wartime powers granted to President Wilson in the first World War and expected to be given to President Roosevelt by Congress include legislation which would permit him to centralize control of all communication and transportation systems.

The Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company announces that it has established radiotelegraph service between New York and Honolulu direct and between New York and Manila direct to supplement its regular service to these points via San Francisco. Permission for the direct operations was granted by the Federal Communications Commission last Friday.

Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio, says that these direct channels have been established in order to provide uninterrupted service to the Island Possessions during black out periods at San Francisco when the radio stations are inoperative.

Station KIRO, Seattle, has made arrangements to ship monthly a special complete set of records transcribed from KIRO's daily broadcasts of "Columbia's School of the Air of the Americas" to Station KFAR in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Richard G. Spencer, editor of the NBC Red Network News, has been named Photo Editor of the National Broadcasting Company, by John McKay, Manager of the NBC Press Department. Sid Desfor has been promoted to Head Photographer to succeed Tommy Webber, who resigned.

Turkish has been added to NBC's regular schedule of foreign language short-wave broadcasts over international stations WRCA and WNBI.

It was reported last week that John Paul Dickson, WCR-Mutual's representative in Berlin, Germany, had been interned, along with 14 other U. S. newsmen, by the German authorities.

George J. Vogel, Manager of CBS Manila affiliate KZPM, who returned to the United States a week before outbreak of war, compiled a pronouncing glossary of Filipino town and island names for the use of CBS war correspondents.

Suggesting Zenith portables for war emergencies, Davega who operates 30 retail stores in New York City took a half page in the New York newspapers to highlight this portion of an announcement by the Civil Defense authorities:

".....during the San Francisco alarms Monday night householders kept their radios going so as to hear any commands that might be given by defense authorities.

The Office of Civilian Defense wants you to do this, It may be of utmost importance for you to do it.

"With electric power cut off, your radio may be silenced.. in which case one of the trusty portable sets, with good batteries inside it, would be mighty handy to have around the house."

The Federal Communications Commission has granted the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company permission to establish direct radiotelegraph service between New York and Moscow, Russia, it was announced by Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio. All classes of messages will be handled over the new circuit to the U.S.S.R., the announcement stated.

Columbia's television station WCBW quickly entered the war work last week by televising representatives of the Air Raid Protection Service, the New York City Police, the Red Cross Motor Corps, the American Women's Volunteer Service and the Recruiting Section of the Army.

In addition, a copy of Mayor LaGuardia's "If It Comes" brochure was televised immediately after it was issued. The television cameras also picked up a diagram of an Air Raid Protection Service city block map prepared by Senior Post Warden Edward E. Georges, who described in detail precautions taken throughout the city.

After eight days of 24-hour, round-the-clock service, continuous since Japan's attack on Hawaii December 7, the Columbia Broadcasting System shut down at 3 A.M. as of Tuesday, December 16. This closing hour, two hours later than the pre-war 1 A.M. good-night, continues until further notice.

WABC, key station in New York City, however, continues its 24-hour broadcasting service to the Metropolitan area. Columbia's two international stations, WCBX and WCAB, also continue on 24-hour a day duty, with three half-hour lapses daily to shift positions on the wave band.

Applications Received by FCC: WGBI, Scranton Broadcasters, Inc., Scranton, Pa., construction permit to install new transmitter, directional antenna for night use, increase power from 500 watts day, 1 kilowatt night to 5 kilowatts; WJMO, WJMO, Inc., West Palm Beach, Fla., construction permit to change frequency from 1230 to 1430 kilocycles, increase power from 250 watts to 1 KW day and night; Ludington Broadcasting Co., Ludington, Mich., construction permit for a new broadcast station to be operated on 1490 kc., 250 watts, unlimited hours. Facilities WKBZ, contingent on WKBZ being granted changed in frequency.

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1. The following information was obtained from the files of the New York City Police Department, New York City, New York, on the subject of the above-captioned case:

1. In addition, a copy of "The Encyclopedia of the American Indian" was also provided to the Bureau of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, for their information and use.

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FCC HEAD ACKNOWLEDGES MUTUAL NETWORK PLEDGE

James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, has acknowledged the Mutual network's message pledging, "loyal and wholehearted cooperation" in a letter sent to the network's executives, Alfred J. McCosker, Chairman, W. E. Macfarlane, President, and Lewis Allen Weiss, Vice President, which follows:

"I read with pleasure your telegram of December 8 pledging to the government of the United States the loyal and wholehearted cooperation of the Mutual Broadcasting System in making its facilities available for whatever may be required in the public interest.

"I appreciate highly the patriotic considerations which dictated your telegram and which must now motivate all of us. Please be assured that in any contingency in which you would be helpful we shall avail ourselves of your offer without standing unnecessarily on any ceremony."

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CBS INCREASES WAGES OF ALL EARNING UNDER \$75 A WEEK

Salary increases ranging from \$104 to \$221 a year are to be given to employees of the Columbia Broadcasting System, earning \$75 a week or less, it was announced yesterday by William S. Paley, president.

The only exceptions are among CBS personnel whose salaries have been adjusted since last October 1 and those paid under a union wage scale. Formula under which the increases are to be granted: On all salary up to and including \$30.00 - 10%; On all salary between \$30.00 and \$40.00 - 7½% and on all salary between \$40.00 and \$50.00 - 5%.

The increases affect 980 employees. CBS has more than 2,000 employees, including executives, union members, and all other types of workers.

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SOUTH AMERICAN STATIONS QUICK TO BACK U.S.

"Until yesterday we collaborated. Today we offer you our alliance", was the message from Station CX14, Montevideo, one of many radiograms received by the National Broadcasting Company from its Pan American Network.

Station LR4 of Buenos Aires radioed that, "In keeping with the official attitude of our government we wish to express to you our warmest solidarity in this historic moment for the defense of liberty in America."

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Officials of XEW in Mexico City said, "We are one hundred percent with you. All our facilities will be available when you call for them."

TGW of Guatemala City radioed, "You may count on our fullest complete support."

And Caracas, Venezuela's station YV5RA assured NBC that, "You can always count on us one hundred percent."

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NBC SELLS ARTISTS SERVICE TO EXECUTIVES

The National Broadcasting Company has sold its concert and talent divisions - including Civic Concert Service, Inc., - to Alfred H. Morton, D. S. Tuthill, O. C. Bottorff and Marks Levine, four veteran NBC executives.

A new company will be formed - the National Concert and Artists Corporation - to carry on the business. It will occupy offices at 711 Fifth Avenue, with branch offices in Chicago, Hollywood and San Francisco.

In a letter announcing the sale to the several hundred artists and instrumentalists under contract to NBC, including Kirsten Flagstad, Fritz Kreisler, Serge Rachmaninoff, Ezio Pinza, and John Charles Thomas, Neles Trammell, NBC President, stated;

"After several discussions with Mr. Morton and his associates I have every reason to believe that the new company will be in a position to perform even more valuable personal service to the many talented artists under contract to NBC, particularly as no substantial changes are contemplated in the personnel who have served so long and faithfully."

In the new set-up Mr. Tuthill will be Manager of the Popular Division, Levine in charge of the Concert Department, Bottorff continuing as president of the Civic Concert Service, Inc., and Morton, Chairman of the Board of Civic Concert Service, Inc., which will become a wholly owned subsidiary of the National Concert and Artists Corporation. The management and staff of the new company bring to it years of experience in supplying talent - the raw material of all forms of entertainment.

Mr. Trammell also pointed out that the present affiliation with S. Hurok Attractions, Inc., would continue as it has in the past. The Hurok organization has under contract such attractions as the Ballet Russe, the Ballet Theater, Marian Anderson, Jan Peerce, Mischa Elman and Artur Schnabel. NBC has had exclusive booking rights to all concert talent managed by S. Hurok Attractions, Inc.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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DCB WARNS ON ACCESS TO COMMUNICATIONS PLANTS

A general wartime tightening up with regard to visiting communications establishments has been ordered by the Defense Communications Board in the following instructions from Chairman James L. Fly to "All Persons Engaged in the Wire or Radiocommunications Industry, Including Manufacturing:

"Reference is made to the attached Resolution of the Defense Communications Board restricting access to communications plants and stations. Pursuant to this resolution, no alien shall be permitted to enter any premises containing communications equipment or facilities (other than the premises necessarily open to the general public) unless such alien receives permission to do so in accordance with the procedure outlined below.

"In cases where it is desired that aliens visit manufacturing plants engaged in the execution of contracts for the Army or Navy, or engaged in scientific research and development in collaboration with the Office of Scientific Research and Development, approval must be obtained from the War Department, Navy Department, or the Office of Scientific Research and Development, as the case may be. In all other cases where it is desired that aliens shall enter premises containing communications facilities or equipment, approval must be obtained from the Defense Communications Board.

"Applications requiring approval by the Defense Communications Board shall, in the first instance, be submitted to the persons in charge of the premises to be visited. They shall be made in writing and contain the name and address of the alien and his nationality, a specification of the plants or stations desired to be visited, and the dates for which the permission is desired. Documentary evidence from the highest diplomatic or other appropriate accredited representative of the alien's native country shall be attached to this application. Such attached documentary evidence shall contain a statement by such diplomat or accredited representative setting forth the official purpose of the alien's visit to this country and the purpose for which the visit to the plant is desired and the use to which the information is to be put.

"Upon receipt by the company, such application, together with the documentary evidence attached, shall be forwarded to the Chairman of the Defense Communications Board, Room 6107, New Post Office Building, Washington, D. C. In forwarding such applications and attachments, it is directed that the company include its statement as to whether or not it is engaged in manufacturing or research for any branch of the United States Government, and if so, for which agency or agencies such manufacturing or research is being carried on.

THE STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

January 1, 1901

REPORT OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE

FOR THE YEAR 1900

ALBANY: J.B. LIPPINCOTT & CO. 1901

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"Upon receipt of these three documents by the Board, the application will be promptly considered and the company informed of the Board's action. When the Board's permission for the visit has been received, no other evidence of governmental authority will be required.

"Each company whose premises have been visited by aliens during any month shall make a report in writing to the Chairman of the Defense Communications Board on the first day of the succeeding month giving a complete list of all such aliens, stating further: the address of each such alien; the federal agency authorizing the visit; the particular premises visited; and the dates of each such visit.

"Nothing in the procedure outlined above is intended to restrict or alter the rights established by law or by contract of representatives of responsible labor organizations to visit communications companies for the legitimate purposes of labor representation, provided such representatives are citizens of the United States. Aliens may be invited by officers of the United States Government to visit plants or stations, if it is in the interest of the United States Government so to do. In such cases, the Government agency concerned, except those mentioned in the second paragraph above, should first obtain clearance through the Defense Communications Board."

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ANDY CRUSE AGAIN BUCKLES ON THE OLD SWORD

Andrew W. Cruse, Assistant Chief Engineer of the Common Carrier Division of the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission, a graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy in the Class of 1922, has been called to active service as a Lieutenant Commander in the Navy.

To fill this post while Mr. Cruse is on duty with the armed forces, the Commission appointed Assistant Chief Engineer Gerald C. Gross to be in temporary charge of the Common Carrier Division. At the same time it appointed George P. Adair as Assistant Chief Engineer on a temporary basis to serve as Chief of the Engineering Broadcast Division, to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Gross' appointment, and John A. Willoughby as Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division, on a temporary basis to fill the post from which Mr. Adair was advanced.

"Andy" Cruse was born in Bellefonte, Pa., in 1898. After finishing his course at Annapolis he also graduated from the Navy schools for optics in Washington, torpedoes, Newport, chemical warfare, Edgewood, and submarines in New London. After serving two years in the Navy, he went with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania and later with the I. T. & T. in Central and South America. Later Mr. Cruse was Chief of the Electrical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

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RADIO WILL HAVE NOTHING TO FEAR FROM NEW CENSOR

The broadcasting industry should heave a large sigh of relief that Byron Price, Executive News Editor of the Associated Press will be the new censor. It is the toughest job in the war-time intelligence service but our guess is that Byron Price, one of the fairest, squarest and most capable newspaper men in the country will come through with as few brickbats as anyone who could have been selected. Unless we are wrong, it will prove to be one of the most popular appointments the President has made.

Although Mr. Price has never specialized in radio, he has grown up with it and knows its news requirements. And though essentially a newspaper man there need be no fear of his playing any favorites. Backing Mr. Price will be "Steve" Early, the President's secretary, who for years was a star man of the Associated Press and is well known to the industry, and Lowell Mellett, formerly of the United Press and Scripps-Howard. If this trio cannot deliver the goods in this particular situation, nobody on earth can.

At best, however, Mr. Price's position will be unenviable but he is well aware of all this - he has forgotten more than many others will ever know about Washington in either war or peacetime and whatever the criticism is, will be a pretty hard person to rattle because he has all the answers.

Vice President Wallace, Attorney General Biddle and Postmaster General Walker have been drafting for presidential approval a comprehensive program for excluding military information from the press, radio, mails and all other channels of public communication.

The three officials, Mr. Early disclosed, are preparing the general outlines of the censorship program which Mr. Price is expected to put into effect within a few days.

Mr. Price is expected here today (Friday) for a conference with the Cabinet officials who are working on the censorship problem.

Mr. Early explained that the new censorship setup will differ from that in operation here in 1917-18, when all war information cleared through the bureau headed by George Creel, which had its own reporters posted in the various Government departments.

Under the new system Government news sources already established will remain open to correspondents, Early said, with the censorship operating directly in the Federal agencies concerned with defense and military information.

Individual stations and newspapers are not likely to have direct contact with Price's organization except in cases where they have an "exclusive story" not released by a Government department, Early said.

12/19/41

In announcing the appointment of Mr. Price, who is 50 years old, hails from Indiana, said in part:

"It is necessary to the national security that military information which might be of aid to the enemy be scrupulously withheld at the source.

"It is necessary that a watch be set upon our borders so that no such information may reach the enemy, inadvertently or otherwise, through the medium of the mails, radio or cable transmission, or by any other means.

"Finally, the Government has called upon a patriotic press and radio to abstain voluntarily from the dissemination of detailed information of certain kinds, such as reports of the movements of vessels and troops. The response has indicated a universal desire to cooperate.

Press and radio coverage of the war news to date "has indicated a universal desire to cooperate" with the Government, the President said.

The chief immediate effect of the Government censorship, it appeared from Mr. Roosevelt's announcement will be the establishment of strict inspection of messages crossing the country's borders through the mails, radio or cable transmission or any other means.

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MACKAY HAWAII STAFF STUCK TO POSTS THIRTY HOURS

A report in detail of last week's operations at the Honolulu station of the Mackay Radio and Telegraph Company received at headquarters of the company in New York shows that all employees stood firm at their posts during the great bombing attacks. Each man on the staff worked an average of 33 out of the first 41 hours after the attack. They handled what they described as a "deluge" of messages. There was no injury to employees and no damage to the radio property. Continuous radiotelegraph communication was maintained with both Manila and continental United States.

In response to the report Admiral Luke McNamee, President of Mackay Radio, telegraphed S. B. Maddams, his manager at Honolulu as follows: "I recognize and deeply appreciate the long hours and great risks yourself and staff have undergone through loyalty and devotion, not only to the company but to your country which is most commendable. My sincere congratulations to yourself and staff."

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DCB EXPLAINS PRIORITIES HANDLING

Coordinated plans for handling material needs for the communications industry in war time have been worked out by the Defense Communications Board in cooperation with the Office of Production Management.

In brief, here is how it is proposed to handle expeditiously the priorities problems of the radio and wire services under the present emergency:

The Defense Communications Board assumes the responsibility of acting as advisor to the Office of Production Management in all such matters. The former, on which all branches of electrical communications are represented in an advisory capacity, will undertake to formulate a program covering the overall requirements of the industry for a particular period. Further, it will recommend to the OPM or the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board, as the case may be, policies covering communications problems, make recommendations as to orders which should be promulgated in this connection, and recommend basic rules for the guidance of the various branches of OPM which process applications.

The Communications Branch of the Division of Civilian Supply is to be assigned office space in close proximity to the Engineering Department of the Federal Communications Commission. The Chief of this Communications Branch will be assisted by three engineers appointed by the DCB to serve on a full-time basis. These liaison officers will be loaned for this purpose by the FCC or other agencies represented on the DCB.

The Priorities Committee of the Army-Navy Munitions Board now maintains liaison with the OPM and will have liaison with the DCB staff for the purpose of coordinating all studies and recommendations which may have a direct bearing on priority matters of concern to the military services.

The Priorities Liaison Committee of the DCB, and the priorities representatives of other numbered committees, will continue to function on a part-time basis to consider broad questions of policy and proposals which may affect the industry as a whole or major portions of it.

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In consideration of the obvious necessity for creating an additional supply of experienced radio operators during the present war, The Federal Communications Commission has adopted an order, suspending for a further period of six months beginning January 9, 1942, the provisions of Section 13.61(c)(3) and (d)(2) of the Rules Governing Commercial Radio Operators which required that such operators possess six months' previous ship service to be eligible for employment as the single radio operator on a cargo ship.

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12/19/41

NEW MISSISSIPPI RADIOPHONE STATION AT ST. LOUIS

The Federal Communications Commission granted a construction permit to the Radiomarine Corporation of America for a coastal harbor radiotelephone station at St. Louis, Mo., to serve vessels on the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers). The Commission authorized use of the frequencies 2782 and 4162.5 kilocycles (unlimited time) and 6455 and 8840 kilocycles (daytime only). It denied that part of the application with respect to use of 6240 and 11,090 kilocycles in view of applicant's withdrawal of request for 6240 and admitted inability to use 11,090 kilocycles.

A motion to withdraw an application filed by Spencer A. and Lela C. Merrell, doing business as Waterways Radio Company, for a like coastal harbor station at St. Louis was granted October 22, 1941.

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COMMISSION GOES INTO RADIO CHARGES FOR PHILIPPINES

In a proposed report adopted last Wednesday, the Federal Communications Commission holds that higher charges for radiotelegraph messages from the United States, Guam and Hawaii to the Philippine Islands than for similar messages from the Philippines to the United States, Guam and Hawaii "constitute an unjust and unreasonable discrimination" and that maintenance of a differential in charges in connection with such westbound and eastbound traffic is an "unreasonable practice".

Accordingly, it concludes that six companies - Commercial Pacific Cable Co., Mackay Radio and Telegraph Co. of California, RCA Communications, Inc., The Western Union Telegraph Co., Postal Telegraph-Cable Co. and Globe Wireless, Ltd., - should file schedules establishing "just and reasonable charges, practices, classifications, and regulations" in connection with such service.

At the same time the Commission declares Globe's "Radio-mail" is not a just or reasonable classification of messages under Section 201(b) of the Communications Act. ("Radiomail" service, established by Globe in 1934, is not a classification of services recognized by international telegraph regulations. It embodies rates lower than for other classifications.)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The undersigned, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, hereby certifies that the following is a true and correct copy of the original document as it appears in the files of the Bureau:

100-100000

EXHIBIT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

The undersigned, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, hereby certifies that the following is a true and correct copy of the original document as it appears in the files of the Bureau:

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The undersigned, Special Agent in Charge, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, hereby certifies that the following is a true and correct copy of the original document as it appears in the files of the Bureau:

MERCHANT MARINE SEEKS AMATEUR OPERATORS

Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt is calling for licensed amateur radio operators to apply at State employment offices for free training in Marine radiotelegraphy.

Enrollment of radio operators is a part of the Nation-wide drive to recruit 40,000 trainees to man new merchant ships of the United States Maritime Commission now being carried on by State employment service offices.

"Any young man, 18 to 23 years of age, in good health, of good character, and having completed two years of high school, including one year of algebra, may be admitted and should apply at his nearest State employment office", McNutt said.

Radio students receive from \$36 to \$60 per month during the ten-month training period course, in addition to free clothing, food, quarters, textbooks, and medical and dental care.

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WIRE CONTROL APPROVED

Legislation to permit President Roosevelt to take control of telephone and telegraph facilities during the war was approved last Thursday by the House Interstate Commerce Committee.

Members said that the authority, similar to that already enacted for radio, was designed to give the government priorities where necessary over the use of telephone lines.

Committee action on this bill was halted for a time by strong opposition of some members who denounced its provisions as "ridiculous", contending it would permit the Government to seize arbitrarily the facilities of press services or telephone companies. Chairman Lea, Democrat, of California, said an effort would be made to limit the bill's power to facilities which prove essential to military operations. The administration already has broad power over radio stations and Mr. Lea said similar authority was desired over other means of communication.

In its original form, the bill would amend the Communications Act to give the President power to suspend the rules and regulations applicable to all wire or radio communication facilities or stations and permit him to close such facilities, seize and transfer their equipment or commandeer them for any use by any Government agency.

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SECRETARY GENERAL'S OFFICE
UNITED NATIONS

The Secretary General has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration. The Secretary General is also pleased to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration. The Secretary General is also pleased to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]

Secretary General

The Secretary General has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 10th inst. and to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration. The Secretary General is also pleased to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration. The Secretary General is also pleased to inform you that the same has been forwarded to the appropriate authorities for their consideration.

Yours faithfully,
[Signature]

N.Y. TIMES-WLW-MBS-KGO-CBS WIN PRIZES

In acknowledgment of the excellence of the paper's criticism of radio programs the New York Times was awarded a plaque by Variety, the theatrical trade weekly. It is the first time such recognition has ever been given to a newspaper though Variety has for years been giving prizes to radio stations which excelled in respective fields.

In addition to the Times, plaques were awarded for 1941 as follows:

For Showmanagement - CKCL, Toronto; El Mundo, Buenos Aires; WCAU, Philadelphia; WJNO, West Palm Beach; WJR, Detroit; WQAM, Miami.

For Patriotic Leadership: WLW, Cincinnati; WNYC, New York City; WRCA-WNBI, Bound Brook, N.J.; The Council for Democracy.

For Public Relations: - The Mutual Network; KGO-KPO, San Francisco; WCKY, Cincinnati;

For Regional Service: The Rocky Mountain Radio Council.
Programs: - The CBS "Forecast" Series.

With regard to the New York Times, it was said:

"Last year Variety looked and failed to find any newspaper, daily or weekly, which regularly published first-rate serious criticism of radio programs. This unrewarded search was told last December in some detail under the heading, 'The Plaque Nobody Won'. Since then John K. Hutchens has been appointed Radio Editor of the New York Times and has proceeded to publish a promising type of literate analysis of radio programs. It has long been the theory of Variety that it was singularly regrettable, from a social point of view, that the greatest medium of communication and, if aesthetes don't mind, that the greatest entertainment 'art' in the country, was going more or less uncriticized, in a serious sense, save for the efforts of Variety itself. The Times now, happily, seems to have rounded out its reviewing services and it is to be hoped that eventually other dailies may follow."

With regard to WLW:

"In giving WLW a special award for its contributions to national defense, Variety is not skipping over its achievements in other categories. The WLW Consumers' Foundation, founded in January of this year is, for example, a smart step ahead towards more constructive use of radio. It is simply that in so early deciding to do more than its nominal part in the defense program, the station went all-out. Other activities at the moment seem dwarfed.

"During the past year, WLW broadcast the war maneuvers in Louisiana and offered the privilege of rebroadcasting the programs to 25 stations in the four-state primary area of WLW.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The following is a list of the principal events in the history of the United States from 1776 to 1865. The events are arranged in chronological order, and each event is accompanied by a brief description of its significance.

- 1776: Declaration of Independence
- 1781: Battle of Yorktown
- 1787: Constitution of the United States
- 1791: Bill of Rights
- 1800: Jefferson's Election
- 1803: Louisiana Purchase
- 1812: War of 1812
- 1820: Missouri Compromise
- 1823: Monroe Doctrine
- 1845: Texas Annexation
- 1848: California Gold Rush
- 1850: Compromise of 1850
- 1854: Kansas-Nebraska Act
- 1857: Dred Scott Decision
- 1860: Lincoln's Election
- 1861: Secession of Southern States
- 1862: Emancipation Proclamation
- 1865: End of Civil War

The following is a list of the principal events in the history of the United States from 1865 to 1914. The events are arranged in chronological order, and each event is accompanied by a brief description of its significance.

- 1865: Reconstruction
- 1870: Reconstruction Act
- 1876: Election of 1876
- 1880: Election of 1880
- 1885: Election of 1885
- 1890: Election of 1890
- 1896: Election of 1896
- 1900: Election of 1900
- 1904: Election of 1904
- 1908: Election of 1908
- 1912: Election of 1912
- 1914: Election of 1914

"So ambitious an undertaking to acquaint the public with its army reveals a knowledge of Americanism, and radio's place in that Americanism, of the first order. That they carried it through without fumbling underscores their sense of showmanship."

Of Mutual was written:

"The 'public relations' of the radio industry, as a whole, is without fame. In the average large radio organization the function either is apt to be neglected or entrusted to a hopelessly unimportant hireling, or, alternatively, taken over personally by some senior officer who brings to the task a fine flair for doing things big, but wrong.

"Mutual has had a long, slow climb. Its future is still not unclouded even as it nears its first \$1,000,000 month. Mutual's public relations staff, consisting of Lester Gottlieb and a handful of persons in New York City, has done a very considerable job."

Referring to KGO-KPO, Variety said:

"There is general unanimity that head man Al Nelson is terrifically public relations-conscious. Discounting an abundance of 'stunts' which it is not the policy of these surveys to celebrate, and making allowance for a mild dementia he suffers on the subject of the new NBC building, it's clear that Al Nelson with the unflinching support of Milton Samuel, his master of ceremonies, makes it practically impossible for any San Franciscans possessing their hearing and sight to remain unenlightened about KGO-KPO."

With regard to CBS the theatrical magazine commented:

"Columbia is, of course, not alone in occasionally spending lavishly to produce special non-sponsored shows. But for the second year in a row, and with special success in 1941, its summer 'Forecast' series has revealed that a network program department can distinguish itself. The 'Forecase' programs were, week by week, better than good. The hours of planning and rehearsal, the solicitous attention to casting and production detail showed showmanship in the finest manifestation. These programs were not radio stunts, a flash in the pans, of page one stories. These were the solid meat and potatoes of radio entertainment."

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Applications Received by Federal Communications Commission:
Eastern Pennsylvania Broadcasting Corp., Scranton, Pa., construction permit for a new broadcast station on 590 kilocycles, 5 KW night and day, using directional antenna night, unlimited hours; WJZ, voluntary assignment of license from National Broadcasting Co., Inc. to Radio Corporation of America; Station KGO, San Francisco and Station WENR, National Broadcasting Co., Chicago, Ill., voluntary assignment of license from National Broadcasting Company, Inc., to Radio Corporation of America.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

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 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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A new radio transmitting tube especially suitable for operation as an ultra-high-frequency power amplifier has been announced by the Radio and Television Department of the General Electric Company, Schenectady, New York. Designated GL 8010-R, this tube when used as a class C radio-frequency amplifier, has a maximum d-c plate voltage of 1350. Maximum plate current is 150 milliamperes; maximum plate input, 100 watts; maximum plate dissipation, 50 watts, and an amplification factor of 30.

 Among the Congressmen, radio and newspaper executives sworn in as members of the District of Columbia auxiliary police force were Kenneth H. Berkeley, General Manager of WRC and WMAL in Washington; A. D. Willard, Jr., General Manager of WJSV; William B. Dolph, WOL; Norman Reed, WWDC, and Lawrence J. Keller of WING.

 The largest billings of any month in the twenty-year history of Station WEAJ were attained during November, 1941, with five new accounts added to the schedules, according to James V. McConnell, Manager of National Spot and Local Sales for the National Broadcasting Co.

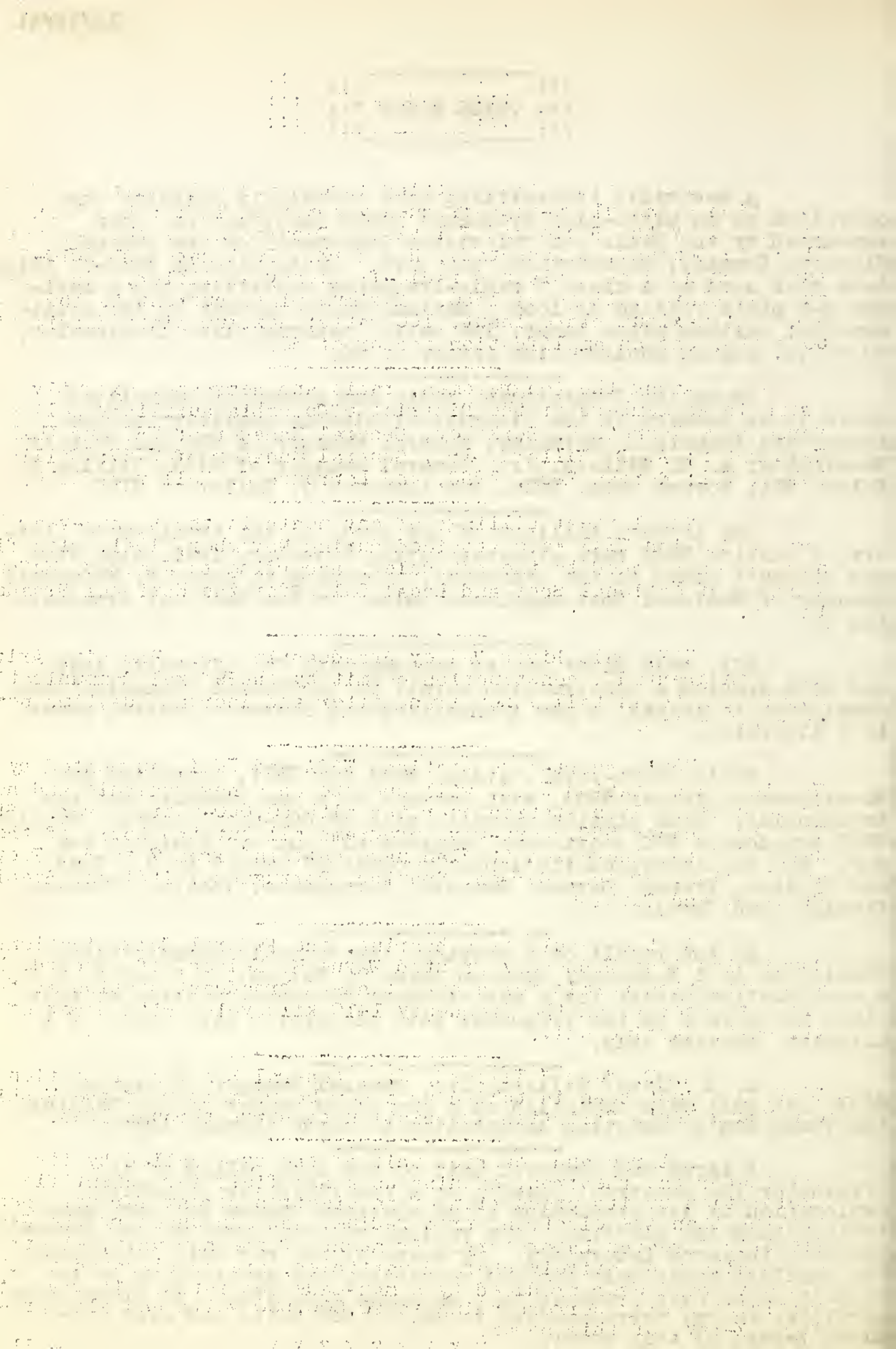
 KOY, Salt River Valley Broadcasting Co., Phoenix, Ariz., has been granted a construction permit by the Federal Communications Commission to install a new transmitter and increase daytime power to 5 kilowatts.

 NBC's short-wave stations WRCA and WNBI, augmented by Westinghouse station WBOS, will operate on a new schedule and new frequencies. Each station operates with 50,000-watts power. Station WBOS broadcasts NBC short-wave programs all but two hours of the day. NBC has increased its "language pattern" from 7 to 9. They are English, French, German, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, Swedish, Finnish, and Turkish.

 As the result of a hearing, the Federal Communications Commission last Wednesday granted Wayne M. Nelson, of Concord, N.C., a construction permit for a new standard broadcast station at that place to operate on the frequency 1410 kilocycles with power of 1 kilowatt, daytime only.

 A. D. "Jess" Willard, Jr., General Manager of Station WJSV, has just been installed as a new board member of the Washington Young Men's Christian Association to serve through 1943.

 A large and powerful unit of the type called by its originator the rheotron, opening up a new field for scientific exploration by its production of an electron stream far more penetrating than the electrons from radium, was announced by the General Electric Research Laboratory. By means of the new unit, electrons, the smallest negatively charged particles, are accelerated to the highest speed ever produced by a man-made apparatus. It gives these particles energy corresponding to 20,000,000 volts and also produces X-rays of this power.



KERSTA TO MANAGE NBC TELEVISION

Appointment of Noran E. Kersta as Manager of the Television Department of the National Broadcasting Company, effective January 1, 1942, was announced at Radio City by Frank E. Mullen, NBC Vice-President and General Manager. Kersta succeeds to the duties of Alfred H. Morton, president of the newly formed National Concert and Artists Corporation.

A pioneer in television, Mr. Kersta, who is 30 years old, has been employed in NBC television since 1935.

In succeeding years he was a student assistant engineer at the Bell Laboratories in New York City, and a student at George School of Technology, New York University and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

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CROSLEY PUTS IN NEWS PLAN WORKED OUT MONTHS AGO

An emergency broadcasting plan, worked out in a minute detail many months ago for presenting the news completely, has been announced by James D. Shouse, Vice-president of the Crosley Corporation in charge of broadcasting.

A half-page display advertisement will be carried by 42 newspapers in 23 cities of the 5 Midwest States, - Indiana, Michigan, Kentucky, West Virginia and Ohio, explaining the plan.

This emergency broadcasting plan has taken into consideration: enlarged housing facilities for an augmented newsroom personnel; additional wire service from the AP and INS news bureaus and the installation of the British Reuter's teletype machines; expert news analysts and others who have been added to the staff.

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The Contents of the December Issue of the Bell Laboratories Record are: Telephone Network Aids Air Raid Interceptors, Albert Tradup; Improved Method of Splicing Rubber-Insulated Wire, C. Shafer, Jr.; A Ten-Megacycle Oscilloscope, J. C. Edson; Terminal Equipment for the LL Carrier System, R. E. Crane; Varistors as Modulators; Station Keys for Telephones, E. C. Matthews; and Routes of Broad-Band Carrier Systems.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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No. 1390

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

Journal of Management Studies, 1986, 23(1), 7-10.

December 23, 1941

HOUSE PROVISIO ASSURES RETURNING OF FACILITIES

The House last Friday passed a bill (H.R. 6263) amending Section 606 of the Communications Act for the purpose of strengthening the provision that when the Government takes over communications facilities in wartime that there be no question about them being returned after the war. Also there was a clarification of the proviso that when facilities are taken over that they be duly compensated for.

Explaining the new bill, Representative Lea, Chairman of the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee said:

"The essential parts of this bill very closely follow the act passed for the same purposes during the World War in July 1918. The bill as reported, however, makes some changes in the provisions of the old act. The three powers given to the President are here taken from the act of 1918. The effect of the act would be that the President, when there is a state of war or threatened war, involving the United States, if he deems it necessary in the interest of national security and defense, may, during a period not later than 6 months after the termination of such state or threat of war, and not later than such earlier date as Congress by concurrent resolution may designate; first, suspend or amend the rules and regulations applicable to any and all facilities or stations for wire communication within the jurisdiction of the United States, as prescribed by the Commission; and, second, cause the closing of any facility or station for wire communication and the removal therefrom of its apparatus and equipment, and, third, authorize the use or control of any such facility or station and its apparatus and equipment by any department of the Government under such regulations as he may prescribe, provision being made for just compensation to be paid the owner. The provisions requiring just compensation are taken from the present law, which applies to radio. It is provided that the Government can make its offer, and if the owner refuses to accept it, the Government can pay the owner 75 percent of the amount offered, and the owner then has the right to go into court to recover whatever value he may be able to establish.

"I call attention to the provisions for terminating the powers conferred upon the President by this bill. The powers given the President will terminate in 6 months after the treaty of peace, or at such earlier period as the Congress may by concurrent resolution provide.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20250

TO: THE SECRETARY, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
FROM: THE DIRECTOR, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
SUBJECT: [Illegible]

[The following text is extremely faint and largely illegible due to the quality of the scan. It appears to be a memorandum or report containing several paragraphs of text, possibly discussing land management issues, but the specific details cannot be accurately transcribed.]

"I have an amendment I feel I should offer. I am not authorized to offer this amendment as Chairman of the Committee. I do so in order to clarify two provisions of the bill. One relates to the period in which the orders or regulations of the President may be operative. The bill clearly indicates the period in which the President may make the order, but I think it is subject to doubt as to when those orders shall terminate. In order to remove any doubt, I propose an amendment that will confine the operation of these orders or regulations to the period in which the President has power to exercise such authority. One effect of this amendment would be to prohibit any exercise of censorship over domestic communications by wire, so far as the provisions of this bill are concerned. The amendment I propose reads as follows:

"(g) Nothing in subsection (c) or (d) shall be construed to authorize the President to make any amendment to the rules and regulations of the Commission which the Commission would not be authorized by law to make; and nothing in subsection (d) shall be construed to authorize the President to take any action the force and effect of which shall continue beyond the date after which taking of such action would not have been authorized."

This amendment was also passed.

"It is needless to say that the committee in reporting this legislation to the House does not intend that its section shall be taken as any indication of a willingness to support governmental ownership of our communications system", Representative Wolverton, of New Jersey, said. "Our report definitely and clearly sets forth our opposition to any such policy."

"A reading of the bill will show that the committee has restricted the use of the power to a time of war or threat of war."

"I would like to point out that this bill definitely grants power to take over, to operate, to shut down, and to control any facility of communications by wire or radio, including such leased facilities as are utilized by the Associated Press, the International News Service and the United Press", Representative Boren said.

"Personally I found it possible only to agree to such sweeping grants of power to the Communications Commission after we had drawn up some safeguards which leaves the residual power with the Congress to withdraw from the Communications Commission this power at any given time, and then only out of consideration to the very important military aspects of the problem we are trying to deal with."

The bill now goes to the Senate where hearings will be held by the Interstate Commerce Committee at an early date.

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NAVY QUICKLY JUSTIFIES DELETING WEATHER BROADCASTS

Although the stations obeyed without question the order to discontinue many types of weather broadcasts, it is doubtful if many realized the importance of this until they read the following bulletin last Saturday:

"How a press news radio broadcast about weather aided operation of enemy submarines on the Atlantic Coast was revealed today by the Navy Department.

"The commanding officer of a Naval Base in the Atlantic heard a news weather broadcast specifically mention sub-freezing weather in the Dakotas and a temperature of nine degrees below zero at Duluth, points remote from the coast and apparently not concerned with naval or military operations.

"Being weather-wise the commanding officer immediately concluded that in a few days hence his patrol area would have a clear day or two with high visibility and conditions ideal for enemy submarine attack.

"Special precautions were taken in patrol work on the calculated day, which turned out as predicted, and in the course of operations it became apparent that enemy submarines had also picked up the same information and made the same deduction.

"It was pointed out that the information so inadvertently broadcast would also have been of benefit to an enemy air attack along any point of the 'weather route' in the North American continent."

Incidentally this was the first word that there were enemy submarines operating in the Atlantic as well as the Pacific Ocean.

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NOT BELIEVED FCC WILL BE MOVED OUT OF WASHINGTON

Because of the fact that the Federal Communications Commission's work is so closely related to the war effort, Chairman James L. Fly apparently is not concerned over the possibility of moving the Commission out of crowded Washington as is the case with the Patent Office, and some of the other government organizations not directly tied into defense activities.

Chairman Fly said:

"I think we made a pretty complete report of activities several months ago. The problem of removing Government departments from the Capital has been developing over a period of months but I

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

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12/23/41

don't know that any question has been given to moving any of our people. I wouldn't want to say that the Budget Bureau will do. Frankly, I have not been awfully apprehensive due to the knowledge that our activities are so related to defense activities. But again I am not forming a judgment on this matter and I don't know where they all stand procedurally."

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NEW FCC ASST. CHIEF ENGINEER HAS HAD WIDE EXPERIENCE

George Perrin Adair, who has just been appointed Assistant Chief Engineer on a temporary basis to serve as Chief of the Federal Communications Commission's Engineering Broadcast Division, has had a score of years of experience in varied fields of radio communication.

Born at Rancho, Texas, in 1903, Mr. Adair attended local schools and was graduated from Texas A & M College in 1926 with a B.S. degree in electrical engineering. Even while in high school he worked on electrical installation and repair, and held an amateur operator's license. While in college he specialized in communication engineering, taking special courses and serving as cadet captain in charge of radio training. During the period from 1921 to 1926 he attended Signal Corps officer training camps and otherwise participated in mathematical and electrical instruction, work and study.

Upon graduation from college, Mr. Adair was employed for approximately three and one-half years by the Radio Engineering Department of the General Electric Company, during which time he traveled extensively developing, designing, testing, and installing radio equipment and systems. In 1929 he became associated with Straus Bodenheimer, Texas electrical distributor, which brought him additional experience in problems of radio interference, service blanketing, cross modulation and static.

In 1931 Mr. Adair joined the broadcast engineering staff of the Federal Radio Commission. From April 1936 to August 1939, he served as Acting Assistant Chief of the Engineering Broadcast Division of the Federal Communications Commission. On August 1, 1939 he was promoted to Assistant Chief of the Broadcast Division.

In his official capacity Mr. Adair has made extensive studies of all phases of broadcast allocation, including recommendations and reports on applications, equipment, service and interference, and was active in drafting the Standards of Good Engineering Practice governing broadcast and other radio services.

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RADIC MANUFACTURERS OUTLINE VICTORY PROGRAM

A Victory program for military radio production and also civilian production in 1942 were considered at meetings in Washington last week of the OPM Industry Advisory Committee and the Radio Manufacturers' Association. Announcement was made of special radio allocations of aluminum for January, February and March 1942, continuing similar aluminum allocations begun last July. Nickel for permanent magnet speakers was allocated during the previous week, and further allocations of copper and plastics for radio during the first 1942 quarter are promised this week. The special allocations are based on the OPM policy to maintain the radio industry facilities and skilled personnel pending receipt of large defense radio contracts scheduled in March.

The all-day session of the OPM Radio Industry Committee was presided over by Jesse L. Maury, representative of the Government. Afterward there were meetings of the RMA Executive Committee the RMA Priorities Committee and informal conferences. James P. Quam, of Chicago, one of the Associations's Vice-Presidents, was unanimously nominated as a member of the OPM Industry Committee.

The industry military and civilian programs were considered at a meeting of the RMA Board of Directors in Chicago prior to the Washington industry meetings. Two members of the Washington OPM staff, W. H. Maxwell and M. E. Whitney, were there for preliminary and informal conferences.

Decisions regarding the 1942 civilian radio program, simplification, continuance of present models, and other major policies were deferred at the Washington conferences last week. In prospect is a general OPM limitation order, similar to those curtailing production of automobiles, refrigerators, etc., but for the 1942 first quarter the special allocations of aluminum, copper, etc. will be made available for new set production and also for maintenance parts.

After long months of inaction, the OPM provided for a supply of materials for maintenance and repair parts in the hands of the public, through a new "Production Requirements Plan", effective in the first quarter of 1942. This permits manufacturers to apply for materials and special ratings for maintenance parts and their sale, subject to the OPM restrictions, to jobbers, dealers and service men. The volume of such manufacture and sales will be determined later by OPM.

In the RMA Priorities Committee requests for special allocations of aluminum, copper, nickel and plastics, applications were made on a tentative production basis of 750,000 sets each month during January, February and March. The OPM aluminum authorizations for the first 1942 quarter were reduced below this basis, but general opinion is that, considering existing aluminum inventories, the special allocations will permit substantial maintenance of production in the industry during the next three months and pending formulation by OPM of the additional 1942 civilian radio program.

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, under the authority of the President of the United States, and the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, as shown in the accompanying list.

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BROADCASTERS FORGET PRIVATE DIFFERENCES IN WAR EFFORT

Putting a united patriotic effort ahead of their private differences, the heads of the various broadcasters trade organizations have organized a "War Broadcasting Council", and have notified FCC Chairman Fly that they are squarely behind him in any effort he desires them to make.

The formation of the council was the idea of George B. Storer, recently elected president of the National Independent Broadcasters, Inc., and the first meeting was held in Washington last Monday.

Other members of the Council are Neville Miller, President, National Association of Broadcasters; John Shepard, 3d, President of FM Broadcasters, Inc.; Eugene C. Pulliam, President of Network Affiliates, Inc., and Edwin W. Craig, Chairman of the Clear Channel Broadcasting Service.

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PEEBLES LIKELY HEAD OF COMMUNICATIONS PRIORITIES

It seemed settled in official circles that Leighton Peebles would head the OPM Communications branch on priorities.

Under the plan, the Defense Communications Board will act as advisor to the new Priorities Communications branch with regard to materials needed by the broadcasting industry.

Mr. Peebles, who is 58 years old, hails from Petersburg, Va., and had his engineering training at Union College in Schenectady following which he went with General Electric.

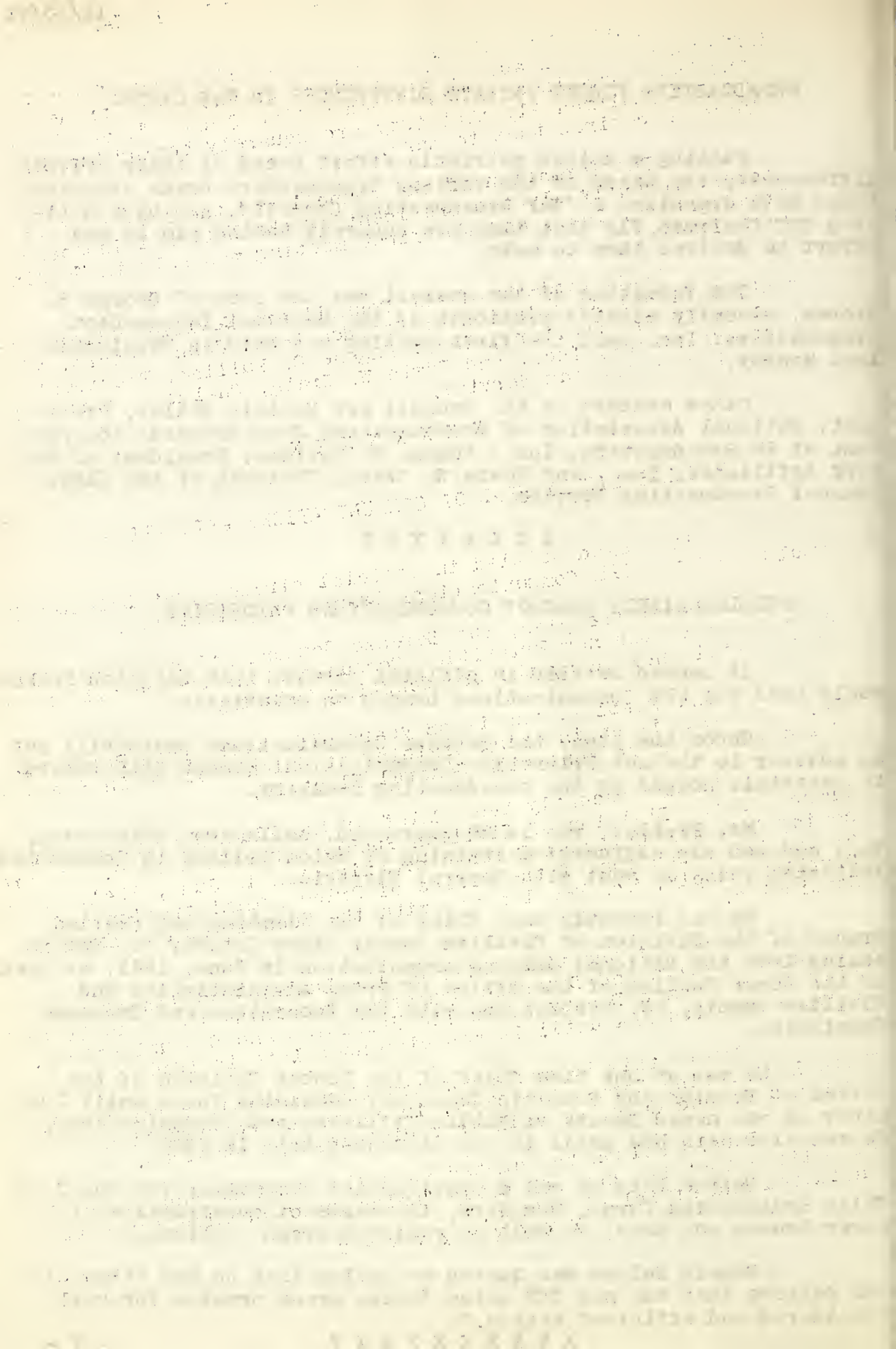
He has recently been Chief of the Plumbing and Heating branch of the Division of Civilian Supply since October 9. Before coming into the National Defense organization in June, 1941, as head of the Power Section of the Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, Mr. Peebles was with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

He was at one time Chief of the Lumber Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, remaining there until 1933. Later he was named Deputy of Public Utilities and Communications. He was also with NRA until it was disbanded late in 1936.

Before this he was a construction supervisor for the J. G. White Engineering Corp., New York, in charge of construction of power houses and dams, as well as radiotelegraph stations.

Donald Nelson was quoted as saying that he and others in OPM believe that the new DCB setup "holds great promise for well considered and efficient action."

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DOESN'T BELIEVE RADIO INDUSTRY FEARS CENSORSHIP

Again declaring that the Federal Communications Commission would give censorship as wide a berth as possible, Chairman Fly said that he had assured Byron Price, the new censor, that he would cooperate with him in every way possible.

Asked if he had heard of anybody worrying about the threat of censorship, Mr. Fly replied:

"I don't think there has been any great expression of fear. I believe everybody has been pretty realistic about it, knowing that some form of censorship was coming, and are prepared to cooperate.

"Of course the broadcast industry has its own point of view and its own specific problems but I don't think there is any great fear that it will not have those problems properly reflected and considered. I will undoubtedly talk about some of those special problems with Mr. Price."

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GAY ANNUAL PARTY HONORS FCC BAR HEAD

At his annual party - where fun is poked at all and sundry - Louis Caldwell was host last Sunday afternoon at his home in Washington in honor of the new President of the Federal Communications Bar Association, Judge Eugene Octave Sykes, and Mrs. Sykes.

Guests were much amused to find a sign over the head of Judge Sykes in the receiving line that read "F.C.B.A. War President, no limit of quasi-emergency."

Senator and Mrs. Frederick Van Nuys were in the group as were Senator and Mrs. Burton K. Wheeler, Representative and Mrs. Charles A. Halleck, Representative Luther Johnson.

Directions to the bar (a bomb shelter) were so intriguing that all who read them decided immediately that they should try it out. They read "First aid administered and no priorities."

A hint that the host read the front page of the paper was disclosed when it was suggested by placard arranged in the drawing room that the SEC be moved to Hot Springs. And it added, "Write your Congressman."

In the library a huge placard proclaimed the headquarters of the "Committee to Defend the Mackerel by Aiding Moonlight" - and so on.

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THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and development. It begins with the first settlers who came to the shores of North America. These settlers were men of courage and vision who sought a new life in a new land. They were the pioneers who laid the foundation for the great nation that we know today. Their struggles and triumphs are a testament to the human spirit and the power of the American dream.

CHAPTER I THE EARLY YEARS

The early years of the United States were a time of great challenge and opportunity. The young nation was faced with many difficulties, but it was also a time of great achievement. The first step was to establish a government that would protect the rights of its citizens and provide for the common good. This was no easy task, but the founders of the nation were determined to succeed. They created a system of checks and balances that has stood the test of time. They also established a strong federal government that has been the cornerstone of the nation's success.

:::
 ::: TRADE NOTES :::
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Efforts to secure preferential rating for police radio for municipal, state and other authorities is being made by the Radio Manufacturers' Association with the assistance of Chairman Fly of the FCC. City officials have reported difficulties in securing essential police radio apparatus in connection with the Civilian Defense work, where its need is obvious.

 No more musical numbers are being broadcast by request. This is a precaution against anyone using songs or musical selections for code.

 Visitors to the KDKA studios, which average a total of 100,000 a year, have been barred, except upon proper identification, during the war.

 Enlisted men in the U.S. Army, Navy and Marines have a little radio chain of their own, the new Star Spangled Network. These wired radio station programs will originate from Station NCMB, at Sackett's Harbor, Hollywood, and New York.

Each station will broadcast with low power in the Army post or Naval station adjacent to the USO Club in which studios are located. They are systems similar to those in use on many college campuses today.

 Station WOR will remain on the air twenty-four hours a day, seven days a week, for the duration of the War.

 Philco Distributors, Inc., New York Division, has started to reorganize Radio Manufacturers Service in the metropolitan New York and New Jersey area. An advertising campaign in newspapers, radio and telephone books will be paid for by Philco. Uniform repair charges on all makes of radios will be stressed, a plaque showing these rates will be displayed and customers will be given a standard billhead with rates printed on the reverse side. Jobstickers will be pasted on the chassis of every radio set repaired by members of the service.

 Federal excise taxes collected on radio sets, phonographs, and components, totalled \$847,148.39, compared with \$896,860.00 during the previous month of October, and with \$791,483.01 in November, 1940. The collections of last month were the first returns under the new 10 percent rate.

 DUE TO THE HOLIDAY SEASON AND THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS BEING CLOSED ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26TH.

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Chairman Fly, whose praise for the National Association of Broadcasters has been faint since the row at the St. Louis Convention, expressed more than the usual enthusiasm over the NAB Wartime Guide to stations, saying that it was "sound and constructive."

The International Telephone and Telegraph Company's new evening digest of Latin American news, which begins on WABC, Monday December 29, will be without commercials.

Isabel Manning Hewson has received more than 17,600 requests for a give-away offered on her daily WEAJ "Morning Market Basket" program on December 3, 4, 5, 8 and 9. The first day brought 3,300 letters.

The following new members have been elected to the Radio Manufacturers' Association:

Warwick Manufacturing Corporation, Chicago, Ill.; Watter-son Radio Manufacturing Co., Dallas, Texas, and The Ross Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Ill.

The Federal Communications Commission has received a request for a modification of construction permit from KSEE, Earle C. Anthony, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., for a new television broadcast station, to request commencement date of 1-15-42 and extension of completion date to 7-15-42.

Asked what the Federal Communications Commission could do if a station violated a censorship regulation, Chairman Fly replied:

"I don't know. It seems to me that is something for the lawyers to get their teeth into."

In a Christmas greeting to members of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, Paul Va. Galvin, its president, said, among other things. "This coming New Year will no doubt be different, but if we all keep our sense of proportion, our adjustments will be orderly."

The Federal Communications Commission received many complaints about radio interference of local electric origina. To such persons, it explains that it is without power to intervene, but points out that some municipalities have ordinances on the subject, adding: Many public service companies maintain investigation departments and upon request are generally willing to assist in locating the source of the trouble and in correcting it, if possible.

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FTC TONES DOWN DETROIT MAIL ORDER CLAIMS

Alfred Johnson Smith, Arthur James Smith and Paul Smith, trading as Johnson Smith & Co., Detroit, engaged in the mail order business and the sale and distribution of miscellaneous merchandise, have stipulated with the Federal Trade Commission to cease representing, by use of the words "broadcasting transmitter", or words of similar implication, that their "Wireless Transmitter Set" or other wireless transmitting device not capable of broadcasting sound such as the voice, is capable of transmitting spoken words or the articulate sound of the human voice; representing, by statements such as "Complete Two Tube Transmitter Kit", by illustrations depicting a wireless transmitter set equipped with tubes, or in any other manner, that such set is equipped or provided with tubes when, in fact, the set so described is not equipped with tubes as represented.

They also represented that there are 100,000 radio amateurs in the United States or that there are any number of amateur radio operators in this country in excess of the number actually licensed to operate by the Federal Communications Commission; disseminating any advertisement pertaining to wireless transmitter sets or kits which fails to reveal that a person is not permitted to operate a broadcasting station or set, amateur or otherwise, except by authorization or under license issued by the Federal Communications Commission; and disseminating any advertisement which fails to reveal that extreme care must be exercised in the use of the respondents' "Wireless Transmitter Set" or of any other set of similar construction, due to exposed connections or terminals and the character of the insulation of the wiring thereof and the resultant potential danger to life or health and fire hazard.

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EDITORS WOULD BAR NEWS AS COMMERCIALS

Commenting upon the inroads the radio has made since the beginning of the war on the newspapers, the Editor & Publisher says:

"We aren't yet prepared for prophecy on the eventual effect both on newspapers and the broadcasting industry, of the tremendous impact of war news on radio facilities. We doubt that anyone else in either the printed or the verbal news processes can do more than guess - but certain it is that there will be some fundamental changes in the relations of the media before many years pass.

"They are competitive, in one sense, today. The hourly, sometimes quarter-hourly repetition of news bulletins over the air most certainly creams the news headlines of both morning and evening newspapers. It emphasizes the function the newspapers must undertake of giving the audience a story which radio cannot imitate, even though for accuracy both may be equal.

"We have speculated also on the eventual effect upon the listening public of getting their radio news interlarded with commercials that occasionally rival the old patent medicine advertising for blatancy. Indeed, we suspect that some of the news program

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sponsors are indeed the old patent medicine people which find their copy barred from some newspapers and magazines. Even in triumph, war news is essentially tragic, and it must jar ears that are sensitive to ordinary human proprieties to have the story of a bombing followed immediately by unctuous advice to avoid 'sluggishness' or some other failure of essentially personal functions.

"Not knowing how many other people are offended by the combination, we'll tender this as a suggestion to the broadcasting companies: Either bar the sale of news periods for commercial sponsorship, or limit rigidly the tone and time of the commercial announcement."

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AUTO RADIO OUTPUT CUT

Government curtailment of automobile production has forced the Colonial Radio Corporation of Buffalo to half five assembly lines turning out auto radios, President Allen H. Gardner reports.

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DEFENSE HAS GREEN LIGHT IN FCC ACTIVITIES

The Federal Communications Commission is giving priority to the many communications problems which arise from the Nation's defense effort, according to an abbreviated annual report by the Commission, made public Sunday. This 66-page summary of Commission activities under the emergency also takes cognizance of the new horizons opened in the broadcast and other radio fields, as well as developments in the write services. The report is extended from the close of the fiscal year to include important happenings within recent months. One of the report's highlights may be briefed as follows:

National Defense - Typical of the Commission's augmented activities are development of new facilities and services necessary to defense; expediting wireline extensions and new radio links; providing additional frequencies for military purposes; improving the service of short-wave stations beamed on foreign countries, and, at the same time, forestalling possible misuse of existing facilities by more effective ether policing, banning amateur communication for the duration of the war, and checking the citizenship of more than 150,000 radio operators and communications employees. All such defense work is in close cooperation with other Federal agencies, as well as with the industries and operators concerned.

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Testimony before S.C.C.
blue showed he sold
Lock stock
and barrel
our affiliation
and penalties
contracts
assignable
Testimony before S.C.C.
at June

HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

2400 CALIFORNIA STREET

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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December 30, 1941

ALL ALIEN ENEMY SHORT-WAVE SETS TO BE SEIZED

The Department of Justice ordering the Japanese, Germans and Italians in the West Coast states to give up their short-wave receivers and transmitters is just a forerunner of a similar demand upon enemy aliens on the East Coast and throughout the entire United States. Cameras are included in the sweeping order.

The Federal Communications Commission foreign broadcast monitoring service will ferret out any sets that have not been turned in and though no penalty has as yet been fixed for those violating the orders, it will unquestionably be very severe. Arrest would follow and probably internment for the duration of the war.

The first order, which will be followed today or tomorrow for other sections of the country, applied to states in the Ninth Corps Area of the Army - California, Washington, Oregon, Montana, Idaho, Utah and Nevada. It was hurriedly issued, it was understood, because of disquieting reports reaching Army headquarters in connection with the recent submarine attacks on merchant ships off the California coast.

Because of the summary nature of the order, Department of Justice officials expect confusion in its enforcement, but it was said that no other course was open than to cope promptly with the situation. In San Francisco and other Western cities the Japanese and others were reported to be rapidly turning in their sets to the police, who will probably pass them along to the Department of Justice and the FCC.

The Attorney General defined a short wave radio set as one receiving messages sent on a frequency of 1750 or more kilocycles or 540 kilocycles or less.

The order declared that "no enemy alien who is found in possession of any short wave radio receiving set will be excused in any manner on the ground that he did not know that the set was a short wave radio receiving set."

All radio sets and cameras are to be forfeited to the United States Government if not surrendered willingly. Receipts for surrendered apparatus will be issued by local police.

In issuing the order confiscating short wave radio sets Attorney General Biddle warned employers not to discriminate against foreign born:

"I am sorry to say," declared the head of the Justice Department, "that numerous instances have come to the attention of the department...of employers discharging workers because of some vague 'suspicion' that they may be disloyal aliens, and even because they have 'foreign-sounding' names!"

"To bar aliens from employment is both short-sighted and wasteful. Our country needs the skills and services of every able-bodied and loyal person, citizen or alien, and to deprive it of such services is an economic waste and a stupid error.

"It is the stated policy of the Federal Government that there shall be no discrimination in the employment of workers in defense industries because of race, creed, color or national origin.

"Under law, there is only one restriction: In the case of secret, confidential or restricted government contracts, and in the case of contracts for aircraft parts or accessories, the employer must secure permission from the head of the Federal department concerned for the employment of aliens."

Lloyd A. Free, Director of the FCC foreign monitoring (or propaganda listening) service, returned to Washington last week from London aboard the Pan American Airways Atlantic Clipper. Mr. Free said that his trip had been quite successful but declined to amplify his statement beyond pointing out that he had had a "full discussion" of his trip when he left here Nov. 21 to fly to Europe. At that time he said the office he planned to establish by using the facilities of the British Broadcasting Company would send reports here on any information or intelligence that could be sifted from broadcasts within Germany and Italy. He also declared that "the office will be essentially a part of the United States Government intelligence service, as we want to know the propaganda strategy of the other countries."

The Columbia Broadcasting System will dedicate WCRC, first of its two new 50,000 watt international short-wave stations to be completed, with a one-hour program beamed to Latin America - - beginning at the stroke of Midnight, EST, New Year's Eve.

William S. Paley, CBS President, will deliver an address in English to the radio audience of the neighbor republics. Edmund A. Chester, Director of short-wave broadcasting and Latin American relations, is to speak briefly in Spanish.

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WRUL GETS BIG BOOST IN "LIFE"

"Propoganda from the U. S. A. - the Nazis hate and fear Boston's station WRUL" is the caption of three pages of pictures and an article in a recent issue of LIFE. The article reads:

"Not many Americans realize the U. S. is waging a mighty war of propaganda against Adolf Hitler and his allies. U. S. propaganda, however, is quite a different thing from the mixture of Jew-baiting, personal abuse and chest-thumping boasts that sprays nightly from the short-wave stations of Berlin and Breslau. The best propaganda that the U. S. has is the truth. Night and day eleven U. S. short-wave stations, of which the most powerful is Boston's WRUL, are sending large doses of this commodity to millions in Europe, Africa, Asia and friendly Latin America. Recently, for instance, the Nazi propaganda stations dropped the subject of South Russia after their retreat from Rostov. WRUL's big staff of broadcasters took to the air and hammered home the Rostov defeat in 24 languages. Again, at the moment when General Maxime Weygand was deposed from his North African command, WRUL broke through Vichy's censorship and spread the news in French and Arabic. Many African desertions resulted. WRUL's celebrated Yugoslav announcer, Dr. S. S. Petrovitch, is a hero of the present Serbian revolt. His broadcasts caused the Germans to issue a statement accusing WRUL of "interfering in the affairs of a sovereign nation."

It is the policy of the Federal Government to encourage the development of the national economy and to provide for the welfare of the people.

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"WRUL is run by a radio genius named Walter S. Lemmon who was at the 1919 Peace Conference with Woodrow Wilson and later made millions by inventing single-dial tuning. It is a nonprofit, noncommercial station, supported by Lemmon, gifts from foundations and worldwide listeners. Its staff is largely made up of ardent young refugees and students. Its two transmitters, of 50,000 and 20,000 watts, are a team equaled only by Radio Moscow. Lemmon is stepping up power to a total of 150,000 watts and is talking of an eventual 250,000, which will make WRUL the loudest voice ever heard around the planet."

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SEES DIFFICULTY CHANGING OVER SET MAKING PLANTS

Quite a problem is seen by Dr. W. R. G. Baker, Vice President, General Electric Company, in adapting set making establishments to military uses.

"It is with the facilities normally used for radio receivers that the industry will probably experience the greatest difficulty in converting to defense production. These facilities are normally geared for mass production, utilizing female labor with the production rate controlled by the flow of material", Mr. Baker explained.

"Usually these factories have a minimum of machine tool equipment, use standardized parts produced by other specialized plants, and produce a product in whose manufacturing cost the engineering content is generally low.

"This type of plant is not readily adaptable to defense requirements and very little can be done to make the facilities more adaptable. The solution is rather the design of military equipment that can be manufactured with these facilities. This is neither a quick nor an easy undertaking, but the industry has made some progress."

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I. T. & T. "GOOD NEIGHBOR" BROADCASTS BEGIN

A daily broadcast of news from the Latin American nations was started in New York on last Monday by the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. The program is called I.T.&T. Good Neighbor News and will be heard over Radio Station WABC Monday through Friday, 6:10-6:15 P.M. The news will be supplied and prepared for broadcast by The Associated Press.

In announcing the broadcast, Mr. Frank C. Page, Vice President of I.T.&T., said that such a program had been under consideration for some time but that the coming of war and the great additional importance which that lends to daily occurrences in the Latin American nations, hastened arrangements. Mr. Page stated also that this was a "round trip affair" inasmuch as I. T. & T. has been handling since last spring nightly 15-minute world news broadcasts over the radiotelephone channels for re-broadcast in South America under sponsorship of the American Chambers of Commerce in Buenos Aires, Montevideo and La Paz.

A similar Good Neighbor News program is sponsored by the I.T. & T. over Radio Station WJSV, Washington, D. C., also from 6:10 to 6:15 each evening with news prepared by the United Press Association.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

1900

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, I, the President of the United States, in Executive Order, do hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

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INDUSTRY HAILS RYAN AS CENSOR - HAPPY SELECTION

Great assurance seems to have been given the broadcasting industry, which has been pretty jittery on the subject, in the naming of John H. Ryan, of Toledo, Vice President and General Manager of the Fort Industry Company, as censor of radio broadcasts. Mr. Ryan is one of the most competent and highly respected men in the industry. He has made a great success in his own business and the general opinion is that he is an ideal man for one of the toughest positions in the Government information service.

The appointment was entirely unsought by Mr. Ryan, having been recommended for the place by the key men in the radio industry. Mr. Ryan dropped everything instantly and was in Washington and on the job before hardly anyone knew that the appointment had been made. He is working directly with Byron Price, Director of Censorship. Mr. Ryan's title in fact is Assistant Director of Censorship.

Seen here shortly after his arrival in the Capitol, Mr. Ryan's big problem - which is also the worry of Mr. Price and John H. Sorrells, Executive Editor of the United Press, another newly appointed Assistant - appeared to be in finding working quarters. Mr. Price first was assigned to a little office next to that of the Postmaster General, then to a couple of different offices in the new Post Office Building, which is the same building in which the FCC and the Interstate Commerce Commissions are housed. One report was that the Censorship people might land in the Apex Building. Another was that the FCC would be moved out of its present happy home to accommodate the censors.

Asked about this at his weekly press conference, which by the way Mr. Ryan attended, Chairman J. L. Fly, Chairman of the FCC, seemed to doubt that the Commission would be disturbed saying:

"I certainly think that the Office of Censorship ought to have plenty and good space but I don't believe we will run into any conflict either actually or potentially there. We have been in a tough situation on our own space problems. I think we have as many as nine engineers in one room now. I suspect that my office is the only one where there is any real space in the whole establishment.

"We might have to cut it up to provide for 20 engineers. We are going to have a substantial number of people on this priorities problem and the OPM people will be working with us so we ourselves will have not only a continuing problem but one which is quite aggravating, but I didn't hear of any inconsistent position between this office and Censor. I don't think there is any suggestion of that kind and I have some reason to believe that they have their eyes on space in another spot."

The correspondents then turned to Mr. Ryan and asked him about the situation.

"Well, we would like to have some place to put our feet under the desk," he said.

"Under, Mr. Ryan?", a newspaperman queried.

"I think that is significant too", Chairman Fly interjected, "Mr. Ryan wears no spurs".

One opinion expressed was that if anybody moved out of the building it would not be the FCC, whose work would be closely related to the censorship, but the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Asked by the writer if his work would be confined to news broadcasts, Mr. Ryan replied in the negative. He said questionable program scripts would be scrutinized as well.

The new Assistant Director of Censorship is 57 years old, was born and raised in Toledo, O., and is a Yale graduate. As Vice President and General Manager of Fort Industry Co., he was in charge of WSPD, Toledo; WWVA, Wheeling; WMMN, Fairmont, W. Va.; WLOK, Lima, O.; WHIZ, Zanesville, O., and WAGA, Atlanta. Mr. Storer is President of the Fort Industry Co., and is Mr. Ryan's brother-in-law.

For a time after leaving College, Mr. Ryan was Secretary of his father's concern Arbuckle-Ryan Company of Toledo, manufacturers of agricultural equipment and railroad supplies. With Mr. Storer, Ryan was for a period engaged in the gasoline business - the Fort Industry Oil Company. They began using radio as an advertising medium and finally bought the station WTAL, changing it to WSPD. In 1928 WGHP was purchased in Detroit, but after three years it was sold to the King-Trendle interests and now is WXYZ. In 1931 the gasoline business was sold. WWVA was purchased and placed under Mr. Ryan. In 1932, CKOK, which later became CKLW, was established in Windsor, Ont., serving the Detroit area. It was later disposed of. In 1935 WMMN was purchased and in the fall of 1938 WLOK joined the Storer-Ryan group. A year later came WHIZ and last year WAGA was acquired.

Mr. Ryan is residing temporarily in Washington but later may move his family to the Capitol.

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A call for more than 200 qualified young men in the Army's Seattle-Alaska radio communications system was issued at Fort Monmouth, N. J., headquarters of the Signal Corps.

Special inducements, the announcement said, included allowances of \$2.35 a day at Seattle and \$4 a day in Alaska in addition to pay, rations and quarters. The enlistment requirements are high and include ability to send and receive messages in the international Morse code, typewriting skill and a high school education or its equivalent.

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President Roosevelt complimented the radio stations and newspapers on the way they had complied with censorship suggestions. Mr. Early said Mr. Roosevelt was very much pleased and commented several times upon the fact that Prime Minister Churchill's trip was not announced before his arrival here and that his departure for Ottawa had not been mentioned until Mr. Churchill had arrived there.

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DUE TO MOST OF THE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS BEING CLOSED ON THURSDAY, JANUARY 1, THERE WILL BE NO ISSUE OF THIS SERVICE ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 2.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
DO hereby certify that the following is a true and correct copy of the original as the same appears on file in the Department of the Interior.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Secretary of the Interior has hereunto set his hand and the seal of the Department at Washington, D. C., this 1st day of January, 1900.

JOHN D. COVILLE, Secretary of the Interior.

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WARTIME STANDARD FREQUENCIES ANNOUNCED

The wartime standard frequency service of the National Bureau of Standards station WWV has been extended to include another carrier frequency (15 megacycles). Temporary equipment is still in use while a new transmitting station is being built. The broadcast is continuous at all times day and night from 1-kilowatt transmitters, and carries the standard musical pitch and other features. The radio frequencies are:

5 megacycles (= 5000 kilocycles = 5,000,000 cycles) per second

15 megacycles (= 15,000 kilocycles = 15,000,000 cycles) per second.

The standard musical pitch carried by the broadcasts is the frequency 440 cycles per second, corresponding to A above middle C. In addition there is a pulse every second, heard as a faint tick each second when listening to the 440 cycles. The pulse lasts 0.005 second, and provides an accurate time interval for purposes of physical measurements.

The 440-cycle tone is interrupted every five minutes for one minute in order to give the station announcement and to provide an interval for the checking of radio measurements based on the standard radio frequency. The announcement is the station call letters (WWV) in telegraphic code (dots and dashes).

The accuracy of the 5 and 15-megacycle frequencies, and of the 440-cycle standard pitch as transmitted, is better than a part in 10,000,000. Transmission effects in the medium (Doppler effect, etc.) may result in slight fluctuations in the 440-cycle frequency as received at a particular place; the average frequency received is however as accurate as that transmitted. The time interval marked by the pulse every second is accurate to 0.000 01 second. The 1-minute, 4-minute, and 5-minute intervals, synchronized with the seconds pulses and marked by the beginning and ending of the announcement periods, are accurate to a part in 10,000,000. The beginnings of the announcement periods are so synchronized with the basic time service of the U. S. Naval Observatory that they mark accurately the hour and the successive 5-minute periods; this adjustment does not have the extreme accuracy of the time intervals, but is within a small fraction of a second.

In general, during the winter day, the 5-Mc carrier frequency can be used at all distances out to about 1000 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 700 miles; the 15-Mc carrier frequency is usable from about 800 to 5500 miles, and the 440-cycle tone from about 800 to 4000 miles. During the winter night, i. e. between about 8 PM and 6 AM E.S.T., the 5-Mc carrier frequency is usable from about 700 to 7000 miles and the 440-cycle tone from about 700 to 5000 miles; the 15-Mc broadcast is not usable during the winter night, except for the short-distance ground wave (see below). During the summer day, the 5-Mc carrier frequency is usable at all distances out to about 400 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 300 miles; the 15-Mc carrier frequency is usable from about 900 to 3000 miles and the 440-cycle tone from about 900 to 2500 miles. During the summer night before midnight EST, the 5-Mc carrier frequency is usable out to about 2500 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 1400 miles, except for a period of 2 or 3 hours before sunrise when it is difficult to receive at distances between about 50 and 400 miles; the 15-Mc carrier frequency is usable from about 1000 to 7000 miles and the 440-cycle tone from about 1000 to 5000 miles.

Besides the distances covered by the sky wave as just described, the

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ground wave provides coverage at short distances as follows. At all times, the 5-Mc carrier frequency is usable out to about 100 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 50 miles; and the 15-Mc carrier frequency is usable out to about 70 miles and the 440-cycle tone out to about 35 miles.

The service from the temporary transmitters will continue for some months. It will be continuous except for such breakdowns as may possibly occur because of the use of temporary apparatus. As rapidly as possible the Bureau is establishing a new station to provide more fully than in the past standard frequencies reliably receivable at all times throughout the country and adjacent areas.

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NEWSPAPER HEARING STILL SET FOR JANUARY 8

The Federal Communications Commission's inquiry into newspaper ownership of broadcasting stations apparently will resume Thursday, January 8, the war to the contrary notwithstanding. Chairman Fly said last Monday that he was under the impression that the Newspaper Committee wanted additional time but added that as far as he knew there had not been any formal request from them.

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HOW COME, JAPS ON U. S. WAVE FCC ASKED?

The question was raised at the Federal Communications Commission as to how it was that the Japanese could use an American frequency and be permitted to get away with it? This was on the broadcast to the Philippines that San Francisco was being bombed.

It was said at the Commission that there had been some interruption reported on a broadcast of one of our international stations to Manila and that they were looking into it and expected soon to have a full report in the matter.

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SMOKE EATERS RADIO CLUB FORMS

Out in Pawhuska, Okla., is located the headquarters of the Smoke Eaters Radio Club, a nation-wide organization of "ham" radio operators connected with the fire service. The service which "ham" operators have performed in connection with disasters in recent years is generally recognized. Where earthquakes and tidal waves have occurred, the first word to the outside world was oft-times by these amateur radio operators. They were the means of securing help promptly and they provided the much needed means of inter-communication between relief organizations and stricken communities.

The Smoke Eaters Radio Club would be of tremendous value to the fire service following air-raids. No matter how destructive a blitzkrieg may have been there will still be plenty of amateur stations to maintain contact between fire fighting forces and other defense and emergency bodies. The Club deserves encouragement and support. (Fred Shepperd in September Fire Engineering.)

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There were several hundred people present at the meeting. The speaker, Mr. J. H. [Name], was very popular and his address was well received. The meeting was held in the [Location] and was very successful.

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THE [Name]

12/30/41

PRIORITY MACHINERY UNDER CONSIDERATION

Asked if he had anything to give out about the Defense Communications Board, Chairman J. L. Fly replied:

"No, we are getting out a little order in a matter which is of no great interest and for that matter of no concern to the industry - maybe of some little general interest. It may be out in a day or two."

"Is that priority machinery worked out yet?", the Chairman was asked.

"I'm not sure", he replied. "As you know the OPM is going through some reorganization pains over there and I don't know whether they are entirely clear as to how they want to do their particular end of the job. We ourselves are, our plans are definite and, for that matter, the framework of the plan over there is definite. At the moment there is some question as to where the communications section there will be located and to whom it will be responsible. That is in particular, I think, whether it will be responsible to the Director of Civilian Supply or directly to Mr. Knudsen. I have not heard that this has been clarified but I assume that it will be very promptly and of course we hope to get moving on the whole thing."

"Have you heard the report that is going around that the broadcasting industry is going to meet with Mr. Ryan and possibly yourself on war set-up and censorship?", Mr. Fly was asked.

"No, I don't think I have", he replied.

"Do you think such a conference would be helpful?", the Chairman was asked further.

"I assume there will be continuing conferences", he concluded. "I have had some talks here with different individuals and leaders of the industry and trade association people from time to time - generally on more or less specific angles of the matter and I know there will be continuing contact. However, the question which you are posing, I think, is whether or not there is a formal conference arranged in round-table fashion, and as far as I am concerned the answer is no."

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The Defense Communications Board has prescribed that all ship radio stations and facilities shall be subject to use control supervision inspection and closure by the Navy Department.

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All of its employes in the armed forces received a Christmas gift of a week's salary at their former rate of pay, the Hygrade Sylvania Corp., New York City announced.

The corporation likewise gave Christmas checks amounting to one week's salary to each of its 6,000 employes in plants at Salem, Danvers, and Ipswich, Mass., and Emporium, St. Mary's, and Towanda, Pa.

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THE HISTORY OF THE

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12/30/41

PRESIDENT JOINS IN OPENING RADIO TO AUSTRALIA

An exchange of messages between President Franklin D. Roosevelt and Prime Minister J. H. Curtin of Australia featured the opening by RCA Communications, Inc., of the first direct radiotelegraph service between Australia and the United States.

Others participating in the opening were the Hon. R. G. Casey, Australian Minister to the United States; James Lawrence Fly, Chairman of the U. S. Federal Communications Commission; the Hon. Senator W. P. Ashley, Postmaster General of Australia; David Sarnoff, President of the Radio Corporation of America; Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord, RCA Chairman of the Board; W. A. Winterbottom, Vice President and General Manager, R. C. A. Communications, Inc., and Sir Ernest T. Fisk, Managing Director, Amalgamated Wireless Australasia.

The texts of the messages follow; in part:

"The opening of a direct radiotelegraph circuit between Australia and the United States normally would be an event of great interest to our respective peoples. Today, however, the event which we celebrate assumes proportions that extend far beyond its peace-time significance. The deep-rooted and sturdy friendship which has existed between us has survived the years because it has been nurtured in the principles of democracy. In my opinion this new link will serve not only to facilitate the more rapid exchange of communications between the United States and Australia but to serve notice on the axis powers that the free peoples of the world are leaving nothing undone effectively to guarantee, through spiritual and physical unification, an ultimate victory which lies ahead of us.

"I extend my greetings to you personally and to you as the representative of the people of Australia. Mr. Churchill, who is staying with me, joins in these greetings, and we give you our assurance that we consider the safety of your great commonwealth as a definite essential in every plan of defense and in every plan of offensive action against our common foes.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT "

"The inauguration at this time of direct radiotelegraph service between the commonwealth of Australia and the United States of America has a profound and far-reaching significance. It not only serves to forge another link in the chain of friendship that binds together two great English-speaking nations, but also symbolizes the unity of purpose for the accomplishment of a common task to which your country and mine are dedicated. I send you my most cordial greetings on this momentous occasion.

DAVID SARNOFF"

"I am especially happy that a dream has come true by the opening of our radio circuit with your great country. I have only pleasant memories of my visit to Australia. Please transmit my greetings to Lady Fisk; Their Excellencies, Lord and Lady Wakehurst; former Prime Minister and Dame Mary Hughes; my friend, former High Commissioner to this country, Herbert Brookes and his wife at Melbourne; Mr. and Mrs. Molesworth; Mr. and Mrs. Hooke; and Mr. and Mrs. McClure Smith of the Herald.

J. G. HARBORD"

"The establishment of direct radiotelegraph communication between Australia and the United States marks a new epoch in Pacific relations and will inure to the everlasting benefit of both peoples. Please accept my sincere felicitations.

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W. A. WINTERBOTTOM"

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of the growth of a great nation from a small colony of English settlers. It is a story of the struggle for freedom and independence, and of the development of a new form of government.

The first settlers in the United States were English. They came to the New World in search of a better life, and they found it. They established colonies, and they grew in number. They fought for their rights, and they won them. They created a new nation, and they made it great.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS

The first settlements in the United States were established by English settlers. They came to the New World in search of a better life, and they found it. They established colonies, and they grew in number. They fought for their rights, and they won them. They created a new nation, and they made it great.

The first settlements in the United States were established by English settlers. They came to the New World in search of a better life, and they found it. They established colonies, and they grew in number. They fought for their rights, and they won them. They created a new nation, and they made it great.

The first settlements in the United States were established by English settlers. They came to the New World in search of a better life, and they found it. They established colonies, and they grew in number. They fought for their rights, and they won them. They created a new nation, and they made it great.

THE STRUGGLE FOR INDEPENDENCE

The struggle for independence in the United States was a long and hard one. The colonists fought for their rights, and they won them. They created a new nation, and they made it great.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE NATION

The development of the nation in the United States was a process of growth and change. The country grew in size, and it grew in power. It became a great nation, and it made a great contribution to the world.

12/30/41

ZENITH TO DEVOTE MAJOR PRODUCTION TO DEFENSE

It is expected, according to Commander E. F. McDonald, Jr., President of the Zenith Radio Corporation, that the rapidly increasing defense requirements for radio apparatus will be greater than the present capacity of the entire industry. It will, therefore, be necessary for Zenith to devote the major part of its efforts to the production of electronic equipment for defense. Present indications are that the industry will be taxed, not only to its limit for defense work, but expansion and additional shifts will be required to meet the Government's needs.

"Fortunately, our facilities are ideal for such a program, and the experience being gained during this emergency will be of incalculable value to our organization after the termination of hostilities, when the electronics industry will, in our opinion, be one of the main three industries to lead business back to normal", Commander McDonald said.

"Zenith has just put on the market a radically new development in a battery and line-operated Portable which receives not only broadcast, but short-wave European stations, in the home, on trains, on boats, in planes and other metal-shielded structures. This new standard and short-wave Portable has been coming through our laboratories for over two years, but deliveries have just started this week. This product will be invaluable, not only in blackouts, but for our forces in foreign or isolated areas where the men want to listen to home news and standard broadcast does not penetrate.

"The Zenith Radio Corporation reports a consolidated operating profit for the first six months ended October 31, 1941 of its current fiscal year, amounting to \$1,150,073 after depreciation, Excise taxes and liberal reserves, but before provision for Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes, as per the company's books. After deducting estimated Federal Income and Excess Profits Taxes, based on present existing regulations, the net profit will amount to approximately \$754,533."

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ADVANCE TIPS FOR LISTENERS ON SPECIAL WAR NEWS

Alert CBS listeners can detect the operation of the system to warn technicians at every station on the network that special news will follow.

Five minutes before a regularly scheduled broadcast goes off the air, an unobtrusive tone signal is added to the sounds of the program, just a little less loud than the level of the program which the listener is hearing.

Three short dashes indicate that special bulletins will follow the end of the current show. Five short dashes means the news to be heard is more than usually important.

One long tone advises technicians over all the CBS network that an urgent announcement will be made, not in five minutes, but at once. Ten seconds after that dash of tone is heard, whatever is being broadcast is interrupted so that vital information may go out to the country.

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12/30/41

DR. ANGELL APPROVES NBC SCHOOLROOM TRANSCRIPTIONS

After four years of experimental study in the field of radio education through recorded programs, the Public Service division of the National Broadcasting Company established a transcription service for the nation's classrooms.

The four-year research project was conducted under the direct supervision of Dr. James Rowland Angell, NBC public service counselor and former President of Yale University.

"Results indicate," Dr. Angell said, "that radio recordings are an effective supplement in affording background information for the student, motivating his interest in a subject and stimulating a desire for further study. They also serve to remove some of the difficulties inherent in the presentation of classroom broadcasts simultaneously to the classrooms of an entire nation."

Dr. Angell pointed out that network broadcasts presented during school hours present obvious difficulties. These are the differences in time zones from coast to coast, lack of uniformity in classroom schedules where the rotating plan is used and variations in curriculum and course content."

"All of these problems," he said, "present arguments in favor of the recording, for no one series of network broadcasts for the schools can hope to serve the teachers of an entire nation at the hour best suited to their needs and with subject matter best adapted to their requirements. The recording, offering a permanent transcription of educational material available for preliminary audition by the teacher and for repeated playings in part or as a whole, at any time, solves these problems most effectively when proper utilization methods are observed."

"To determine the most desirable utilization methods, practical experiments were conducted in actual classrooms in several sections of the nation under NBC auspices. A striking result of these tests was the unanimity of impression made by each recording upon any class. In many instances, more than 80 per cent of the essential facts were recalled by the students, with pupils strongly in favor of the recordings. In every case, pupils and teachers jointly agreed that recordings generally increased the scope of the course of study.

In establishing this educational recording service, NBC's plans are governed by the desire to supplement the effectiveness of a large and varied offering of public programs presented over NBC networks during out of school hours, direct into the classrooms of the nation at a time best suited to the individual requirements of all schools, large and small.

Dr. Angell indicated that permanent central libraries for the circulation of recordings on a loan basis will be established in key cities of the country. He predicted that educational recordings of network broadcasts will be as widely accepted in the future as the educational film is accepted today. He also pointed out that inevitably the audio-visual field will include a combination of both devices.

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

After your letter of September 1st, 1914, was received, the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, was notified by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, that the Census Bureau was not in a position to furnish the information requested.

The Census Bureau, Department of Commerce, is not in a position to furnish the information requested, as the Census Bureau is not in a position to furnish the information requested.

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HEINL RADIO BUSINESS LETTER

July - Dec. 1941

July - Dec. 1941

LIBRARY of the
NATIONAL BROADCASTING CO., Inc.
R C A BUILDING
30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA
NEW YORK, N. Y.

